SUMMARY per R. M. S. City of Sydney.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 12,060—VOL. LXXV. FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1877. PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTHS.

GEHDE.—January 11, at her residence, 36, York-street, Mrs. A. Gehde, of a son.

HALLORAN.—January 10, at her residence, Petersham, the wife of E. R. Halloran, of a daughter.

M'MURRICH.—January 9, at her residence, Barwan Park, St. Peters, the wife of Duncan M'Murrich, of a daughter.

PERKINS.—January 9, at her residence, Cotham, Woollahra, the wife of Henry A. Perkins, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

LITTLE—HORLEY.—December 23, at St. James' Church, Sydney, by the Rev. Canon Allwood, Edward Agincourt Little, late of San Francisco, to Alice Emilie Horley, of this city. No cards.

PRITCHETT—GORRICK.—January 10, at St. Mary's, West Maitland, Henry S., only son of the late S. A. Pritchett, of Sydney, to June Ada, third daughter of Jacob Gorrick, Kecra, West Maitland.

DEATHS.

CONRAN.—December 20, at his residence, Warwick Arms, Riley-street, Surry Hills, Mr. Patrick Conran, aged 37 years; also, on the 23rd, Mrs. Conran, the beloved wife of the above, aged 30 years. *Requiescat in pace.*

LANG.—January 1, at London, William Lang, of Wargan Station, Wansanella.

MORRISON.—December 7, from a fit while bathing, at Collins Flat, Mr. Edward Morrison, of Manly Beach, aged 45 years, many years in the employ of Mr. Alexander Dean, builder, Sydney, third son of the late Mr. W. Morrison, of Messrs. Cubitt, builders, Gray's Inn Road, London, leaving an affectionate widow to mourn her loss.

ORD.—January 10, at his parents' residence, Paddington House, Paddington, Frederick Arthur, youngest son of Charles and Mary Ord, aged 6 months.

SMITH.—January 7, at the residence of his brother, Mr. Thomas Smith, builder, the Terrace, Newcastle, George, second son of Mr. Thomas Smith, late of Pyrmont, Sydney, aged 33, leaving an affectionate wife and one child and a large circle of friends to mourn their loss.

TURNER.—January 8, at Ashfield, Julia Amy, infant daughter of George Turner.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.—OVERLAND ROUTE TO GREAT BRITAIN, THROUGH AMERICA.
Under contract with N. S. W. and N. Z. Governments,
CITY OF SYDNEY.
3000 tons, H. C. Dearborn, commander,
will be dispatched
at 3 p.m. on FRIDAY, 12th January, 1877, carrying her Majesty's mails and passengers to Auckland, Kandavu, Honolulu and San Francisco.
Drafts, payable in gold in San Francisco, issued by the undersigned.
For rates of passage and freight, and for all other information, apply to
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Agents, Spring-street.
N.B.—No Cargo received on the day of sailing.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMER CITY OF SYDNEY, for SAN FRANCISCO.
NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.
The steamer HERALD will ply from the Circular Quay to the CITY OF SYDNEY, TO-DAY (Friday), from 9 a.m. till 2 p.m., conveying passengers and their luggage.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

MAIL S. S. CITY OF SYDNEY, THIS DAY.—The steamer VICTORIA leaves Circular Quay at 11, and runs to and from Mail S. S. until time of starting, and then follow her to sea.

STEAM TO AUCKLAND Direct.—The Pacific Mail steamer
CITY OF SYDNEY,
3000 tons, H. C. Dearborn, commander,
will leave as above on FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m.
For passage, &c., apply to
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Spring-street.

THE CLARENCE AND RICHMOND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS will be dispatched from the Company's Wharf, Sussex-street, as follows, weather permitting:—
TO GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, direct.—The splendid new paddle steamship CITY OF GRAFTON, TUESDAY, 16th January, at 9 p.m.
TO MACLEAY RIVER, via NEWCASTLE.—BALLINA, MONDAY, 15th January, at 9 p.m.
TO THE RICHMOND RIVER.—Steamer early.
Cargo received daily for transmission to any of the above ports.
JOHN WHITE, Secretary.
Sussex-street.

THE CLARENCE and NEW ENGLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS from Commercial Wharf, foot of King-street.
For GRAFTON (Clarence River direct),
the s.s. THE CLARENCE,
TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) NIGHT, at 9 o'clock.
P. S. BUYERS, pro Manager.
This vessel has superior accommodation to any in the trade.

HUNTER RIVER N. S. N. COMPANY.—STEAM TO NEWCASTLE, MORPETH, RAYMOND TERRACE, &c.
FROM SYDNEY.
THIS (Friday) NIGHT, at 11, the Maitland.
On SUNDAY NIGHT, at 12, the Morpeth.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—Foot of Market-street.

THE NEWCASTLE STEAMSHIP COMPANY (Limited).—The S.S. KEMBLA leaves SYDNEY for NEWCASTLE every MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY night at half-past 11 o'clock; and leaves NEWCASTLE for SYDNEY every TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock.
H. D. PORTUS, Manager.
Offices—Lime-street Wharf, foot of Erskine-street, Sydney; and Scott-street, Newcastle.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
TO MELBOURNE.—Wotonga, to-morrow afternoon, Saturday, at 1; and City of Melbourne, Tuesday afternoon, at 4.30. FARES AND FREIGHT AT CURRENT RATES.
TO NEWCASTLE, RAYMOND TERRACE, and MORPETH.—Collaroy, to-morrow night, Saturday, at 11; and Coonanbara, Monday night, at 11. GOODS for the PATERSON forwarded per Collaroy to-morrow night, Saturday, at 11. (FREIGHT PAYABLE IN SYDNEY.)
TO BRISBANE.—City of Brisbane, to-morrow afternoon, Saturday, at 1 (FARES AND FREIGHT AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES); and Leichardt, Tuesday, at noon.
TO MARYBOROUGH.—The City of Brisbane, sailing to-morrow afternoon, Saturday, at 1, will take cargo and passengers (AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES) for transhipment to steamer, leaving Brisbane for Maryborough on Tuesday next.
TO ROCKHAMPTON.—Boomerang, to-morrow afternoon, Saturday, at 1.
TO PORT DENISON.—Leichardt, Tuesday, at noon.
TO CLEVELAND BAY.—Leichardt, Tuesday, at noon.
TO CAIRNS (TRINITY BAY).—Leichardt, Tuesday, at noon.
TO COOKTOWN WHARF.—Leichardt, Tuesday, at noon.
TO CARDWELL, KEPPEL BAY, AND FLAT-TOP ISLAND.—Leichardt, Tuesday, at noon.
CARGO is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.

UNION STEAMSHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND (Limited).
SHORTEST ROUTE TO AUCKLAND.
The splendid new steamship
ROTORUA,
900 tons,
taking cargo and passengers direct to MANAKAU HARBOUR (Auckland), TARANAKI, NELSON, WELLINGTON, LYTTELTON, and DUNEDIN, transhipping to Wanganui, Napier, Omaru, Timaru, and Bluff, will be dispatched on WEDNESDAY, 24th instant.
AUCKLAND Passengers booking by this steamer save about 36 hours' sea passage, proceeding from Onehunga to Auckland by rail, a distance of 8 miles.
The passenger accommodation is superb, comprising ladies' boudoir, baths, and smoking room, with all the latest improvements for ventilation and general comfort.
For rates of freight and passage money, apply to
FREDK. W. JACKSON, Agent, 68, Pitt-street.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND DIRECT.—NEW GOLD RUSH to TEREMAKAU, near HOKITIKA.
The splendid steamship
TARARUA,
800 tons, Captain J. C. Sinclair, will be dispatched from GRAFTON WHARF, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 o'clock p.m., carrying passengers and cargo, for HOKITIKA, the NEAREST PORT to the ABOVE GOLDFIELD; also GREYMOUTH, NELSON, TARANAKI, AUCKLAND, WELLINGTON, NAPIER, WANGANUI, LYTTELTON, TIMARU, DUNEDIN, OMARU, BLUFF HARBOUR, HOBART TOWN, and MELBOURNE.
For freight or passage apply to
JOSEPH WARD and CO., Agents,
Bridge-street-chambers.
N.B.—No cargo except fruit taken on day of sailing.
Shipping orders required.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN direct.—The fine steamship
TASMAN[illegible] tons register,
will be dispatched from the GRAFTON WHARF on TUESDAY, 23rd January, at 3 p.m.
For freight or passage, apply to T. and W. WILLIS, Agents, 42 Pitt-street.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS.—TO WOLLONGONG.—To-day, at 10 a.m., and 11 p.m.
ULLADULLA and CLYDE.—To day, 10 a.m.
MORUYA.—To-day, 10 a.m.
KIAMA and SHOALHAVEN.—To-night, at 11.
MERIMBULA, EDEN, and Tathra.—Tuesday, 9.15 a.m.

BRISBANE WATER.—Steamer PELICAN will leave King-street Wharf, Tuesday and Friday next, 7 a.m.

M. R. S. N. CO. S. S. DIAMANTINA, Captain Horace, for Taree direct, MONDAY, at 9 a.m., from Caledonian Wharf, King-street.
JOHN RITCHIE, Agent.

S. N. CO.'S S. S. DAIRYMAID, for SHELL-HARBOUR and GERRINGONG, TO-NIGHT, at 6, from Caledonian Wharf. No cargo received after 5.
JOHN RITCHIE, Agent, King-street.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE BRISBANE, AND MARYBOROUGH.
The M. S. S. CO. will dispatch their STEAMSHIPS (when practicable) as follows, from STRUTH'S WHARF, foot of King-street:—

Ship.	Master.	Sailing Date.
FOR MELBOURNE		
MACEDON	F. H. Stanford	TO-MORROW, Saturday, at 2 p.m.
YOU YANGS	C. Ashford	WEDNESDAY, January 17.
FOR BRISBANE:		
EDINA	J. H. South	THIS DAY, Friday, at 4 p.m.
FOR MARYBOROUGH:		
EDINA	J. H. South	THIS DAY, Friday, at 4 p.m.

carrying passengers and cargo. Time-tables on application. Return tickets issued to and from MELBOURNE, available for two months, by any of the Company's steamers. Cargo received for the above ports every day.
These vessels have their SALOONS amidships, and are victualled by the owners.
Steerage passengers supplied with bedding.
WM. HOWARD SMITH, Struth's Wharf.
NOTICE.—In consequence of all the SALOON BERTHS being engaged no SALOON PASSENGERS can be taken per S.S. MACEDON, for Melbourne, on SATURDAY next.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—The M. S. S. Co will dispatch the
S. S. MACEDON, 1030 tons,
F. H. Stanford, commander,
TO-MORROW, Saturday, at 2 p.m.
For freight and all particulars, apply to
W. HOWARD SMITH, Struth's Wharf, King-street.

STEAM TO BRISBANE and MARYBOROUGH.—The M. S. S. Co. intend dispatching the
S. S. EDINA,
J. H. South, commander,
for the above ports THIS DAY, Friday, at 4 p.m.
FARES AND FREIGHTS AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
For all particulars, apply to
WM. HOWARD SMITH, Struth's Wharf.

THE HERO (s.s.), 1000 tons, will leave for MELBOURNE on or about SATURDAY, 13th, and for AUCKLAND about SATURDAY, the 27th January.

MANLY BEACH STEAMERS leave Queen's Wharf—7.15, 10.15, 11.30, 2.15, 4.30, 6.30
Woolloomooloo—10.30, 11.45, 2.30.
Manly Beach—8.15, 9.15, 12, 3.15, 4.45, 5.30.
Fare—Return ticket, 1s 6d; children, 1s.
N.B.—Extra late boats will leave Sydney, on Wednesday and Saturday, at 11 o'clock p.m.
During the INTERNATIONAL CRICKET MATCH the last trip from Sydney at 6.30 p.m., instead of 6 p.m.

MILSON'S POINT FERRY CO.—On SUNDAYS, a boat for the conveyance of Horses and Vehicles will run as follows, viz.:—
From MILSON'S POINT, at 8.30 a.m., and at intervals of one hour up to 6.30 p.m.
From EASTERN SIDE, CIRCULAR QUAY, at 9 a.m., and at intervals of one hour up to 7 p.m.
North Shore, January 4, 1877.

FOR LONDON.—The undersigned will dispatch the undermentioned well-known clipper ships in the following order during the ensuing season:—

	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
RAJAH	1257	Halliday	January.
BRUCKLAY CASTLE	1014	Thurston	January.
LA HOGUE	1331	Wagstaff	January 20
PARRAMATTA	1521	Goddard	February.
WINDSOR CASTLE	980	Fernie	February.

GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Agents.

FOR LONDON.—The magnificent clipper ship
RAJAH,
A. Halliday, commander,
having all her dead weight and a large portion of her wool stowed, will have quick dispatch.
Has superior accommodation for a few saloon passengers.
For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Spring-street.
N.B.—Wool received at Flood's Blackwall Stores.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR LONDON.
THE PARRAMATTA
will sail on the 12th February.
Has accommodation for first, second, and third class passengers.
The ship has berthed at the Circular Quay, where inspection is invited.
Apply on board, to Captain GODDARD; or to
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Spring-street.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR ENGLAND.
The LA HOGUE
will sail for London 20th January.
Apply on board to Captain WAGSTAFF, Circular Quay; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Spring-street.
Wool received at Lloyd's Cosmopolitan Wharf.

FOR LONDON.—FOR MAY WOOL SALES.
To sail on the 25th January.
The splendid Aberdeen clipper ship
CAIRNBULG,
1566 tons register,
Alexander Birnie, commander,
having her close weight on board, and the bulk of her wool in store and engaged, will be dispatched on the above date.
The accommodation for first and second class passengers is of very superior description.
For freight or passage apply to Captain Birnie, on board; or to
DANGAR, GEDYE, and CO.
Wool received at Flood and Co.'s.

FOR LONDON.—The undermentioned first-class ships will be dispatched as under:—

Ship.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail.
CAIRNBULG	1566	Birnie	January.
ANN DUTHIE	993	M'Kay	January.
GLENGAIRN	894	Finlister	February.
CYNOSURE	800	Hutton	February.

To be followed by other first-class ships.
For terms and other particulars apply to
DANGAR, GEDYE, and CO.

FOR LONDON.—To follow the Cairnbulg.
The well-known Aberdeen clipper ship
ANN DUTHIE,
993 tons register,
John McKay, commander,
will be dispatched as above.
For freight or passage, apply to the Captain on board; or to
DANGAR, GEDYE, and CO.

MESSRS. GREEN'S LINE OF PASSENGER SHIPS.
MELBOURNE TO LONDON.
NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.
The sailing arrangements of these safe and comfortable passenger ships are as follows:—

Ship.	Commander.	Sailing.
SUPERB	E. S. Low	January 20th
NEWCASTLE	C. E. Le P. French	February 10th

Each ship carries an experienced surgeon.
For all particulars apply to
WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO., Agents, Exchange, Pitt-street.

REGENT MURRAY, for LONDON.—Has room for a few more SALOON PASSENGERS if engaged at once.
MASON, BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR LONDON, now loading at the Circular Quay, the magnificent new Clyde-built clipper ship
EASTMINSTER,
1145 tons register, 100 A1 at Lloyd's,
William Mosey, commander.
This splendid vessel, having large engagements, will be early dispatched.
INSPECTION of the superbly-fitted SALOON ACCOMMODATION is requested.
For freight or passage apply to Captain Mosey, on board; or to
MASON, BROTHERS, Agents.
Wool received at Talbot's.

FOR LONDON. TO FOLLOW THE EASTMINSTER.
The splendid new Clyde-built clipper
INCHGREEN,
now on the voyage and shortly expected, will be dispatched as above.
For freight or passage apply to
MASON, BROTHERS, Agents.

TO PASSENGERS FOR ENGLAND.—The new fast-sailing clipper REGENT MURRAY, James Brown, commander, will be dispatched in a few days.
Inspection of the excellent SALOON accommodation is invited.
The STATE ROOMS are UNUSUALLY LARGE and well ventilated. Bath-rooms, and every comfort and convenience. A liberal dietary scale.
As a limited number only will be taken in this really fine ship, immediate application is necessary, to Captain BROWN, on board, at the Circular Quay; and to
MASON, BROTHERS, Agents.

THE LONDON LINE.—FOR LONDON.—FOR WOOL AND PASSENGERS ONLY.
The regular and favourite clipper ship
DARLING DOWNS,
1634 tons register, A1 for 20 years,
W. T. Wakeham, commander,
will sail early in January.
Passenger accommodation for all classes unsurpassed. Second class berthed in fore part of poop. £25 EACH.
For freight or passage apply to Captain, on board; or to
E. and W. PAUL, Agents, Margaret-street.
B. P. CAMPBELL, Broker, Gresham-street.
Wool received at Marsden's.

INTENDING PASSENGERS FOR LONDON are invited to inspect the superior accommodation the DARLING DOWNS affords to all classes of passengers. Early application is necessary.
Apply on board to Captain WAKEHAM, Circular Quay; or
E. and W. PAUL, Agents, 62, Margaret-street.
B. P. CAMPBELL, Broker, 3, Gresham-street.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—For LONDON.—The following first-class vessels, making an average passage of 80 days, will be dispatched on or about the following dates:—

	Tons.	Commander.	
NINEVEH	1174	Ross	Jan.
DAMASCUS	964	Plater	Feb.
WAVE OF LIFE	894	Henderson	Mar.
STRATHDON	1011	Bache	April.

To be followed by other first-class vessels.
Apply to MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO., O'Connell-street.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE FOR LONDON.—For MAY SALES.
The favourite wooden clipper ship
NINEVEH,
1174 tons register, John Ross, commander, having her dead-weight stowed and a large quantity of her wool engaged, will sail on the 25th JANUARY.
Intending passengers are invited to inspect her comfortable saloon accommodation.
For freight or passage apply to Captain ROSS, on board; or to MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.
Wool received at Talbot's Stores.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE FOR LONDON.—To follow the NINEVEH.
The well-known clipper
DAMASCUS,
964 tons register, Henry Plater, commander, will be dispatched as above.
For freight or passage apply to Captain PLATER, on board; or to
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.
Wool received at Talbot's Stores.

FOR LONDON.—FOR WOOL ONLY.
The splendid first-class iron clipper ship
THUNDERBOLT, 1193 tons register,
W. Couth, commander,
having the whole of her dead-weight and a large portion of her wool stowed, will be early dispatched. She has been placed in Mort's Dock, and her bottom cleaned and painted, thus ensuring a quick passage.
For rates of freight, apply to the Captain, on board; or, to
YOUNG and LARK, George and Margaret streets.
WOOL received at Talbot's.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR ENGLAND.
Steam to London under 60 days.
Messrs. Money Wigram and Sons' splendid NEW clipper steamship
KENT,
2300 tons register, 300 horse-power nominal (1500 indicated), G. Fairles Gibbs, commander, will be dispatched from MELBOURNE for LONDON direct positively on
WEDNESDAY, 17th January (having been unavoidably detained).
This magnificent steamship has been built and fitted expressly for the Australian passenger trade. Her accommodation is unrivalled. The saloon is provided with every requisite for the voyage.
FARES.
Saloon (according to accommodation required)
Second-class .. £27 to £30
Third-class .. £18 to £22
Steerage .. £16.
A liberal allowance made to families.
For plans of cabins, dietary scales, and all particulars, apply to
M. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.
Passengers from Sydney must leave per WOTONGA, on SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock.

MESSRS. MONEY WIGRAM AND SON'S LINE of STEAM and SAILING PACKETS will be dispatched from Melbourne for LONDON direct, as follows:—

Ship.	Commander.	To sail. 1877.
S. S. KENT (new)	G. F. Gibbs	Jan. 17
HAMPSHIRE	R. Ridgers	Feb. 11
S.S. SOMERSETSHIRE, via Cape of Good Hope	H. F. Holt	Mar. 14
ESSEX	J. Cumming	Mar. 22
S. S. DURHAM	F. Anderson	Apr. 14
S.S. NORTHUMBERLAND	H. H. Shinner	June

The ACCOMMODATION for all classes of passengers is unsurpassed. PROVISIONS of the best quality are supplied. Each vessel carries a duly qualified surgeon.
PASSAGE MONEY, £16 and upwards; a LIBERAL ALLOWANCE made to families. RETURN TICKETS issued at reduced rates.
PASSAGE ORDERS are issued to persons desirous of sending for their friends at home.
For all particulars apply to
M. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR ENGLAND.—STEAM TO LONDON DIRECT UNDER SIXTY DAYS, via CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.
Messrs. MONEY WIGRAM and SONS' favourite passenger steamship
SOMERSETSHIRE,
2342 tons register, 300-horse power nominal (1500 indicated), Henry Farquar Holt, commander, will be dispatched from MELBOURNE for LONDON direct, via Cape of Good Hope, on
WEDNESDAY, 14th March.
The superior accommodation and the regularity of her passages has established this splendid vessel a great favourite with travellers. Early application for cabins is necessary, as already a number have been engaged. Everything requisite for the voyage is found for saloon passengers. The cabins in Second and Third Classes are unusually roomy and comfortable, and the dietary scale exceedingly liberal.
FARES:
Saloon (according to accommodation required)
Second Class .. £27 to £30
Third Class .. £18 to £23
Steerage (for single men only) .. £16.
A liberal allowance made to families.
For plans of cabins and all particulars apply to
M. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

FOR LEVUKA, FIJI.
The clipper barque
BHERING, 280 tons,
T. S. Brown, master, will have QUICK DISPATCH. Cargo now being received at Market Wharf. Excellent cabin accommodation.
For freight or passage apply on board; or to
E. VICKERY, Agent, 116, Pitt-street.

FOR TONGA Direct.—The clipper schooner TAUFAHAU, Lashbrooke, master, will have quick dispatch.
Cargo is now being received at Smith's Wharf.
For freight or passage, apply to
RABONE, FEEZ, and CO.

FOR AUCKLAND direct.—The clipper brig SYREN. Cargo now received at the Patent Slip Wharf.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO., Agents, Exchange, Pitt-street.

FOR BOWEN, PORT DENISON, direct.—The barque DELAWARE will sail after arrival, the middle of January. Substantially fitted as a cattle ship, for 100 head. Horses and goods will be taken at a low rate of freight. Apply to
JOHN ALGER, Alger's Wharf.

FOR BROAD SOUND and MACKAY.—☞ The PRIMA DONNA will complete loading at Market Wharf on Saturday. Shippers are requested to complete shipments and forward Bills of Lading to J. L. HAYNES, 6, King-street.

PORT MACQUARIE.—VICTOR, from Market Wharf, sails Saturday. Freights payable in Sydney.

KETCH MARY ANN, detained at the request of shippers, sails TO-NIGHT. Patent Slip Wharf.

DARLING DOWNS, for LONDON.—Shippers are requested to complete their engagements and send in Bills of Lading for signature.
E. and W. PAUL, Agents.

CAPTAIN CARSON, of the barque Alice Mary, will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by any of the seamen of the said ship without his written authority.
JOHN FRAZER and CO.

SHIP CUTTY SARK, from London.—Consignees by this vessel are requested to PASS ENTRIES for Campbell's Wharf. The ship will not be responsible for damage done to, or loss of cargo after being landed. Bills of lading must be produced, freight paid, and orders for delivery obtained from the undersigned before any cargo can leave the wharf.
YOUNG and LARK, Agents.
Captain Tiptaft will not be responsible for any Debts contracted by his crew.

SHIP REGENT MURRAY, for LONDON.—All ACCOUNTS against this vessel must be rendered in duplicate at the office of the undersigned before noon, THIS DAY, the 12th instant, otherwise they cannot be recognised.
MASON, BROTHERS, Agents.

SCHOONER JESSIE M'DONALD, from Melbourne.—Captain STOTT will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by his crew whilst in this port without his written authority.
JOSEPH WARD and CO., Agents.

CHARTERS.—TONNAGE wanted to load in Newcastle for
Colombo
Chefoo
Hongkong
Yokohama
Manila
Bombay,
and in Sydney for
Shanghai
San Francisco
Port Adelaide.
WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO., Exchange, Pitt-street.

TONNAGE.—Wanted, first-class SHIPS, to load wheat at Port Pirie for United Kingdom.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

TONNAGE. The undersigned are open to charter vessels for the conveyance of coal from Newcastle or Sydney to
SAN FRANCISCO
HONOLULU
BATAVIA
SINGAPORE
MANILA
HONGKONG
SHANGHAI
MADRAS
CALCUTTA
BOMBAY
MAURITIUS
and also to INTERCOLONIAL PORTS.
GEO. A. LLOYD and CO., 326, George-street.

WANTED, a small VESSEL, about 35 tons register. Captain BROWN, barque Bhering, Market Wharf.

WANTED, a VESSEL, 40 or 50 tons. Apply Dundee Arms, Sussex-street.

STEAM.—QUONDONG and others for HIRE daily; terms moderate. Dry Dock Ferry, Erskine-street.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, or CHARTER, the A1 clipper schooner JOHN S. LANE, 82 tons register; is now open for inspection.
For all particulars apply on board, Darling Harbour; or to
WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO., Exchange, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, a CLIPPER SHIP, built in Sunderland, of hardwood, copper-fastened throughout, classed A1 until 1882; is in first-class order, carries a large cargo, viz., 1500 tons dead weight, or 1900 tons general cargo; is pierced fore and aft with scuttles, well found in all stores, sails, chains, &c.; sails well, and is a good sea-going vessel.
Also a CLIPPER BARQUE, built under special survey in London, and classed A1 until 1884; is pierced fore and aft for scuttles, built of hardwood, copper-fastened, and has iron beams; has just been stripped and caulked throughout, and re-metalled; has a new suit of sails and mizzenmast; is in perfect order throughout, and carries about 1300 tons dead weight, or 1700 tons general cargo.
For all particulars apply to
WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO., Agents, Exchange, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, KETCH, 45 tons, light draught, in good order. G. F. MASON, Patent Slip Wharf.

FOR SALE, RACING SAILS, belonging to skiff ETTIE, consisting of mainsail, two jibs, square-sail, and balloon jib, spars, and running gear complete; price, £10. To be seen at Edith Villa, Blue's Point, North Shore.

MORT'S DOCK AND ENGINEERING COMPANY (Limited).
WORKS—Waterview Bay
TOWN OFFICE—25, New Pitt-street, Sydney.
Engineers, Boilermakers, Shipbuilders, Iron and Brass Founders, Coppersmiths, and Millwrights.
Dry Dock, 330 feet long, 68 feet wide, fitted with patent keel blocks.
The Patent Slip is capable of taking up vessels of 1000 tons burthen.
A large stock of Spars, Deck Planking, Metal, Oakum, &c., &c., always on hand.
Repairs executed on the shortest notice.

FLOATING DOCK, DARLING HARBOUR.—THOMAS S. ROWNTREE and CO., Wood and Composite Shipbuilders and Blacksmiths. Ships of any size docked; repairs and work efficiently carried out on the most reasonable terms. Masts, spars, and ship timber of every description always on hand.

G. F. MASON, Patent Slip Wharf, Sussex-street, Sydney.
Superior accommodation for intercolonial traders and coasters. Good storage and large yards for stacking timber. Timber measured, received, and delivered. Discharging clerks if required.

RELIGIOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SYDNEY SOCIETY of the NEW CHURCH.—Members and friends are respectfully informed that in future SUNDAY SERVICES will be held morning and evening in the NEW TEMPERANCE HALL.

SYDNEY NEW CHURCH SERVICES, New Temperance Hall, SUNDAY, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Subjects: Morning—"Is there a God" (freethinkers invited); Evening—"Spiritual Hunger and Heavenly Food."

ANNUAL MEETINGS FOR UNITED PRAYER, January, 1877.
Arrangements have been made for the following Meetings in the city, commencing with MONDAY, January 8:—
The Ministers of the several Churches in which the meetings are held will preside each evening respectively. Each meeting, except the last, to commence at half-past 7.
FRIDAY, January 12.—A United Communion Service will be held in the Pitt-street Congregational Church. All persons in the city and suburbs being communicants of Christian Churches are cordially invited. The Rev. J. B. Laughton, B.A., will preach. The Rev. William Slatyer will preside at the communion. Service to commence at 7 o'clock.
A collection will be taken to defray expenses.
At a meeting of Ministers and others held on Wednesday last, December 27, in the Temperance Hall, it was resolved that the proposed Conference be postponed for the present, and that a Meeting of Ministers and others interested will be called for TUESDAY, the 16th January, in the Temperance Hall, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of making further arrangements.
ROBERT STEEL, ALLAN W. WEBB } Joint Hon. Secs.

ST. LUKE'S SCHOOLROOM, Burwood.—United PRAYER MEETING, THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 7.30. The Rev. J. C. Corlette to deliver the address. A collection will be made to defray incidental expenses; any surplus to be given to the Sydney City Mission.

A TEA MEETING will be held in St. Andrew's Schoolroom, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, January 19, 1877, to welcome the Very Rev. the Dean of Sydney on his return from England.
The Lord Bishop of Sydney will preside.
Addresses will be delivered by the Dean and the Rev. H. A. Langley.
Tea at 6.30 p.m. Tickets, 1s 6d each.

VOLUNTEER NOTICES.

NAVAL BRIGADE RIFLE CLUB.—Practice, Saturday, 2.30 p.m. sharp. V. Cohen, hon. sec.

NO 1 and 2 HIGHLANDERS.—Highland Gathering Committee meet at Tattersall's, Pitt-street, 7.45 THIS EVENING.
H. J. CHISHOLM, Hon. Sec.

VOLUNTEER LAND ORDERS (3) for SALE. A. MIHELL, at 15, Bridge-street.

VOL. LAND ORDERS.—5 for SALE on hand; advances made. P. J. Shoppee, 474½, George-street.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

DEAR MINN.—United Communion, Cong'al Church, to-night; meet half-past 6 train. WILLIE.

GEORGE WHEAL, from Twickenham.—Your Nephew, William Dunn, seeks your address. Forward to WILLIAM DUNN, HERALD Office.

IF this should meet the eye of HARRY KING, AMELIA KING, or DAVID BRESINGTON, they are requested to communicate at once with W. JOB, R. M. S. Australia, Sydney.

NOTICE.—RICHARD ELLIOTT, having retired from the Detective Police of N. S. W., respectfully intimates that he has commenced business as a MISSING FRIEND and PRIVATE and CONFIDENTIAL AGENT. All communications strictly confidential. Office, 100, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

THE FRIENDS of JOSEPH EMANUEL, late of Dudley-street, St. Giles's, London, are desirous of hearing from him. If he, or any acquaintance, will communicate where a letter will reach him, address S. EMANUEL, 24, High Holborn, W. C., London, England.

WOULD Mr. BLAKE, of 419, Crown-st., Surry Hills, call or send Address to E. Gerson, 792, Geo.-st. S.

WHO IS "LITTLE BIRDIE?" Can my E*****g J*****a enlighten? In faith I parted not angrily: only subsided for a purpose.

MEETINGS.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.
ELECTION OF AUDITOR.
JOHN B. C. MILES
(lately Accountant and Chief Clerk to Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., and now of the firm of BAASS and MILES, Public Accountants), is a Candidate for the vacancy to be filled at the next Annual MEETING.

MASONIC.—ZETLAND LODGE, 655, E. C.—An Emergency MEETING TO-NIGHT, at 7.30 o'clock sharp. Business: Initiations and 2nd Degrees. George-street, Redfern. CHARLES STEWART, Secretary.

SYDNEY AND COOGEE DIRECT OMNIBUS COMMUNICATION.—In consequence of the inclemency of the weather last evening the Meeting called at the Coogee Bay Hotel has been POSTPONED until MONDAY EVENING, the 15th, at 7.30.
CHAS. MOORE.

CALEDONIAN MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY.—MEETING TO-NIGHT, 7.30. All persons wishing to become members will please attend.
GEORGE LILLIE, Secretary.

THE MEMBERS of the late No. 57 MARINERS L. O. L. are requested to MEET at M'Master's, Swan with Two Necks, Park and George streets, THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 7.30. Business—To consider advertisement signed "William H. Davies, G.S."
CHARLES LEES. EDWARD M. CLARK.

57 MARINERS' L. O. L. will meet in the Grand Lodge Office, King and George streets, TO-MORROW (Friday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Business: Election of officers for 1877, and regular business.
By order.
W. H. DAVIES, G.S.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE NEWCASTLE WALLSEND COAL COMPANY.
GENTLEMEN,—I beg to inform you I am a CANDIDATE for the seat at the Board of the abovenamed Company vacant on the 25th instant. Trusting to obtain your support, I remain, yours obediently,
CHARLES PARBURY.
Spring-street, Sydney.

BULLI COAL MINING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Thirtieth Half-yearly General MEETING of Proprietors of the Bulli Coal Mining Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, 1 and 3, Exchange, Sydney, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of January instant, at 3 o'clock p.m. precisely, to receive the Report of the Board of Directors for Half-year ended 31st December, 1876, and to transact such other business as may be brought before them in accordance with the Deed of Settlement.
By order of the Board,
GEORGE HAMILTON, Acting Manager.
Bulli Coal Mining Company's Offices, 1 and 3, Exchange, Sydney, 6th January, 1877.

PEAK DOWNS COPPER MINING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the twenty-eighth Half-yearly General MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Hall of the Chamber of Commerce, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, 31st day of January current, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report for the half-year ended on the 31st December last; for the Election of a Director in the room of John Alger, Esq., who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election; of an Auditor, in the room of A. H. J. Baass, Esq., who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, in accordance with the Company's Deed of Settlement.
In terms of the 10th clause of the Deed of Settlement, CANDIDATES for the Office of Director are requested to leave at the office of the Company, a written notice of their intention to become Candidates, twenty-one days at least previously to such election, exclusively of the day of election, and of the day of giving such notice.
By order of the Board,
D. N. JOUBERT, Secretary.
Sydney, 8th January, 1877.

CARROLL AND BEARD'S GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).—The Ninth Half-yearly General MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 129, Pitt-street, Sydney, on THURSDAY, the 1st February next, at 11 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report for the past half-year; of electing Directors in place of W. Hezlet, Esq., and B. Molyneaux, Esq. (both of whom are eligible for re-election, and have given the requisite notice of candidature); of electing two Auditors, in place of George Durham, Esq., and George Rattray, Esq., both being eligible for re-election; and of transacting such other business as may be brought before the meeting in accordance with the Deed of Settlement.
By order of the Board
G. A. RUSSELL, Manager.
Sydney, 11th January, 1877.

KROHMANN'S GOLD-MINING COMPANY (Limited).—The Ninth Half-yearly General MEETING of Shareholders will be held on THURSDAY, the 1st February next, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Office of the Company, No. 129, Pitt-street, Sydney, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report for the past half-year; of electing a Director in place of the Hon. G. H. Cox, Esq., resigned; of electing an Auditor in place of John Pope, Esq., who is eligible for re-election; and of transacting such other business as may be brought before the meeting in accordance with the Deed of Settlement.
By order of the Board.
G. A. RUSSELL, Manager.
Sydney, 11th January, 1877.

BEYERS AND HOLTERMANN'S GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).
The Ninth Half-yearly General MEETING of Shareholders will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 31st January instant, at the Office of the Company, No. 129, Pitt-street, Sydney, at 11.30 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report for the past half-year; of electing Directors in place of G. E. Austen, Esq., and B. Molineaux, Esq., who are both eligible for re-election, and have given the requisite notice of candidature; of electing Auditors, and of transacting such other business as may be brought before the Meeting, in terms of the Deed of Settlement.
By order of the Board.
G. A. RUSSELL, Manager.
Sydney, 11th January, 1877.

TRUNKEY CREEK QUARTZ MINING COMPANY (Limited).—Notice is hereby given that the Half-yearly General MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company, Lloyd's-chambers, 366, George-street, Sydney, on MONDAY, the 29th day of January instant, to receive the Report of the Directors for the half-year ended 31st December, 1876, and to transact such other business as may be there brought forward in conformity with the Deed of Settlement.
By order of the Board.
J. T. HINWOOD, Secretary.
Sydney, 11th January, 1877.

GLEN YARRAH TIN MINING COMPANY (Limited).
The Half-yearly General MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Company's Offices, 326, George-street, Sydney, on TUESDAY, 30th January instant, at 11 a.m.
By order of the Board.
S. MAC DONNELL, Manager.
Sydney, 11th January, 1877.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE MOUNT PERRY COPPER MINE.
LADIES and GENTLEMEN,—I beg to announce myself a Candidate as a Director for the vacancy caused by the retirement of William Burrall, Esq., and respectfully solicit your votes and interest for the coming Half-Yearly Meeting.
I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Yours faithfully,
SAM. DICKINSON.
Sydney, January 11.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, SADDLE-BAG, containing flask of powder and shot. Reward, 2, Hereford-street, Glebe Point.

LOST, a brown Retriever SLUT, off fore leg slightly swelled. Reward at Curran's, Oxford Hotel.

LOST, a Brown RETRIEVER Slut. Reward. J. M. B. HILL, Ada Cottage, Upper William-st. S.

LOST, between York and Phillip streets, a PARCEL of Pleating and a PARASOL. Reward on returning to 86, Phillip-street.

LOST, on Tuesday last, a Foolscap LETTER, addressed "Messrs. Tooth and Co." Reward on application to Mr. G. S. BAGOT, HERALD Office.

LOST, a fixed Deposit RECEIPT, on the Bank of New South Wales, No. 22714, July 3rd, 1876, for £521 2s 8d, in favour of William Beattie and Charles J. Pattison. Payment stopped. Finder will be rewarded on restoration to WILLIAM BEATTIE, 197, York-street.

LOST, on Monday, 8th January, at the bottom of Essex-street and Gallows Hill, the REGISTER of the brig MARY GRANT, and two CERTIFICATES of Captain Morrison, of the same brig. The finder leaving them at the Great Pacific Hotel, Lower George-street, will be rewarded.

PLANE LOST near Post Office, branded E. SK. Reward. E. SKINNER, 222, Castlereagh-street.

STRAYED, from Flying Eagle Hotel, 3 GEESE. Reward on returning at Hotel, Paddington-street.

5S REWARD.—LOST, a Child's Embroidered CAPE, in Crown-street, Surry Hills. Reward on application to Mrs. BAGOT, 4, Park View-terrace, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, or Mr. BAGOT, HERALD Office.

FOUND, CANARY. Owner can have it by giving description and paying expenses. S. POTTER, Driver's Road, Burwood.

BUSINESS ANNOUNCEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have entered into co-partnership as Attorneys, Solicitors, &c., from the 1st January, 1877, at No. 183, Pitt-street, opposite the City Bank.
CHARLES DAVIS,
ARTHUR COPLAND LESLEY.

WEST SYDNEY BAKERY, 58, Bathurst-street.—W. J. MATHER, having purchased the whole of the plant, &c., of the above business, and made arrangements for a regular supply of the best brands of flour, hopes to receive the patronage of his old friends.

NOTICE.—We, the undersigned, have sold the business of the West Sydney Bakery to Mr. W. J. MATHER, who will carry on the same on his own account, and solicit a continuance of the liberal support received.
JOHN REDGATE and SON.
January 1, 1877.

BUSINESS NOTICE.
Referring to Dissolution of the firm of MACKENZIE, GODDARD, and CO., the undersigned have removed to corner of Bridge and Pitt streets, and will represent
London and Lancashire Fire and Life Companies
Universal Marine Insurance Company (limited)
Imperial Marine Insurance Company (limited)
North China Insurance Company
Germanic Lloyds.
W. H. MACKENZIE and CO.
Exchange-corner, Pitt-street, 2nd January, 1877.

E. J. TEBBATT, Manufacturer and Importer of Boots, Shoes, Saddlery, Harness, Leather, Grindery, Saddlers' Ironmongery, &c., &c., under the style of Edward James Tebbatt, will after this date be conducted under the name of Edward James Tebbatt and Company.
E. J. TEBBATT.
Offices and Warehouses—
Riley-street, near William-street, Woolloomooloo.
Sydney, 2nd January, 1877.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. TORNING, Decorator, Scenic Artist, Panorama Painter, Gilder on Glass, &c. 284, O'Connell-st.

ARCHITECT.—HAROLD BREES, prize medal, Pitt-street, Surveys, Auction-Plans, Specifications.

ARCHITECT.—HAROLD BREES, 143, Pitt-street. Plans, views of estates painted, for auctioneers, &c.

A. MURRAY, Balmain, News Agent for the sale of SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, The MAIL, and ECHO.

A. COX, Silk and Woollen Dyer, Scourer, and Hot-presser, 55, William-street, Woolloomooloo, and 819, Railway Bridge. Gentleman's apparel scoured and properly pressed. Mourning dyed on the shortest notice.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Inimitable and Painless Dentistry.—Mr. GUSTAVUS GABRIEL, 20, Wynyard-square, may be consulted daily. CAUTION.—No connection with any other person in New South Wales.

CORNS, Bunions, and Defective Nails cured by Mr. Alexander, surgeon-chiropodist, 410, George-street.

CARD.—T. W. BADY and SON, Coach and Saddlers' Ironmongers, Importers of English and American Timber in plank, 54, York-street.

ESTABLISHED 1842.—Dr. EMANUEL and SON, Dentists (diploma 1836). 178, Pitt-st., op. Punch's.

G. F. MASON, Shipping, Commission, and Produce Agent, Patent Slip Wharf, Sussex-street.

G. W. YARNTON and CO., Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Importers, Market-street.

H. VAUGHAN, Auctioneer, Valuator, House and Estate Agent, begs to inform his friends and the public that he has removed to his newly-erected and commodious premises, 152, King-street East.

LADIES' PATTERNS cut from 1s, New Tunic; own materials cut. 341, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

MR. T. T. GRAY, Solicitor, 111, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

MRS. STOKES, Midwife, Ladies' Nurse, 7, Wells-street, off Pitt-street, Redfern.

M'COY, BROTHERS.—BOOTS and Shoes of every description. 559 and 561, George-st., Brickfield-hill.

MR. J. LUGG, Dentist, removed to 35, Bligh-street, one door from Hunter-street.

MR. J. SPENCER, Dentist, 8, Wynyard-square, awarded the N. S. W. Exhibition Medal and the Queensland Exhibition Medal for 1876, being the seventh year successively, for Artificial Teeth, against all competitors. Also, THE LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION MEDAL for 1847.
Painless extraction by aid of NITROUS-OXIDE GAS.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL BILLIARD SALOON, by Butterworth. Cushions made, recovered, or removed.

S. T. LEIGH AND CO., Engravers, Lithographers, and ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTURERS, Pitt-street (next HERALD Office), Sydney.

W. T. YEOMAN, Importer Painters, Paperhangers, Decorations and Materials, 170, Pitt-street.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a Hairdressing Business. 2 chairs constantly employed. Henry Webster, 87, George-st. N.

FOR SALE, a Baking BUSINESS. Apply to Mr. J. WEARNE, Anchor Flour Mills, Bathurst-street.

FOR SALE, corner HOTEL, William-street, Woolloomooloo; paying house. R. P., Post-office, William-st.

FOR SALE, a Newspaper AGENCY, in a rising suburb. Post-office, Annandale, Petersham.

HOTEL for SALE, admitted to be one of the best in Sydney. MUSTON, 106, King-street.

£100 TO £4000—HOTELS, everywhere, liberal assistance. W. J. Muston, 106, King-st.

£280 FIRST-RATE paying HOTEL, well furnished; a bargain. May, 110, King-st.

FOR SALE, 4 HOTELS, George-street, £350, £280, £280, £200. JOSEPH, 145, King-street.

FOR SALE, 5 HOTELS, suburbs, £280, £250, £200, £180, £110. JOSEPH, 145, King-street.

HOTELS for SALE, city and suburbs—Ashfield, £300; Balmain, £250; Newtown, £350; Market-street, £300; Pitt-street, £450; Elizabeth-street, £550; Oxford-street, £210; centre block, £1200; Clarence-street, £350; Lower George-street, £400 and £350. Particulars, HICKLING and CO., 247, Pitt-street.

BUSINESS for SALE; proprietor leaving. Price, cash £25; must be sold. Hickling and Co., 247, Pitt-st.

FOR SALE, a BOARDING-HOUSE, eighteen rooms, thoroughly furnished in the best style; easy terms. J. S. M'ELVENEY, 91, Elizabeth-street North.

CLOSING OF ALL PUBLIC-HOUSES ON SUNDAYS, and thus preventing this AWFUL WORK on such A DAY.—As this Bill has been by the power of Parliament to be brought out of darkness to light, by the wisdom of Messrs. Davies and M'Intosh (Members for East Sydney), it is to be hoped that they will carry out the wishes of "those" who have "seen" and "felt" the effects of this DESTROYING and BLIGHTING TRAFFIC ON SUCH A DAY, and thus preventing an enormous amount of wickedness, in place of which comfort, peace, and happiness will exist amongst us by such an important Bill AS THIS being passed.

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AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL.
Lessee and Manager..........Mr. Samuel Lazar.
Treasurer..........Mr. James Booty.

CONTINUED BRILLIANT SUCCESS of the ROYAL GRAND COMIC CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME, entitled TWINKLE, TWINKLE, LITTLE STAR or HARLEQUIN JACK FROST, LITTLE TOM TUCKER, and THE OLD WOMAN THAT LIVED IN A SHOE.
The Most Brilliant COSTUMES
The Most Magnificent SCENERY
The Beautiful BALLETS
The NEW PANORAMA, and THE GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE, THE FOUR SEASONS, by W. J. WILSON, forming in all the MOST BRILLIANT SPECTACLE ever presented to an Australian audience.
PRICES OF ADMISSION: Dress circle, 5s; stalls, 3s; family circle, 2s; pit, 1s; children, half-price, pit excepted.
Box office at Nicholson and Ascherberg's, 317, George-street.

THEATRE ROYAL.
SATURDAY, 13th January, 1877, SECOND and positively the LAST AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE of the ROYAL GRAND COMIC CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME.
BOX PLAN now open at NICHOLSON and ASCHERBERG'S, 317, George-street.
Children half-price to all parts of the house.
N.B.—The opening BURLESQUE and PANTOMIME will be given in its entirety, including the whole of the MARCHES, BALLETS, Panorama, Fairy, Comic, and the GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
SAMUEL LAZAR.

VICTORIA THEATRE.
Stage Manager..........Mr. B. N. Jones.
THIRD WEEK of the most successful PANTOMIME ever produced in Australia.
24,000 people have visited the Theatre during the last two weeks.
EVERY EVENING, until further notice, ALPINE APPLES, will be produced with The Most Perfect BURLESQUE Company. MAGNIFICENT SCENERY. The Most Gorgeous TRANSFORMATION SCENE ever Exhibited this side of the Equator. Curious and Wonderful Mechanical Effects. First-class Appointments. STAR ORCHESTRA. Grand Lime Light Effects. Best Ballet and Harlequinade in the Colonies.
Box office at Elvy and Co.'s.
Prices as usual.

VICTORIA THEATRE.
LAST MATINEE OF THE SEASON. WITH TOYS. With Toys. With Toys.
By express desire a MATINEE, and positively the last of the season, will take place next SATURDAY, 13th JANUARY, When each child purchasing a ticket will be presented with a TOY.

DE MURSKA IN OPERA.
De Murska in Opera.
De Murska in Opera.
The MANAGEMENT have the honour to announce that arrangements are now pending for a SHORT SEASON OF OPERA, which will enable the PUBLIC OF SYDNEY to witness the performances of this GREAT ARTISTE, and unrivalled QUEEN OF SONG, in a series of impersonations which created such a furore in Europe, America, and the colonies.
Date of first appearance and full particulars in future advertisements.
Communications to be addressed to the BUSINESS MANAGER, care of Elvy and Co., George-street.

INTERNATIONAL CRICKET MATCH.
THIS DAY, TO-MORROW, and MONDAY, ALBERT GROUND. THE RETURN MATCH.
THE ALL-ENGLAND ELEVEN against NEW SOUTH WALES FIFTEEN. Under the patronage of His Excellency SIR HERCULES ROBINSON, K.C.M.G., the Honorable LADY ROBINSON, and also the MEMBERS OF THE MINISTRY, who have signified their intention TO BE PRESENT.
GATES open at half-past 10.
PLAY AT NOON.
ADJOURNMENT FOR LUNCHEON at 1.30.
THE STUMPS will be DRAWN at 6 O'CLOCK.
ADMISSION, TWO SHILLINGS.
GRAND STAND, THREE SHILLINGS.
CHILDREN UNDER 12, HALF-PRICE.
TICKETS for Gate and Stand may be purchased TO-MORROW, at COLE'S, Stationer, King and George streets.
NOTICE.—Adult Tickets, single colour; children's tickets, double colour.
PASS CHEQUES out will be issued at Special EXIT GATES, between 1 and half-past 2 ONLY.
☞ A SPECIAL ENTRANCE FOR ALL TICKET-HOLDERS immediately behind Pavilion.
N.B.—The GENERAL PUBLIC will be ADMITTED at the CENTRE GATE, for ENTRANCE ONLY, where TICKETS MAY BE PURCHASED.
NO HORSES WILL BE ADMITTED.
THE GERMAN BAND will be in attendance.
OMNIBUSES WILL PLY CONTINUOUSLY.
CUBITT'S OFFICIAL SCORING CARD, PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY, from which NAMES of BATSMEN will be TELEGRAPHED, may be obtained at COLE'S, Stationer, or of the RUNNERS.
☞ PRICE SIXPENCE.

ALL-ENGLAND MATCH.
NOTICE TO BOOTH-HOLDERS.—The Ground will be cleared at 9.30 o'clock each day. No GOODS received after that hour, as all CARTS, &c., WILL BE REMOVED.

ALBERT GROUND.—SPECIAL NOTICE.
PAVILION.
NO ONE WILL BE ADMITTED EXCEPT BY TICKET.
CHILDREN will NOT be ADMITTED with TICKET HOLDERS.
NO EXCEPTION will be made, and NO EXCUSE TAKEN FOR omission to PRESENT TICKET.
HOLDERS OF TICKETS ARE REQUESTED TO KEEP THEM EXHIBITED.
☞ The PAVILION COMMITTEE will BE IN ATTENDANCE TO ENFORCE REGULATIONS.
By order of the Directors A. C. Ground.
N.B.—Those gentlemen who have not received "Regulation" ticket will please apply for same to the Hon. Secretary, at the ground.

ALBERT GROUND.—EMERSON will supply Oyster and Fish LUNCHEONS to all-comers during the days of THE CRICKET MATCH.

WATERLOO UNITED C. C. v. 2nd Wentworth C. C.—Match off Saturday next. J. Clarke, sec.

RESERVOIR C. C.—All matches are off, Club dissolved.

2ND CAMBRIDGE v. Sussex Cambridge, meet Moore Park, 2 o'clock sharp. Boyle, Brennan, Bussey, Norman, Chambers, Wray, Rodgers, M'Grath, Flaherty, Duke, Brisco, 12th Bourke, 13th Tierney.

ANNIVERSARY DAY.—To be LET, for this day, the beautiful pleasure grounds of EHRENBREHTSTEIN, Middle Harbour. Apply George Pile, 62, Margaret-street.

EVERY MAN his own Painter.—Tin of PAINT and BRUSH for 2s. EASTWAY'S, 417, George-st.

CAGES.—Canary Cages cheaper than ever; good cage 2s 6d, at EASTWAY'S, 417, George-street.

NEW SOUTH WALES PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Thursday, January 11.

At the usual time of meeting the President counted the House, and finding only eleven members present, namely, Mr. Allen, Mr. Fairfax, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Dalley, Mr. Russell, Sir Alfred Stephen, Mr. Weekes, Mr. Graham, Mr. Busby, Mr. Samuel, and Mr. Docker, and these being insufficient to form a quorum, he declared the House adjourned to Wednesday next.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Thursday.

The Speaker took the chair at half-past 4 o'clock.

QUESTIONS.

In answer to questions, Mr. ROBERTSON said a man named Kerr, and another man named Thomas Allen, were sent to prison for horse-stealing, Kerr receiving three cumulative sentences amounting to 10, 5, and 3 years on the public works, and 2 years' imprisonment with hard labour, and Allen 4 years on the roads and one year's imprisonment. Earl Belmore, in November, 1869, expressed a desire that Allen's case should be brought forward on a service of three years. The sentence of one year was then remitted and Allen liberated in August, 1870, by ordinary remission on his reduced sentence of four years. Lord Belmore, in January, 1871, desired Kerr's case to be reported on at the end of five years' service. In 1872 the case went before Sir Alfred Stephen as Administrator of the Government, and on the following December he thought that if any two persons would become sureties in £50 each for the man's good behaviour for twelve months he might be discharged. Kerr was not allowed to wear his beard or other than prison clothing. He afterwards escaped and was recaptured. A petition was presented to the Governor to consider his case, but it could not be found that any decision had been arrived at in regard to it.

Mr. ROBERTSON said that parents representing seventy-three children notified their intention to remove their children from the Public school at East Maitland, because Mr. Connihan, the head teacher, had not the necessary qualifications. Mr. Connihan relinquished charge of the school on September 30 last. Sixty-six children were removed from the school since Mr. Connihan's appointment. A report was received from the inspector on the appointment, and the falling away of the attendance of children. Miss Armytage, late assistant-teacher, resigned. Her successor will not be appointed at present. Twelve children were sent from the Roman Catholic school at Maitland to the Public school since Mr. Connihan's appointment.

Mr. LACKEY said the supply of wheels for the contractors for railway waggons, with springs, &c., had fallen short in consequence of the non-receipt from England in the anticipated time of the indents of same. They are expected daily. The department received the waggons without the wheels, so the contractors were not put to inconvenience. If they were appreciably injured compensation would be allowed the contractors, but the cost of fixing the wheels, £1 for each waggon, has been withheld. No orders have been given for carriages or break-vans. Specifications are ready for railway rolling stock, and tenders will be invited immediately.

Mr. ROBERTSON said that had it not been that the advice of Mr. Clarke, the hydraulic engineer, was now being taken upon sewers and other matters, money would have been asked for for the general purposes of sewerage. None was placed on the estimates specially for a sewer along Bourke-street, but provision would be made.

Mr. ROBERTSON said the commission to inquire into the conduct of the coroner at Young had sent in their report. The decision could be seen when given if the House pleased.

Mr. ROBERTSON said no report had yet been received from Mr. Clarke, the hydraulic engineer, respecting a permanent supply of water for the city and suburbs. Mr. Clarke will deal with the drainage of the city and suburbs.

Mr. LACKEY said that a platform applied for at Lithgow township was only three-quarters of a mile from the Esk Bank platform, which if moved a quarter of a mile nearer Bowenfels, alongside the public road, would be central, and render two platforms unnecessary.

Mr. ROBERTSON said a sheet of the copy of Mr. Garsed's letter of May 15, 1875, went astray on the way to the Government Printing Office. An amended return was now substituted.

Mr. LACKEY said a trial survey of a railway from near Orange via Parkes to Wilcannia was in progress. Progress reports have been made upon it, and copies of them will be prepared, to lay on the table of the House.

Mr. ROBERTSON said the Government intended to introduce, during the present session, a bill for the better organization of the military forces of the colony.

Mr. LACKEY said he was aware that the present railway rolling stock was inadequate. Specifications were prepared with the view of immediately calling tenders for further supplies. An order was sent to America for sample carriages by letter on November 27th last, received on the 5th instant. The Government understand tenders will be invited for one first class carriage, one second class, and one sleeping carriage; the two former to be shipped in February, and the latter in April next.

Mr. ROBERTSON said charges had been made against Dr. Ramsey, returning-officer of Mudgee, of having charged Mr. T. Ryan 30s. for allowing a polling booth at his inn, and deducting 30s. more out of £3 paid out of the public funds for rent of the said polling booth; also, with having charged the Government £5 for use of polling-booth at Mrs. Waters's Diamond Mines, of which the women did not receive one penny. Dr. Ramsey had been called upon to show cause why he should not be removed from the Government service. The matter is before the Executive Council, and Dr. Ramsey has applied for copies of the charges in order that he may take proceedings against those who have accused him. The papers, however, will not be given to Dr. Ramsey before the Government decide what to do with the case.

Mr. ROBERTSON said the report on the case of Gibson's selections v. Ricketson had only just been received, and there should be no delay in coming to a decision on it.

Mr. ROBERTSON said that in the case of Frost v. Harris it had been determined to uphold the first selection by Harris.

Mr. LACKEY said that the supply of wheels, &c., for the railway had fallen short, owing to the non-receipt from England within the anticipated time of the indents for these articles. They were on the the water, however, and expected daily. The inconvenience to the contractors was removed as far as possible by the department consenting to receive the waggons without wheels. In any case where it could be shown that appreciable injury had been sustained by the non-supply of wheels and springs, compensation would be allowed the contractors. The estimated cost of fixing the wheels—£1 for each truck—had been withheld. No orders had been given for carriages and break vans. Specifications were now being prepared, and tenders for railway rolling stock would be invited immediately.

RESERVE AT BOTANY.

Mr. ROBERTSON said that a surveyor had been instructed to mark the limit of the reserve at Botany, and the Crown ranger had been directed to give the parties concerned notice to remove their fencing back to that limit.

BATHURST COURTS.

Mr. ROBERTSON said that by a minute of the Governor and Executive Council, dated 17th September, 1875, on the recommendation of the Attorney-General, authority was given for the holding of District Courts and Quarter Sessions twice in lieu of three times a year at Mudgee, Goulburn, and Yass, on the ground that when two Circuit Courts were held every year at those places, the holding of more than two Courts of Quarter Sessions and District Courts was not required, and entailed an unnecessary expense upon the colony. On the 17th January, 1876, the regulation was extended to Bathurst and Dubbo, so to reduce the sittings from four times to twice a year, and this was now in force in all places where Circuit Courts as well as Quarter Sessions and District Courts were held, with the exception of Maitland.

TIDEWAITERS.

Mr. STUART said that the tidewaiters had not yet received their salaries for the month of December, but they would, he believed, be paid to-morrow. The vote had been exhausted, and he had instructed the payment out of the Treasurer's advance account.

APPLICATION OF JAMES WINDSOR.

Mr. ROBERTSON said the application of James Windsor, requesting portions 3, 4, 5, and 6, in the parish of Whittingham, county of Northumberland, to be put up for sale, had been referred to Mr. District Surveyor Evans, and his report was awaited before any decision would be given.

PETITION.

Mr. GRAY presented a petition from Henry James Collaery, of Woonona, in reference to the cancellation of a contract.

The petition was received.

PAPERS.

Mr. ROBERTSON laid on the table a further despatch in reference to the massacre of the crew of the Dancing Wave, and a return of the new reserves made out of the Yanko and Colombo Creek reserves, the area of each &c., &c.

It was ordered that the documents be printed.

SELECT COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Mr. NELSON brought up the report of the select committee on the Orange Gaslight Company's Bill, and the evidence taken before the committee.

It was ordered that the documents be printed.

CORRECTION.

Mr. F. SUTTOR called attention to the insertion of the name of the hon. member for East Macquarie (Mr. W. H. Suttor) in the *Herald's* report of the previous day's Parliamentary proceedings, as having made some remarks during the discussion on the Electoral Bill, which remarks were made by him (Mr. F. Suttor).

Mr. LEARY said that his name had been printed in mistake for that of the hon. member (Mr. Terry), in connection with a question asked the Colonial Secretary respecting the absence of the Minister for Lands.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. BUCHANAN moved the adjournment of the House, in order to give an emphatic contradiction to the statements contained in the answer of the Colonial Secretary to his (Mr. Buchanan's) question the previous day, respecting the release from gaol of the prisoner Thynne. The matter concerned the confinement and imprisonment of two youths—it might be for years, and if the Government were right in what they had done in releasing a third youth, Thynne, they must be deplorably wrong in keeping the other two in gaol. The question he had put to the Colonial Secretary was as follows:—"1. Is it true that the prisoner Thynne, found guilty of rape and sentenced to death, sentence afterwards reduced to twelve years' imprisonment, has been liberated? 2. Were there other prisoners found guilty of rape on the same woman and sentenced to the same punishment as Thynne, namely, death, afterwards reduced to twelve years' imprisonment? 3. What are the names of those other prisoners, and have they been liberated along with Thynne; or, if not, is it the intention of the Government to liberate them? 4. Will the Colonial Secretary state what has led to the liberation of Thynne, and to the detention of the others found guilty of the same crime, if they are detained, and also how much of his sentence has Thynne suffered?" Mr. Robertson answered,—"1. Yes. 2. Yes. 3. John Heappy and John Quye. They have not been liberated, and it is not the present intention of the Government to liberate them." The excuse given was this:—"The liberation has taken place because the punishment which the prisoner has already undergone has been deemed sufficient. The case of Thynne differs from that of the two prisoners who were found guilty of the same offence. He had, as a matter of fact, committed only an indecent assault, and, as the prosecutrix swore, was not present at the actual commission of the capital offence by Heappy and Quye. The learned Judge before whom the case was tried reported that Thynne was no doubt convicted because he was tried with the other prisoners." He did not say that the Colonial Secretary knowingly made a false statement, but he ventured to affirm that a falser statement than this answer was never put on record. He was thankful that he had documentary evidence that would prove this beyond a doubt; but more than that, there were gentlemen present in this House who were perfectly familiar with the circumstances of the case, and who would be enabled to bear him out in the statement that Thynne was equally as guilty as the other two youths who were kept in gaol.

Mr. DRIVER: No one expected people who were retained in the case like you to bring it before the House.

Mr. BUCHANAN: A circumstance of that kind should not prevent me from commenting on this case. Besides, no one knows better than the hon. member that I was not retained for Thynne.

Mr. DRIVER: No, you were retained for the other two.

Mr. BUCHANAN: I was retained for one of the others. But that was nothing to the purpose. He maintained that there was no difference in any of the cases. The three young men were equally guilty. The propriety or impropriety of liberating Thynne was not the question with him. The question that he raised was, that if it was a just thing to liberate Thynne, it was a deplorably unjust thing to keep the other two in prison. The Colonial Secretary said that Thynne committed no more than an indecent assault. But the depositions showed that the woman identified Thynne when he was arrested as one of the men who had committed a rape upon her. And in her depositions at the Police Court she swore distinctly no less than eight times that Thynne committed the capital offence. [The hon. member quoted from the depositions in proof of this statement.] [Mr. MACINTOSH: That evidence was not given before the Judge.] He admitted that at the trial the woman endeavoured to shield Thynne and to let him down lightly, but, when she was confronted with the statements previously made by her on oath, she was struck dumb and could not utter a word. The jury found sufficient evidence to justify them in convicting Thynne, and he would like the Colonial Secretary, or any one else, to point out any stronger evidence against the two others. There was never a more misleading statement than that of the Judge, that Thynne was convicted because he was tried with the others. Did the Judge not know that Douglas, who was tried with the others, was acquitted? And why did he not inform the Executive Council that the woman made no mistake about Thynne being one of the men; that she swore no less than eight times that he committed the capital offence upon her? Why did not the Judge tell the Executive that, and not lead them into the lamentable position in which they were now. It seemed to him one of the most outrageous things he had ever heard of. He defied the Attorney-General to produce evidence of a more conclusive character against any of the other prisoners than was given against Thynne. The Judge in saying that Thynne was no doubt convicted because he was tried with the other prisoners, had uttered a slander against the jury who tried the case. All this was the more serious because it affected the liberties of people. And surely liberty was not so light a thing as a two-penny halfpenny worth of butter. What were they to think if a few active people out of doors could by getting up a petition catch the Ministers and completely delude them into a most outrageous and incomprehensible act of injustice. If it was a right thing to let Thynne out, it was a most dastardly wrong to keep the other two men in. There was no difference in their cases. After hearing that this woman a fortnight before had been down at the Police Court and on her solemn oath had sworn these things, and then found her attempting to draw from them in the Supreme Court at Darlinghurst, what could the jury do but convict? What he complained of was that the Government had allowed themselves to be hoodwinked—to be got at—and the worst of it was they had been misled by the Judge.

Mr. CAMERON: Who was the Judge?

Mr. BUCHANAN: Mr. Justice Faucett. He must have known that these depositions were in. It was not his intention to let this matter drop until justice was done. He should never, so long as these two men were in gaol, cease to ring in the ears of the Government this matter until justice was done. He was prepared to take other steps than moving the adjournment of the House. He now moved the adjournment simply to give an emphatic contradiction to the answers given by the Colonial Secretary.

Mr. ROBERTSON said that, as he understood the deliverance of the hon. and learned gentleman, it did not in any way deny any of the allegations contained in his answer.

Mr. BUCHANAN: I deny them all.

Mr. ROBERTSON said that the hon. and learned gentleman had not shown that any *viva voce* evidence came before the jury who heard the case. True, the hon. gentleman said that there was evidence given at the Police Court, but he did not apprehend that that would be taken in a capital case when *viva voce* evidence could be given. The Judge and the jury could have nothing to do with the evidence of the woman given somewhere else. He would ask the House and the country whose impressions of this case were to guide the Governor and the Executive Council in coming to a conclusion—the Judge who tried the case, or a barrister employed in it. Surely they were bound to be guided by the Judge. But what did this barrister now tell them? He told them that Thynne ought not to have been let out because he was guilty. But was that any reason why they should let the other men out? The hon. gentleman thought an error had been committed, but was that any reason why two other errors should be also committed?

Mr. BUCHANAN: You are misrepresenting me.

Mr. ROBERTSON did not want to misrepresent the hon. gentleman. As he understood the hon. gentleman, he did not deny that there was no *viva voce* evidence given before the Judge and jury of any ravishing on the part of this man.

Mr. BUCHANAN: I do emphatically deny it.

Mr. ROBERTSON: The Judge says there was not.

Mr. BUCHANAN: The Judge was wrong.

Mr. ROBERTSON said the Executive were to be guided by the Judge. Supposing Thynne had been guilty, and had been liberated on the representations of the Judge, was that a reason why two rascals should be liberated? As for the hon. member's determination to press this matter to some ulterior result—whatever that might be—he did not think the hon. member could do anything to put Thynne back in gaol again. Now, where was the common sense of what the hon. member said? Because the Government made one mistake were they to make two more? He thought the hon. member had not the shadow of a leg to stand upon. However, he had given the answer prepared for him, based upon the recommendation of the Judge, and he could not help thinking that most people would think it would be far wiser to be guided by the Judge than by the barrister employed in the case. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. M'ELHONE thought the hon. member for the Western Gold-fields deserved thanks for calling the attention of the House, and people out of doors, to what had been done by the Government in this case. He remembered that at the time this case was tried he considered that if ever there was a case where the persons deserved hanging, this was the one. It appeared to him a most brutal outrage. These young men took a poor defenceless female over to the North Shore, and he considered they were one and all guilty. It turned out afterwards that the woman was of a rather loose character; but it was a question whether the brutal outrage she had suffered had not affected her reason. He believed that when she gave her testimony at the Police Court she was the witness of truth, and it was very likely that influence was afterwards brought to bear upon her by the relatives of Thynne, to induce her to modify her testimony against him. But what he rose principally for was to call the attention of the Colonial Secretary to an answer given that afternoon to a question asked by Mr. Buchanan, in reference to the Public School at East Maitland. Similar questions were asked in August last by Mr. Cameron, and he was advised that those questions were asked on account of Mr. Connihan's religion, and that it led to his being fairly hounded out of his office. It was a brutal thing for any hon. member to ask questions in that House to lead to the ruin of any man. He believed these questions were asked by the two hon. members at the instance of the Rev. Mr. Bonthorne, because Mr. Connihan was a Roman Catholic. The hon. member, before he put these cruel and cowardly questions, might have satisfied himself whether this person was still a teacher in the Public schools. He thought he was correct in stating that he had to give up his position some four or five months ago, in consequence of Mr. Cameron's questions, and had been in very indigent circumstances.

Mr. CAMERON strongly protested against it being said of him that he had put any questions relating to any one in the Civil Service because such a person was a Roman Catholic. He defied the hon. member to say that he had ever taken any action against any person on account of religion. The hon. member must recollect that there were other grounds irrespective of religion. [Mr. BUCHANAN: Religion had nothing to do with it.] It was at the request of some inhabitants of East Maitland that he put the questions on the paper, and after they were answered he had taken no further action in the matter. It was rather remarkable, however, that the hon. member should say that this person was obliged to leave his position in consequence of the question, if there was really nothing in the charges. He again denied that he had done anything in the matter upon sectarian grounds.

Mr. F. B. SUTTOR said he did not think any hon. member of the House was more strongly opposed to the practice of moving adjournments than he was. It would be far better to adopt the system in force in Victoria, where, if any hon. member wanted to bring any matter of importance before the House, he had to give notice, so that Ministers might come prepared, and the House be ready to discuss it; and no subject but the one notified could be discussed. He considered that more time was wasted in those irregular discussions on motions for adjournment than would suffice to transact all the business of the House, and the sooner we adopted some different plan the better. At the same time, as the adjournment had been moved (a laugh) he would take advantage of it to call the attention of the Colonial Secretary to another matter—the answer given to him that evening in reference to the number of District Courts in the colony. He had understood when the District Courts Act was passed that its object was to bring to every man's door speedy and cheap justice. But instead of increasing the number of these Courts, the hon. gentleman was always decreasing them. At Goulburn, Yass, Mudgee, Dubbo, and Bathurst there used to be four courts a year, and now the Government were going to reduce the number to two. And the reason given was because they were towns where Courts of Assize were held. But the cases tried in the District Courts were generally of a trivial nature, and such as would not be brought in the superior Courts. This new arrangement could be made only for the convenience of the Judges, but instead of studying the convenience of the Judges the convenience of the public ought to be studied. In Bathurst he knew that the income derived from those Courts was increasing year by year. He was sure the jurymen did not object to attend, because it was far more desirable to be called to sit one or two days four times in the year, rather than be kept for a week in the town every six months. It was also proposed to reduce the number of Courts of Quarter Sessions, and the effect will be that instead of men being speedily tried, the cases will be sent on to the Assizes, which were already too long, and where the Judges found great difficulty in getting through the cases. These arrangements would throw a great deal more work upon the superior Judges.

Mr. HILL said that he, like the hon. member who had just sat down, was opposed to motions for adjournment, though on such occasions there was sometimes a good deal of information elicited. He desired to refer to an answer he had received on the previous evening with reference to the road through Badgery's land. It would be in the recollection of the House, and of the hon. Colonial Secretary, that a select committee was appointed and sat for a considerable time to investigate the propriety of this road. The committee visited the locality, and reported upon it. They saw another road, which they believed equally good. The report was not only adopted by the committee, but was also adopted by that House. He remembered meeting a member of this House, who was a member of the committee, and who had a few minutes previous to that seen the Secretary for Lands and learned from him that he had finally made up his mind to cancel the old road, used for a long time by Mr. Badgery, and to open the new one. Two or three months after this, he asked the Secretary for Lands at the request of the Badgery family, whether he intended to cancel the old road and open the other, and, after some hesitation, Mr. Garrett said he had made up his mind to do that. A few days after this, he met another member to whom Mr. Garrett had said, "You may make your mind easy; it is not my intention to open the road." Mr. Wisdom also told him that, before seeing the land, he was disposed to favour the free selector; but, when he saw it, and became aware of the injustice done to Mr. Badgery, he made up his mind to vote for the adoption of the report. He hoped that the Colonial Secretary would give the matter his attention.

Mr. BUCHANAN replied, and appealed to the House to say whether the Colonial Secretary had, in any way, answered the evidence which he brought forward. He (Mr. Buchanan) did not argue as if the Government had done wrong in liberating Thynne, and as if he wished them to add to the wrong by liberating the two others. He did not discuss the propriety or the impropriety of releasing Thynne. What he contended for was, that if it was just to liberate Thynne, it was deplorably unjust to keep the others in prison. It was an atrocious slander upon the jury to say that they convicted Thynne because he was tried with the others. He had answered that by showing that Douglas was tried with the others and acquitted. The Executive could not reflect upon this without coming to the conclusion that they had been misled. This was another instance of the inadequate way in which his Excellency the Governor dealt with these matters. He could remember cases where grievous wrong had been done, and in which the least reflection would have made that apparent. There was, for instance, the case of the unfortunate lad who was sentenced by Judge Josephson to nine months' imprisonment for taking his father, who was charged with drunkenness, from a policeman, and for knocking the policeman down in the struggle. A petition was sent to the Governor, appealing against the sentence, but his Excellency replied that he could not depart from the opinion of the Judge, who, having been applied to, stated that the sentence was a right one. It was not likely that he would have condemned a sentence he had himself passed. This was the way people's rights and liberties were dealt with by this gentleman so high in authority. The Governor had placed himself in a most awkward dilemma in liberating Thynne. He raised his voice against the wrong and injustice that had been done, and would continue to raise his voice until some redress was obtained. He had only to say in conclusion that the hon. member for the Upper Hunter was altogether at sea when he talked about the schoolmaster Connihan. The question was put because the Council of Education acted illegally in granting him a certificate, in appointing him to a school without his having undergone a legal training, and having complied with the law of the land. Those were the only reasons why he was relieved of his duties. As to his being a Roman Catholic, nothing was thought of that.

The motion for adjournment was negatived.

PETITION PRINTED.

On the motion of Mr. DAVIES, it was ordered that the petition presented by him on the 22nd December last, from Young, in favour of closing all public-houses on Sundays, be printed.

CUSTOMS REGULATION BILL.

The House went into committee, for the further consideration of the Customs Regulation Bill.

Clause 1, Acts Repealed; 2, Interpretation of Terms; 3, Appointment of officers, 39 and 40 Vic. c. 36, s. 2; 4, persons employed in Customs to be deemed officers, Ib. s. 4; 5, declaration on admission to office, Ib. s. 6, officers taking bribes may be dismissed; 6, exemption from public offices; 7, public holidays; 8, Government may appoint ports and legal and sufferance wharfs; 9, appointment of stations for ships to bring to; 10, appointment of warehouses; 11, warehouse-keepers to give security, no bond required from importer; 12, annual license fee; 13, rate and appropriation of storage; 14, collector may license persons for carrying goods; 15, duties to be under management of the Colonial Treasurer; 16, former duties to continue until new duties chargeable; 17, new duties may be levied in anticipation; 18, all moneys to be paid into the Treasury; 19, goods may be warehoused, and be chargeable with existing duties on similar goods—were passed.

The following clauses were agreed to without discussion:—Clause 20. "Importer to deposit duty demanded, and have delivery of goods. Action may be brought or submission to commissioners." Clause 21. "If decided in favour of appellant, excess duty to be returned with interest." Clause 22. "Disputes to be referred to commissioners. Governor may remit penalties."

Mr. STUART then moved clause 23, "The Governor shall appoint three persons to constitute a Board, to be called 'The Commissioners of Customs' (any two of whom shall form a quorum), who shall, with open doors, hear and determine disputes between any officer of Customs and any other person respecting any matters whatever relating to the Customs which may be submitted to their judgment by the Collector on behalf of any such officer, or by the person preferring any complaint against such officer; or by the person, who shall be dissatisfied with the determination of the Collector; or by the Colonial Treasurer in respect of any matter relating to the Customs."

Mr. PIDDINGTON said that bills for amending the Customs laws had been pretty familiar to him for many years. Several predecessors of the present Colonial Treasurer had introduced them, and Mr. Samuel introduced a bill he then had before him, in 1870, on the 15th of March, having for its object the consolidation of the laws relating to Customs duties, and being rather more comprehensive, if not more liberal, than that before the House, inasmuch as it contained more clauses, the excess in bulk being accounted for by the fact that the ad valorem duties were then in existence, with which Mr. Samuel had specially to deal. But in his bill there was a provision for Commissioners of Customs very similar in principle to the provisions in the measure before the committee in that regard. He did not pay much attention to the speech of the Colonial Treasurer on the previous day, but knew he made various observations respecting the English law, but none in regard to the bills introduced by his predecessors; and he now thought it his duty to say in reference to this important part of the bill, that it was merely a reproduction of the bill of his hon. friend Mr. Samuel. But he did not think it was so perfect as in the clause in Mr. Samuel's bill, establishing a Board of Customs, there was provision made for the Collector of Customs or some Crown officer being placed amongst them. In the present bill there was no such security, but in Mr. Samuel's bill danger was guarded against. In the bill under discussion the commissioners might be all merchants of Sydney antagonistic to the Crown, in reference to Customs duties. In the 23rd clause of Mr. Samuel's bill it was provided that the Governor might appoint three Commissioners of Customs, of whom the Collector of Customs might be one. Was not that far better than the present clause, in which no provision has been made for representing the Customs department on the proposed Board of Commissioners? He quite agreed with the principle of having commissioners, and had intimated that he did so on former occasions, for he thought it the only effective plan by which a multifarious class of duties could be performed. But he begged to remind the hon. the Colonial Treasurer that there was a Board of Customs in England, and that all its members were prominent officers of the Crown. In the present bill there was not a single provision for having one person on the Board connected with the Customs, although in the bill of his hon. friend (Mr. Samuel) there was such a provision. Now, what could be more reasonable than that the head of the Revenue Department should be upon the Board? Surely the Colonial Treasurer's confidence in his brother merchants was not so great that he would not wish to see the revenue protected by the appearance of a member of the Customs department on the Board. It was a matter that deserved the greatest consideration of hon. members of the Assembly, and he would propose to insert the words from Mr. Samuel's bill, "of whom the Collector of Customs may be one," in the present clause. [Mr. MACINTOSH: That would destroy the principle of the bill.] That does not interfere with the principle of the bill at all; but if the hon. Colonial Treasurer wished he would make it "shall be one." He thought it was extraordinary that the hon. gentleman having ransacked the bills of his predecessors that he should ignore the evident necessity that on the proposed Board there should be some representative of the Customs department, or rather of the Crown, to protect the Crown revenue. There was nothing in the clause that provided that any one of the commissioners should be appointed from the Customs, and, therefore, he thought the House should take some steps by which the revenue might be protected by some person on the Board representing the Crown. He had no objection to the other members being merchants in Sydney, but he certainly did think that some representative should be appointed on the Board from the department of Customs. He, therefore, proposed as an amendment that the words he had referred to be inserted in the clause.

Mr. MACINTOSH said he thought the insertion of the words would not only spoil the principle of the bill, but give the Collector of Customs more work than he could attend to; besides the Collector of Customs was an interested party, and ought not to be on the Board.

Mr. STUART said he had listened with attention to the remarks of the hon. member for the Hawkesbury, and he was quite strong in his opinion that the proposed insertion if agreed to would be a blemish on the bill. He had mentioned that several of his predecessors had under their care measures to amend the Customs laws, but he was not aware that they had brought them before the House. Mr Samuel's bill it was true was for the consolidation of the Customs laws, but he would ask the hon. member for the Hawkesbury to take Mr. Samuel's bill and compare it clause by clause, or line by line with the present bill, and he would find that instead of being nearly the same, they differed on matters of the most vital importance. In the present instance the difference was very marked. He thought the Board of Commissioners should be entirely independent. The suggestion in Mr. Samuel's bill, and the amendment of the hon. member for the Hawkesbury, would entirely, he would submit, render the commission a mere appendage to the Collector of Customs. It would not give satisfaction in settling disputes between the Collector and parties aggrieved. It was monstrous to suppose that they would give satisfaction to an aggrieved person appealing from the Collector of Customs by a tribunal of whom the Collector was a member. The hon. member had gone on the assumption that the three persons appointed would be merchants, whose sympathies would be with their brother merchants. But there would be no limitation of appointment. The Board might be a mixed body. One member might be a merchant, one a legal gentleman, and the other an official member.

Mr. PIDDINGTON said that the Colonial Treasurer seemed to think he was blinded by some feeling or prejudice that all the members of the Board would be merchants. But he thought it was only due to the public that for the protection of the general revenue the Collector of Customs should be appointed as a commissioner. Instead of him being blinded, it seemed to him that, in making this arrangement, the Colonial Treasurer was blinded by the special position he had held in this community as a merchant for so many years, and forgot the position he now held as a Minister of the Crown in not taking sufficient means to protect the public revenue from loss. He maintained that the Colonial Treasurer really gave up the position he was contending for when he said that one of the Board might be an official member. Why should not that one be the Collector of Customs? [Mr. STUART: Certainly not.] He thought the Collector ought to be a member of the Board. How much more likely was the Board to come to a satisfactory decision if they had among them one so experienced as the Collector of Customs?

Mr. DIBBS thought the essence of the whole bill was to remove the decision of disputes from those who were directly interested. The hon. member wished to make a point that the public revenue should be protected by the appointment to the Board of some officer from the Customs. But he thought the revenue would be better protected if the Collector of Customs appeared before the Board as an advocate of the interests he represented, rather than as a member of the Board.

Mr. PIDDINGTON objected to the Collector of Customs being degraded into the position of a mere advocate.

Mr. STUART would just point out the essential difference between the functions of the body proposed to be appointed by Mr. Samuel and the functions of the Board provided for in the bill. In the bill of Mr. Samuel the Board was not to give any decision at all. It was merely to collect evidence, and under those circumstances there might have been some shadow of right in making the Collector of Customs a member of that Board. The other two members would be mere assistants to collect evidence. They were then to forward the evidence to the Colonial Treasurer. But here they were going to give the commissioners power to decide. It would be absurd to give the Collector of Customs power to decide in a case where he is himself concerned. He held a very high opinion of the present Collector of Customs, both as regards his ability and his zeal. But this bill might last for many Collectors of Customs. It would not be a proper thing to make the person who must be virtually either plaintiff or defendant one of the judges in the case.

Mr. PIDDINGTON said the Colonial Treasurer had told them that the clause gave the commissioners power to decide. Surely the Colonial Treasurer had forgotten what was contained in the next clause, when it said:—"But the commissioners are hereby empowered in their discretion to abstain from giving any decision, and to refer the matter for the determination of the Colonial Treasurer; in which event the commissioners shall cause to be written down the substance of the evidence in a narrative form, and report their opinion thereon for the information of the Colonial Treasurer, who shall thereupon have authority to decide the matter, and to direct the commissioners to enter his decision in their proceedings, and the same may be enforced as if the same had been given by the commissioners." Now where was the wonderful discovery that the Colonial Treasurer had made? In that very clause the commissioners might report to him. [Mr. STUART: They may decide.] But still the principle of the Colonial Treasurer giving his decision was contained in the next clause.

The question was put "That the words proposed to be inserted be so inserted," which was negatived on division by 22 to 2.

Clause 24. "The Commissioners shall take the evidence tendered to them relating to the matter of inquiry on oath or otherwise in their discretion, and may thereupon either decide the case and make an order accordingly, or, if they see fit, direct a prosecution under this Act. And their decision and order, in case any penalty or forfeiture shall be adjudged, shall have the same force and effect as a legal conviction for penalties by justices. And the commissioners shall also possess all the authority conferred upon justices by any Act now or hereafter in force in cases of summary jurisdiction. And the course of proceeding of the commissioners upon the hearing of any such matter of dispute, or other inquiry submitted to them, shall be as nearly as possible in conformity with the practice adopted before justices in the exercise of their summary jurisdiction. But the commissioners are hereby empowered in their discretion to abstain from giving any decision, and to refer the matter for the determination of the Colonial Treasurer, in which event the commissioners shall cause to be written down the substance of the evidence in a narrative form, and report their opinion thereon for the information of the Colonial Treasurer, who shall thereupon have authority to decide the matter and to direct the commissioners to enter his decision in their proceedings, and the same may be enforced as if the same had been given by the commissioners."

Mr. MACINTOSH moved the omission of the words "or otherwise at their discretion." He did not think any discretion should be given in this matter. The evidence of a merchant might be taken as a statement, and a coalheaver might then come up and be required to give his evidence upon oath. He thought all parties should be treated alike. The penalties were heavy, and all the evidence ought to be taken on oath.

Mr. STUART said there were a great many cases on very minor matters.

Mr. MACINTOSH said the principle was just the same. If the Crown was only defrauded of a farthing, the principle was just the same as if it was a thousand pounds. If persons made improper statements they ought to be punished.

Mr. JACOB thought this was a very proper amendment. These commissioners were to hold courts like benches of magistrates, and therefore their proceedings should be conducted in a similar way—the evidence should be given either on oath or by declaration. If persons made false statements on oath they could be punished.

The amendment was put, and agreed to.

Mr. DIBBS proposed to amend the clause by omitting all the words after "But the commissioners," with a view to inserting in lieu thereof, "provided that all acts, matters, and things done and performed by the Board of Commissioners shall be subject to the disallowance of the Governor." These words were taken from the Navigation Act, in which they referred to the Marine Board, and his wish was to relieve the Treasurer of the day from a great deal of the duty which would otherwise fall upon him, and to compel the commissioners to come to a decision without shirking their responsibility, in any case, and leaving it to the Treasurer.

Mr. STUART saw no objection in principle to the amendment proposed by the hon. member, but he thought that some inconvenience might arise from it in petty cases. However, he supposed that in those cases the power of disallowance would not be moved for, and that therefore no practical inconvenience would arise.

The amendment was agreed to, and the clause, as amended, was passed.

Mr. STUART proposed to amend clause 25, in conformity with the amendment made in the last clause, so that it should read thus: "In case any penalty or forfeiture shall be adjudged by the commissioners to be paid or enforced, such judgment or decision and order shall, unless the same be disallowed, as hereinbefore provided, be as valid and effectual as any conviction and order which justices are empowered by law to make in cases of summary jurisdiction."

Mr. W. H. SUTTOR thought it inadvisable to give so much power to the Governor. An appeal should be allowed to a superior Court.

Mr. STUART explained that the 20th clause gave importers the right of appealing to a superior Court; but if they pleased, for the sake of speedy justice, to waive that right, they could leave the matter to the commissioners.

The clause as amended was agreed to; as was also Clause 26, "Commissioners to make rules, orders, and forms."

Clause 27, "Rules and orders, &c., to be posted in public places," was amended on the motion of Mr. DIBBS, by omitting the words "in the Chamber of Commerce or," and then agreed to.

Clause 28, Commissioners to meet every week; and 29, absence from colony, &c., held as resignation, were agreed to without amendment.

Clause 30, Commissioners may mitigate penalties, &c., was amended, on the motion of Mr. Dibbs, by omitting the words "or to the Colonial Treasurer" from the second line of the clause, and, after being further amended by the omission of the words "as the case may be," was agreed to.

Clause 31, Prohibition and restrictions; 32, Arms, &c., may be prohibited; 33, Time of importation and arrival defined; 32, Ships to come quickly to place of unloading, or to station; 35, Officers to have access to all goods, were agreed to without amendment.

Upon clause 36, "Seals, &c., not to be broken," being put,

Mr. MACINTOSH moved that the penalty for breaking seals on ship's stores should be £100, the same as for breaking those on cargo.

Mr. STUART said that ship's stores were only small matters compared with their cargoes, and were regulated by a clause in the Act, and there also might be essential necessity for using them. The offence of breaking ship's stores was small compared with tampering with cargo, and it was an open question whether they should be subject to any restriction.

Mr. MACINTOSH said that sometimes ship's stores contained valuable packages of opium, and very often two or three cases of cigars. Steamers were now coming in with large quantities of ships' stores, and he thought the penalty for breaking them should be the same as for breaking cargo.

Mr. STUART then suggested that the penalty for breaking ships' stores should not exceed £50, instead of £100, as proposed in the bill, and with this amendment the clause was agreed to.

Clause 37, "Master to report arrival of ship—Penalty," was agreed to without discussion.

Clause 38 was then put: "Goods not duly reported may be detained by any officer of Customs until explanation is made to the satisfaction of the Collector, and such goods may in the meantime be taken at the expense of the master to any warehouse. And in case it shall appear to the Collector that such omission was made with intent to defraud the revenue, such goods shall be liable to forfeiture."

Mr. STUART proposed to amend this clause by inserting after the word "revenue," the words "the master of such ship shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £100, and if such omission should appear to the Collector to have been made with the knowledge or connivance of the owner of the goods."

The amendment having been agreed to, the clause was passed.

The following clauses were agreed to without discussion:—

"39. Master to deliver bills of lading and answer questions. 40. Officer of man-of-war to report any cargo. 41. If ship wrecked and master landed to report. 42. Regulations for shipping on the River Murray. 43. Goods may be transhipped without examination to another ship. 44. Goods may be transhipped without examination to a coaster. 45. Time and place of landing goods."

Clause 46 was then put: "The importer of goods shall make entry thereof before the expiration of the time hereinafter respectively prescribed, after the date of the report of the ship importing the same, viz.:—1. For goods imported in any sailing vessel from any port in Queensland, Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania, Western Australia, New Zealand, or the South Sea Islands—twenty-four hours. 2. For goods imported in any steamer from any of the said ports—twelve hours. 3. For goods imported in any sailing vessel from any port other than the said ports—forty-eight hours. 4. For goods imported in any steamer from any port other than the said ports—twenty-four hours. And the above computation of time shall be exclusive of Sundays and holidays, and of any day during which the ship and goods may have been subject to quarantine. And the bill of entry of any goods when signed by the Collector or proper officer shall be transmitted to the proper officer, and be his warrant for the delivery of the goods therein mentioned."

Mr. DIBBS thought the clause ought to be amended by altering the words "twenty-four hours" in the first subdivision to "twelve hours;" and the words "forty-eight hours" in the third subdivision to "twenty four hours." He said that the clause would be a great hardship to sailing vessels if passed in its present form, and he did not see any reason why they should not be placed on the same footing as steamers. In fact, if a man liked, he had, if he wished to evade the provisions of the clause, to put a three-horse power in his sailing vessel and call it a steamer. Under it also a vessel might arrive on a Saturday and the consignee need not pass entries for the goods until Tuesday morning. The time should be limited so that if a ship arrived on Saturday the entries could be passed on the following Monday.

Mr. MACINTOSH said that any one could see that this clause was drawn by a shipowner, for it was drawn in the interests of shipowners and not in the interest of merchants. The merchant must pass his entry in twenty-four hours, but there was nothing to compel the shipowner to discharge his goods quickly, and merchants were often kept without them for weeks. He thought a clause should be inserted in the bill to make the shipowners discharge goods within a reasonable time.

Mr. DIBBS said that what he aimed at would be accomplished by the omission of the words "sailing" in the first sub-section, with a view to the omission of subsection [illegible]. He moved that as an amendment.

Mr. STUART suggested that the hon. member's object would be best accomplished by leaving the first subsection as it was, and substituting twenty-four hours for forty-eight hours, in the third subsection.

Mr. DIBBS said it seemed to him that there was unfair sympathy shown to steamers. They were able to make three trips to a ship's one, and yet they were to be favoured with special Customs facilities. He thought the privileges should be equalised.

Mr. MACINTOSH mentioned that it was for the public convenience that the steamers should pass entries more quickly than ships. The steamship owners provided sheds which were used as temporary bonds, and until the shipowners gave better provision for the reception of goods in their discharge from their vessels, they were not entitled to equal privileges.

Mr. STUART said he was quite sure that there was much difference between steamers and sailing vessels in this matter. Steamers taking the round trip, say from Adelaide to Melbourne, from Melbourne to Sydney, and from Sydney to Brisbane, might call in here one day and go off again the next, in which case she would have to pass entry more quickly than ships.

Attention was called to the state of the committee, and a quorum was formed.

The amendment was put and negatived.

Mr. DIBBS moved an amendment on sub-section 1, substituting twelve hours for twenty-four hours as the time within which sailing ships should pass entries. This would carry out what he wished.

Mr. BOOTH said he was of the same opinion as the mover of the amendment. He could not understand why steamboats should have exclusive legislation and privileges over sailing vessels. He considered the amendment to be only just and fair.

Mr. STUART had understood that the previous division was to be really a test of this question. [Mr. DIBBS: No, no.] The difference between steamers and sailing vessels was recognised in every port; and to compel them to land at the same time as sailing vessels was felt to be a grievance to the steamers. They were allowed a shorter time everywhere. You could tell almost to an hour when a steamer would arrive, but you could not tell with regard to a sailing vessel within some days; and the steamer went to a certain wharf where there was every facility for the speedy landing of the cargo. Consignees by a sailing vessel would be taken at great disadvantage if required to land their goods at the same time. It had been said by some hon. members that in Victoria and in England it was the same for sailing vessels and steamers alike, but this was not so. Looking at the matter in the interests of both consignees and shipowners, he thought this was holding a very fair balance between them.

Mr. BOOTH said the Colonial Treasurer had referred to Victoria and England, but he did not refer to New York. He thought we ought to have the same privileges as they had there. He had known vessels of several thousand tons discharge, load, and be ready for sea in four days.

Mr. MACINTOSH was still of opinion that twenty-four hours was a reasonable time until the wharfs of Sydney were placed in better order.

The amendment was agreed to on a division of 17 to 15.

Mr. DIBBS moved a further amendment in the third subsection—to omit the word "sailing" before the word "vessel."

Agreed to.

Mr. DIBBS then moved the omission of the words "forty-eight hours," with a view of substituting the words "twenty-four hours."

Mr. MACINTOSH thought this was not unreasonable. Sydney merchants might make arrangements to receive their goods in that time, but the merchants in the inland towns could not. Many of the country merchants did not receive their bills of lading until the vessel arrived, so that it would be impossible for them to pass their entries in twenty-four hours. There was nothing in the bill to compel the shipowners to discharge goods within any specified time. The bill was entirely in favour of the shipowners, and not in favour of the general public.

Mr. BOOTH thought twenty-four hours was a very reasonable time.

The amendment was agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. STUART, sub-section 4 was omitted.

The clause, as amended, was passed.

Clause 47, "Special permits [illegible] certain cases," was agreed to.

Clause 48 was proposed as follows:—"If the importer shall not within the time prescribed in section forty-six make entry of such goods, the master, owner, or agent of such ship may on the expiration of such period make an imperfect or provisional entry, and land the goods subject to the conditions following, that is to say—1. If a time for the delivery of the goods is expressed in the charter party, bill of lading, or agreement, then at any time after the time so expressed. 2. If any wharf or warehouse be named in such charter party, bill of lading, or agreement, for the landing or reception of the goods, they shall be landed and placed accordingly: otherwise they may be landed and placed on any legal or sufferance wharf, and in any warehouse, and such goods shall not be delivered by such wharfinger or warehousekeeper until due entries for the same are passed. 3. At

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any time before the goods are actually landed the importer shall have the preferential right of making the entry and landing the same. 4. If any goods are landed for the purpose of assorting them, or otherwise, at the wharf where the ship is discharging, and the importer at the time of such landing has made entry of the same and demands their delivery, such goods shall be assorted and be delivered to him within twenty-four hours, and the expense of such landing and assortment shall be borne by the shipowner. 5. If at any time before the goods are landed or unshipped the importer has made entry for the landing and warehousing thereof at any other wharf than where the ship is discharging, and shall demand the delivery, the master or owner shall thereupon at once make such delivery, or state the time at which the goods can be delivered. Otherwise the master or owner before landing or unshipping such goods shall give to the importer or to any warehouse-keeper named by him twelve hours' notice in writing that the goods are ready for delivery, and the master or owner shall, if he lands or unships the same without giving such notice, do so at his own risk and expense.

Mr. DIBBS thought this clause should be amended. They had just passed a clause compelling the owners of merchandise to pass entries within a given time, but in the first sub-section of this clause a mode was suggested by which the law could be evaded. If a consignee wrote to the shipper asking him to insert a clause specifying that entries should not be passed for a certain time, say seven or ten days, the authorities here would recognise that one on of the law, and numbers of importers might be inconvenienced for the convenience of one, if there happened to be goods underlying those in respect of which the law was being evaded.

Mr. STUART did not agree with the hon. member. The hon. member asked them to enact a law providing that an agreement made elsewhere should not be valid here. With respect to the second sub-clause there was a shade of reason for objecting. That sub-section provided that if it were a part of the contract that goods should be landed at a particular place, the consignee should lose that privilege if he failed to pass his entries within the proper time. But it might happen that the shipmaster might so manage it as to render it impossible for the consignee to pass entries within the proper time, and so free himself from the inconvenient part of his contract, that of landing the goods at a certain wharf. What they desired to do was not to allow the shipmaster to take any advantage or make any profit out of the *laches* of the importer. He thought, however, that it would be better to allow the clause to remain as it was.

Mr. DIBBS said the Colonial Treasurer forgot this, that one consignee might keep other consignees waiting to suit his convenience, and, if the practice of making these contracts that he alluded to became general, the clause just passed would become inoperative. He thought the two sub-clauses of the 48th clause were useless of themselves, in opposition to the 46th clause and in interference with the rights of shipowners and shipmasters. He moved the omission of the sub-sections 1 and 2.

Mr. MACINTOSH said the House had just passed an Agreements Validating Bill, by which an agreement made in England was valid here, but now, by the amendment proposed, they were attempting to make a law that an agreement made in England should be invalid here.

Mr. M'ELHONE considered that the case put by Mr. Dibbs was a very fair one.

Mr. STUART said that the English law was similar to what he proposed, recognising the sacred nature of a contract made between the parties. And were they going to say that a contract should no longer be sacred? Nothing could be clearer than this—that if a shipowner chose to enter into a contract with his eyes open, and chose to take goods subject to a specific contract, he was bound to carry out that contract, and at the same time to carry out a contract for the rest of the cargo. And it was not for the Legislature to step in and say how those contracts were to be carried out.

Mr. WINDEYER was understood to say that, as a matter of fact, great inconvenience was caused by importers making a special contract for goods not to be delivered until a certain day. By the 46th clause a general contract was made for all persons, but by the 48th clause it was different.

Mr. S. C. BROWN said that the 48th clause virtually abrogated the clause already passed. The Legislature had enacted by the 46th clause that entries must be passed within a certain number of hours, and by clause 48 it was provided that if what was required by clause 46 were not done because a contract had been made by the master of the ship, the goods could remain on board. Clause 48 overrode the other. There could be no doubt that the non-passing of an entry for some goods stopped the delivery of other goods.

Mr. STUART said his objection had been not of a mercantile but of an entirely legal character. He did think that he should enlist the sympathies of his hon. friend upon the legal questions between the mercantile interests. He apparently thought the House could pass something inconsistent with the sentiments of justice. His own view was that it was going against the essential principles of justice, or surely they ought to say that they had omitted some proviso in the 46th clause that ought to be determined on a recommittal of the bill.

Mr. S. C. BROWN suggested that by striking out the words "bill of lading or charter party," no interference would occur in cases where the whole cargo belonged to one person.

Mr. DIBBS repeated that the clause was in direct violation of the 46th clause.

Mr. WINDEYER then moved the omission of the words "bills of lading or agreement," and the other amendment having been withdrawn, the words were struck out and the clause as amended passed.

The following clauses were agreed to without discussion:—49. After three months the goods may be sold. 50. On landing goods the shipowner may give notice of lien for freight. 51. How lien may be discharged. 52. The sum deposited may after fifteen days be paid over to the shipowner. 53. The proceedings requisite after notice to retain deposit. 54. After ninety days the goods may be sold. 55. Notice of sale to be advertised. 56. Rent and expenses of wharfinger, &c. 57. Protection for wharfingers, &c. 58. Not to interfere with provisions of other Acts, &c. 59. Bill of entry for home consumption." 60. Payment of duties. 61. Particulars of entry for warehousing goods. 62. Fraudulent entries. 63. Entry where goods are not known by bill of sight. 64. Entry to be perfected after examination. 65. If entry be not perfected, goods to be removed to a warehouse. 66. Goods concealed or not duly entered may be forfeited. 67. Surplus stores may be entered as in case of merchandise. 68. Authority to transact business may be demanded. 69. Samples may be taken. 70. Claims on account of damaged goods to be made on first examination. 71. Wines and spirits for naval and military officers. 72. Tobacco may be slaked for dressing sheep. 73. Spirits of wine used in arts. 74. Unshipping, &c., to be at expense of importer. 75. Goods removed without authority to be forfeited. 76. Proper officer to take account of goods landed. 77. Duty to be paid according to such account. 78. Warehoused goods to be deposited in original packages. 79. Goods to be properly stowed in warehouse. 80. Goods not duly warehoused or concealed to be forfeited. 81. Opening warehouse or obtaining access to goods clandestinely a misdemeanour. 82. Warehousekeeper liable for goods in his warehouse. 83. No compensation for goods consumed by fire; but duties may be remitted. 84. Clearance of goods in Queen's warehouse. 85. Goods may be removed from one warehouse to another. 86. An account of goods removed to be transmitted and bond to be given. 87. Goods removed to be subject to same regulations as on importation. 88. Goods removed may be exported or duty paid on removal. 89. Warehoused goods to be cleared in three years. 90. Goods uncleared in three years to be sold. 91. Examination may be dispensed with under certain conditions. 92. Goods may be sorted, repacked, &c. 93. Repacks may be taken. 94. Entry for exportation or for home use. 95. Persons entering goods for home consumption to deliver bill of entry. 96. Duty on deficiencies of goods exported not to be charged unless fraudulent. 97. Warehoused goods not to be exported in ships under forty tons. 98. Specification for free goods six days after clearance. 99. Goods to be shipped at proper places and in legal hours. 100. On entry outwards of warehoused goods bond to be given.

Clause 101. "Drawbacks allowed on exported goods."

In reply to Mr. Booth,

Mr. STUART explained that the clause provided that drawback might be obtained without any delay, a restriction being provided that the bond should not be cancelled until the goods had arrived at their foreign destination.

The following clauses were agreed to without alteration:—Clause 102, Warehoused goods may be exported overland without payment of duties; 103, Drawback on exportation overland; 104, Penalty on dealing with exported goods in the colony.

Clause 105, "Drawbacks not allowed on goods not worth duty," was verbally amended, and agreed to.

The following clauses were agreed to:—

Clause 106. Duty on goods destroyed may be remitted.

Clauses 107 and 108, relating to the Exportation of gold.

Clauses 109, 110, and 111, relating to debentures for drawback on goods exported.

Clause 112. An account or victualling bill for stores.

Clauses 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, and 118, relating to the clearance of ships outwards.

Clauses 119, 120, and 121, relating to boarding ships after clearance.

Clause 122. Masters of coasters to keep cargo-book.

Clause 123. Cargo-book, to be duly signed, to be the [illegible] for master.

Clause 124. Cargo-book to be produced at port of discharge.

Clauses 125 and 126, relating generally to transires.

Clause 127, relating to regulations.

Clauses 128 to 134 inclusive, relating to various miscellaneous provisions.

Clause 135. Bonds and other securities to be valid.

Clause 136. Penalties on making false declarations.

Clauses 137 to 163, relating to restrictions, &c., on small boats, for prevention of smuggling.

Mr. STUART moved that the Chairman leave the chair, report progress, and ask leave to sit again on Wednesday next.

Agreed to, and leave given accordingly.

The House adjourned at 11 o'clock until 4 o'clock this day (Friday).

NEW NOTICES.

TODAY, JANUARY 12.

Mr. Buchanan to ask the Colonial Secretary,—Is it the intention of the Government to prosecute constable Breen on his trial for what the Attorney General in public document, laid upon the table of this House, has called his brutal ill-usage of a prisoner in his charge?

Mr. F. B. Suttor to ask the Colonial Secretary,—1. Have the Government any intention of bringing in during the present session a bill to abolish or amend the laws relating to the importation of stock? 2. ... the Government intend to amend the sheep quarantine regulations, so that sheep may be more readily sent into the interior from the county of Cumberland?

Mr. Hill to ask the Colonial Secretary,—Is it the intention of the Government to consider the report of the select committee, as adopted by this House, with reference to the road passing through Mr. Henry Badgery's land, Sutton Forest; and if so, when?

Mr. Gray to move,—That the petition presented by him on the 11th January, from Henry J. Collarey, respecting his contract for a telegraph line, be printed.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 16.

Mr. T. G. Dangar to ask the Secretary for Public Works,—1. When will tenders be invited for the erection of a new court-house, &c., at Coonabarabran, on the amended plan? 2. When will tenders be invited for the erection of a new post and telegraph office at Narrabri, the money for which was voted last session?

Mr. W. H. Suttor to move,—That this House will, on Friday, 2nd February, resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole, to consider the expediency of bringing in a bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to coroners' inquests; and to consider of an address to the Governor, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to recommend, by message, that provision be made for carrying out the objects of the said bill.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17.

Mr. T. G. Dangar to ask the Secretary for Public Works,—When is it likely the plans and book of reference of the railway from Werris Creek to Gunnedah will be laid upon the table of the House?

Mr. T. G. Dangar to ask the Secretary for Lands,—Has the township been surveyed, as promised, at Millie, on the road from Narrabri to Moree; if not, when will such be done, and land at that place submitted for sale?

TUESDAY, JANUARY 23.

Mr. Buchanan to move,—1. That, in the opinion of this House, the liberation of the prisoner Thynne, found guilty of rape and sentenced to death, sentence afterwards reduced to twelve years' imprisonment, while two other prisoners, namely, John Heappy and John Quye, found guilty at the same time and of the same offence as Thynne, are still detained in prison, is calculated to shock the public sense of justice and fair dealing. 2. That the cases of John Heappy and John Quye, being in no manner different from that of Thynne, should receive the same merciful consideration. 3. That the above resolutions be communicated by address to his Excellency the Governor.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6.

Mr. Gray to move,—That the report from the select committee on "Petition of Wilson and Cawley," brought up on 19th July, 1876, be now adopted.

MERCHANT SHIPPING.

THE NEW ACT AND ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

A SUPPLEMENT to the *Government Gazette* of the 9th instant contains a despatch from Lord Carnarvon, transmitting the "Merchant Shipping Act, 1876," and a letter from the Board of Trade calling special attention to certain sections of the Act. The letter is as follows:—

"Board of Trade, Whitehall Gardens,
"24th August, 1876.

"Sir,—I am directed by the Board of Trade to call the attention of the Secretary of State to the Merchant Shipping Act, 1876, and to suggest that it should at once be forwarded to each of the colonies. Some of the clauses will have operation throughout the Empire and some in the United Kingdom only.

"As regards those which have operation in the United Kingdom, it will be observed that in clauses 6 and 7, which provide for the detention of unseaworthy ships in the United Kingdom, provision is made for appointing, as Assessors of the Court of Survey, which when differences arise will have to decide the case, persons to be recommended by the Governments of the different British possessions.

"It will probably be well to wait till the machinery of these Courts is more complete than it is at present, before attempting to put this provision into operation, and the Board of Trade will communicate again on the subject.

"By clause 17, provision is made enabling her Majesty by Order in Council to make certificates granted after survey in British possessions abroad, of equal validity in the United Kingdom with certificates of survey granted in the United Kingdom under the Merchant Shipping Act, so that unnecessary surveys may be dispensed with. The Board of Trade will be ready to inquire into and report to her Majesty upon any application made under this section.

"Under section 23, space occupied by deck cargo is to be measured and charged for. Detailed instructions under this section are in preparation and will be sent to the Secretary of State.

"The special attention of the Governments of the British possessions in North America and of any other British possession from which timber is exported should be called to clause 24, prohibiting the importation into the United Kingdom of certain deck loads of timber in the winter months, and ample notice of this enactment should be given to persons interested in ships and shipping of these possessions.

"The remainder of the sections of this Act require no special comment from this Board. I have, &c., T. H. FARRER. The Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office."

The clauses referred to in this letter are as follows:—

Power to detain unsafe ships, and procedure for such detention.

6. Where a British ship, being in any port of the United Kingdom, is, by reason of the defective condition of her hull, equipments, or machinery, or by reason of overloading or improper loading, unfit to proceed to sea without serious danger to human life, having regard to the nature of the service for which she is intended, any such ship (hereinafter referred to as "unsafe") may be provisionally detained for the purpose of being surveyed, and either finally detained or released, as follows:

(1.) The Board of Trade, if they have reason to believe on complaint, or otherwise, that a British ship is unsafe, may provisionally order the detention of the ship for the purpose of being surveyed.

(2.) When a ship has been provisionally detained there shall be forthwith served on the master of the ship a written statement of the grounds of her detention, and the Board of Trade may, if they think fit, appoint some competent person or persons to survey the ship and report thereon to the Board.

(3.) The Board of Trade on receiving the report may either order the ship to be released or, if in their opinion the ship is unsafe, may order her to be finally detained, either absolutely, or until the performance of such conditions with respect to the execution of repairs or alterations, or the unloading or reloading of cargo, as the Board think necessary for the protection of human life, and may from time to time vary or add to any such order.

(4.) Before the order for final detention is made a copy of the report shall be served upon the master of the ship, and within seven days after such service the owner or master of the ship may appeal in the prescribed manner to the Court of Survey (hereinafter mentioned) for the port or district where the ship is detained.

(5.) Where a ship has been provisionally detained, the owner or master of the ship, at any time before the person appointed under this section to survey the ship makes such survey, may require that he shall be accompanied by such person as the owner or master may select out of the list of assessors for the Court of Survey (nominated as hereinafter mentioned), and in such case if the surveyor and assessor agree, the Board of Trade shall cause the ship to be detained or released accordingly, but if they differ, the Board of Trade may act as if the requisition had not been made, and the owner and master shall have the like appeal touching the report of the surveyor as is before provided by this section.

(6.) Where a ship has been provisionally detained, the Board of Trade may at any time, if they think it expedient, refer the matter to the Court of Survey for the port or district where the ship is detained.

(7.) The Board of Trade may at any time, if satisfied that a ship detained under this Act is not unsafe, order her to be released either upon or without any conditions.

(8.) For the better execution of this section, the Board of Trade, with the consent of the Treasury, may from time to time appoint a sufficient number of fit officers, and may remove any of them.

(9.) Any officer so appointed (in this Act referred to as a detaining officer) shall have the same power as the Board of Trade have under this section of provisionally ordering the detention of a ship, for the purpose of being surveyed, and of appointing a person or persons to survey her; and if he thinks that a ship so detained by him is not unsafe may order her to be released.

(10.) A detaining officer shall forthwith report to the Board of Trade any order made by him for the detention or release of a ship.

Constitution of Court of Survey for appeals.

7. A Court of Survey for a port or district shall consist of a Judge sitting with two assessors. The Judge shall be such person as may be summoned for the case in accordance with the rules made under this Act out of a list (from time to time approved for the port or district by one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, in this Act referred to as a Secretary of State), of wreck commissioners appointed under this Act, stipendiary or metropolitan police magistrates, Judges of County Courts, and other fit persons; but in any special case in which the Board of Trade think it expedient to appoint a wreck commissioner, the Judge shall be such wreck commissioner. The assessors shall be persons of nautical engineering or other special skill and experience; one of them shall be appointed by the Board of Trade, either generally or in each case, and the other shall be summoned in accordance with the rules under this Act by the Registrar of the Court, out of a list of persons periodically nominated for the purpose by the local Marine Board of the port, or, if there is no such Board, by a body of local shipowners or merchants approved for the purpose by a Secretary of State, or if there is no such list, shall be appointed by the Judge; if a Secretary of State thinks fit at any time, on the recommendation of the Government of any British possession or any foreign state, to add any person or persons to any such list, such person or persons shall, until otherwise directed by the Secretary of State, be added to such list, and if there is no such list shall form such list.

The County Court Registrar or such other fit person as a Secretary of State may from time to time appoint shall be the Registrar of the Court, and shall, on receiving notice of an appeal or a reference from the Board of Trade, immediately summon the Court in the prescribed manner to meet forthwith.

The name of the Registrar and his office, together with the rules made under this Act relating to the Court of Survey, shall be published in the prescribed manner.

Colonial certificates for passenger steamers.

17. When the Legislature of any British possession provides for the survey of and grant of certificates for passenger steamers, and the Board of Trade report to her Majesty that they are satisfied that the certificates are to the like effect, and are granted after a like survey, and in such manner as to be equally efficient with the certificates granted for the same purpose in the United Kingdom under the Acts relating to Merchant Shipping, it shall be lawful for her Majesty by Order in Council—

(1.) To declare that the said certificates shall be of the same force as if they had been granted under the said Acts;

(2.) To declare that all or any of the provisions of the said Acts which relate to certificates granted for passenger steamers under those Acts shall, either without modification, or with such modifications as to her Majesty may seem necessary, apply to the certificates referred to in the Order; and

(3.) To impose such conditions and to make such regulations with respect to the said certificates, and to the use, delivery, and cancellation thereof as to her Majesty may seem fit, and to impose penalties not exceeding fifty pounds for the breach of such conditions and regulations.

Space occupied by deck cargo to be liable to dues.

23. If any ship, British or foreign, other than home trade ships as defined by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, carries as deck cargo, that is to say, in any uncovered space upon deck, or in any covered space not included in the cubical contents forming the ship's registered tonnage, timber, stores, or other goods, all dues payable on the ship's tonnage shall be payable as if there were added to the ship's registered tonnage the tonnage of the space occupied by such goods at the time at which such dues become payable.

The space so occupied shall be deemed to be the space limited by the area occupied by the goods and by straight lines enclosing a rectangular space sufficient to include the goods.

The tonnage of such space shall be ascertained by an officer of the Board of Trade or of Customs, in manner directed by sub-section four of section twenty-one of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, and when so ascertained shall be entered by him in the ship's official log book, and also in a memorandum which he shall deliver to the master, and the master shall, when the said dues are demanded, produce such memorandum in like manner as if it were the certificate of registry, or, in the case of a foreign ship, the document equivalent to a certificate of registry, and in default shall be liable to the same penalty as if he had failed to produce the said certificate or document.

Penalty for carrying deckloads of timber in winter.

24. After the first day of November one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, if a ship, British or foreign, arrives between the last day of October and the sixteenth day of April in any year at any port in the United Kingdom from any port out of the United Kingdom, carrying as deck cargo, that is to say, in any uncovered space upon deck, or in any covered space not included in the cubical contents forming the ship's registered tonnage, any wood goods coming within the following descriptions; that is to say,

(a.) Any square, round, waney, or other timber, or any pitch pine, mahogany, oak, teak, or other heavy wood goods whatever; or

(b.) Any more than five spare spars or store spars, whether or not made, dressed, and finally prepared for use; or

(c.) Any deals, battens, or other light wood goods of any description to a height exceeding three feet above the deck;

the master of the ship, and also the owner, if he is privy to the offence, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds for every hundred cubic feet of wood goods carried in contravention of this section; and such penalty may be recovered by action or on indictment, or to an amount not exceeding one hundred pounds (whatever may be the maximum penalty recoverable) on summary conviction. Provided that a master or owner shall not be liable to any penalty under this section—

(1.) In respect of any wood goods which the master has considered it necessary to place or keep on deck during the voyage on account of the springing of any leak, or of any other damage to the ship received or apprehended;

(2.) If he proves that the ship sailed from the port at which the wood goods were loaded as deck cargo at such time before the last day of October as allowed a sufficient interval according to the ordinary duration of the voyage for the ship to arrive before that day at the said port in the United Kingdom, but was prevented from so arriving by stress of weather or circumstances beyond his control: or

(3.) If he proves that the ship sailed from the port at which the wood goods were loaded as deck cargo at such time before the sixteenth day of April as allowed a reasonable interval according to the ordinary duration of the voyage for the ship to arrive after that day at the said port in the United Kingdom, and by reason of an exceptionally favourable voyage arrived before that day.

Provided further, that nothing in this section shall affect any ship not bound to any port in the United Kingdom which comes into any port of the United Kingdom under stress of weather, or for repairs, or for any other purpose than the delivery of her cargo.

Further Instructions from the Board of Trade to officers in British possessions issued under the authority of the "Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869," are also published. These call attention to the revocation of the Orders in Council relating to Colonial Certificates issued for the various Australian colonies, amongst other British possessions and to the new Orders, which came into force on the 1st April, 1876. The Instructions, after referring to the rescission of the Orders of 30th August, 1873, relating to New South Wales particularly, make the following remarks on the new Orders:—

By these amended orders a cumulative domicile of three years in any of the Australasian colonies has been substituted for three years' domicile in the particular colony required by the revoked orders.

Also the provisions contained in section 8 of the "Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869," have been now extended by Order in Council (copies of which are appended) to certificates of competency granted to masters, mates, and engineers, by the Board of Examiners under the Governor of Tasmania, and by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

As the colonial certificates of competency referred to in the said Orders of Council are to have the same force as the similar certificates granted by the Board of Trade in the United Kingdom, such a colonial certificate must be accepted as occupying in every respect the place of one of the latter, and as entitling its bona-fide holder to act in the capacity stated in it, or any inferior (but not superior) capacity in any British ship all over the world, without the possession of a Board of Trade certificate.

Colonial certificates will have to be used, produced, and delivered at the times and on the occasion at and on which Imperial certificates of competency will have to be used, produced and delivered.

When it appears from a certificate (Imperial or Colonial) official produced to the officer, that its owner possesses other certificates, their production also should be required, and if they are not produced their owner's explanation in writing should be demanded and forwarded to the Registrar-General of seamen, with the least possible delay.

Officers in the British possessions abroad are empowered by regulation 9 in the Order of Council to demand, and if necessary detain, any such colonial certificate which they have reason to believe has been improperly issued, or has been forged, altered, cancelled, suspended, or to which the person using it is not justly entitled.

Whenever this power is exercised, a report of the facts and circumstances must be sent by the officer, with the least possible delay, to either the Board of Trade or the Government of the possession in which the certificate was originally granted or may purport to have been granted, accordingly as communication may be easier and quicker.

As the withdrawal of a certificate would in some cases entail inconvenience, not only upon its possessor but also upon the owners of the ship and cargo, it is scarcely necessary to caution officers that the exercise of the power should only be resorted to when the evidence is perfectly clear; and if the ship is bound to the United Kingdom, and the report abovementioned has been sent to the possession in which the certificate was originally granted, the Board of Trade should nevertheless be informed of the facts.

Every case of death of a colonial certificate-holder which may come to the officer's knowledge should be reported without delay to the Government of the possession in which the certificate was granted.

The attention of officers and functionaries in the possessions abroad engaged in the conduct of official inquiries in wreck and discipline cases is directed to the fact that the certificate to which the Orders in Council apply will be liable to cancellation and suspension in precisely the same way as certificates granted by the Board of Trade under the Merchant Shipping Acts, and by the same Boards, Courts, and tribunals. The provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, and the Merchant Shipping Act, Amendment Act, 1862, as to Courts of Inquiry will therefore be applicable to the colonial certificates in question, with the exception of the provisions specified in the Orders in Council.

It will be notified that regulation 8 in the Orders in Council provides that the cancellation or suspension of a certificate shall involve cancellation or suspension of all the other certificates (if any) possessed by the owner. With the view of carrying this regulation strictly into effect, it will be desirable that the Court should endeavour to ascertain and should specify in their decision the particulars of all the certificates possessed by any person whose conduct is the subject of an investigation by them.

In cases of cancellation and suspension of such colonial certificates, copies of the report of the Court, and of the evidence, together with the respective certificates, should be sent to the Governments of the British possessions by whom the several certificates possessed by the offender were originally granted. A full report upon the case and the evidence should, at the same time, be sent to the Board of Trade, as required by the Act, and the sentence, giving the number of each certificate dealt with, and the possession in which it was granted, should be mentioned in it.

The holders of colonial certificates which are cancelled or suspended should be referred to the Government of the possession in which the certificate was originally granted, instead of to this Board, if they desire to appeal from the sentence or to apply for a mitigation of it.

These instructions must be understood as having reference only to the certificates referred to in the said Orders in Council.

The Orders *mutatis mutandis* apply to all the colonies, and to the possession of Bengal. Those particularly relating to New South Wales are as follows:—

At the Court at Windsor, the 12th day of February, 1876. Present: The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by "The Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869," it is (among other things) enacted that where the Legislature of any British possession provides for the examination of, and grant of certificates of competency to, persons intending to act as masters, mates, or engineers on board British ships, and the Board of Trade reports to her Majesty that they are satisfied that the examinations are so conducted as to be equally efficient as the examinations for the same purpose in the United Kingdom under the Acts relating to merchant shipping, and that the certificates are granted on such principles as to show the like qualifications and competency as those granted under the said Acts, and are liable to be forfeited for the like reasons and in the like manner, it shall be lawful for her Majesty, by order in Council—

1. To declare that the said certificates shall be of the same force as if they had been granted under the said Acts.

2. To declare that all or any of the provisions of the said Acts which relate to certificates of competency granted under those Acts shall apply to the certificates referred to in the said order.

3. To impose such conditions and to make such regulations with respect to the said certificates, and to the use, issue, delivery, cancellation, and suspension thereof, as to her Majesty may seem fit, and to impose penalties not exceeding £50 for the breach of such conditions and regulations:

And that upon the publication in the *London Gazette* of any such Order in Council as last aforesaid, the provisions therein contained shall, from a date to be mentioned for the purpose in such order, take effect as if they had been contained in the Act; and that it shall be lawful for her Majesty in Council to revoke any order made as aforesaid:

And whereas the Legislature of the British possession of New South Wales have provided for the examination of, and grant of certificates of competency for, foreign ships to persons intending to act as masters, first mates, or second mates, or as first-class engineers, or second-class engineers, on board British ships, which certificates are hereinafter denominated colonial certificates of competency, and the Board of Trade have reported to her Majesty that they are satisfied that the said examinations are so conducted as to be equally efficient as to the examinations for the same purpose in the United Kingdom under the Acts relating to Merchant Shipping, and that the certificates are granted on such principles as to show the like qualifications and competency as those granted under the said Acts, and are liable to be forfeited for the like reasons and in the like manner:

And whereas her Majesty, by Order in Council dated the thirteenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, has been pleased to declare that (subject to certain conditions and regulations therein contained) the said colonial certificates of competency granted by the Marine Board of the said possession of New South Wales shall be of the same force as if they had been granted under the said Acts relating to Merchant Shipping:

And whereas by the condition or regulation numbered five, contained in each of the said recited Orders of Council, it is provided that such colonial certificates of competency shall be granted only to persons who have been domiciled in the possession of New South Wales, or who have served in ships registered therein, for a period of or for periods amounting to at least three years immediately preceding their application for such colonial certificates, and that certificates of competency granted contrary to this regulation shall be regarded as improperly granted:

And whereas it has been represented to her Majesty in Council that the provisions of the said fifth condition or regulation in the said recited Order of Council of the thirtieth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, should be modified and amended so as to admit of domicile in or service in ships registered in any of the following Australasian colonies, viz., the colonies on the Continent of Australia, and New Zealand and Tasmania, forming part of the three years' domicile required under the said condition or regulation:

And whereas it has been made to appear to her Majesty that such modification and amendment are expedient, and that the said recited Order in Council should be revoked and a new Order in Council, modified and amended in manner aforesaid, substituted in lieu thereof.

Now therefore her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of her Privy Council, doth hereby direct that, from and after the 1st day of April, 1876, the said recited Order in Council of the 30th day of August, 1873, shall be and the same is hereby revoked, provided however that the revocation of the said Order in Council shall not affect or invalidate any colonial certificates of competency granted thereunder prior to the said 1st day of April, 1876, and subsisting at that date.

And her Majesty is further pleased—

1. To declare that the said colonial certificates of competency granted by the Marine Board of the said possession of New South Wales shall be of the same force as if they had been granted under the said Acts.

2. To declare that all the provisions of the said Acts which relate to certificates of competency for the foreign trade granted under those Acts, except so much of the 139th section of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854," and the 19th section of "The Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1862," as requires the delivery by the Board of Trade to any master, mate, or engineer of a copy of any certificate to which he appears to be entitled as therein mentioned, so much of the third paragraph of the 23rd section of the said last-mentioned Act as requires at the conclusion of a case relating to the cancelling or suspending of a certificate, such certificate if cancelled or suspended to be forwarded to the Board of Trade, and the whole of the provisions of the fourth paragraph of the same section, shall apply to such colonial certificates of competency.

3. To impose and make the conditions and regulations following, numbered 1 to 10 respectively, with respect to the said colonial certificates of competency, and to the use, issue, delivery, cancellation, and suspension thereof, and to impose for the breach of such conditions and regulations the penalties therein mentioned.

Form of Certificate.

1. Every such colonial certificate of competency shall be on parchment, and as nearly as possible similar in shape and form to the corresponding certificate of competency for the foreign trade granted by the Board of Trade under the Acts relating to merchant shipping.

Name of possession to be inserted.

2. Every such colonial certificate of competency shall have the name of the said possession of New South Wales inserted prominently on its face and back.

Certificates to be numbered consecutively.

3. Such colonial certificates of competency shall be numbered in consecutive order.

List of Certificates granted, cancelled, &c., to be sent to Registrar-General of Seamen.

4. The Government of the said possession shall furnish the Registrar General of Seamen in London from time to time with accurate lists of all such colonial certificates of competency as may be granted by the Marine Board of the said possession as aforesaid, or as may for any cause whatsoever be cancelled, suspended, renewed, or re-issued.

Three years' domicile or service necessary.

5. Such colonial certificates of competency shall be granted only to any person who for a period of three years immediately preceding his application for such colonial certificate, or for several periods amounting together to three years, the earliest of which shall have commenced within five years prior to such application, has been domiciled in, or has served in a ship or ships registered in, one or more of the following Australasian colonies, viz., the colonies on the continent of Australia, and New Zealand and Tasmania.

Certificates of competency granted contrary to this regulation shall be regarded as improperly granted.

Certificates not to be granted when former are cancelled.

6. Such colonial certificates of competency shall not be granted to any person who may have had a certificate, whether granted by the Board of Trade or by the Government of a British possession, cancelled or suspended under the provisions of the said Acts, or of any Act for the time being in force in any part of her Majesty's dominions, unless the period of suspension has expired, or unless intimation has been received from the Board of Trade, or the Government by whom the cancelled or suspended certificate was originally granted, to the effect that no objection to the grant of such colonial certificate is known to exist, or unless a new certificate has been granted to him by such Board or Government, and in the last-named event no such colonial certificate of competency shall be for a higher grade than the certificate so last granted as aforesaid.

Colonial certificates of competency granted contrary to this regulation shall be regarded as improperly granted.

Certificates improperly granted may be cancelled without formal investigation.

7. Any such colonial certificate of competency which appears, from information subsequently acquired or otherwise, to have been improperly granted, whether in the above or in any other respect, may be cancelled by the Governor for the time being or the Marine Board of the said possession, or by the Board of Trade in the United Kingdom, without any formal investigation under "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854," and the holder of such certificate shall thereupon deliver it to the Board of Trade, or the Governor for the time being, or the Marine Board of the said possession, or as they or either of them may direct; and in default thereof shall incur a penalty not exceeding £50, which shall be recoverable in the same manner as penalties imposed by the Acts relating to merchant shipping are thereby made recoverable.

Cancellation, &c., of certificate shall involve cancellation of all the other certificates possessed by its owner.

8. Every decision with respect to the cancellation or suspension of a certificate pronounced by any Board, Court, or Tribunal under the provisions of the said Acts, shall extend equally to all the colonial certificates at the time possessed by the person in respect of whom the decision is made as well as to all certificates granted to him under any of the Acts relating to merchant shipping, and whether such certificates be specified in such decision or not.

Certificate believed to be fraudulent may be demanded.

9. Any officer of the Board of Trade, or the Registrar General of Seamen, or any of his officers, or a superintendent of a Mercantile Marine office, or a Consular officer, or duly appointed shipping officer in a British possession, may demand the delivery to him of any such colonial certificate of competency which he has reason to believe has been improperly issued, or is forged, altered, cancelled, or suspended, or to which the person using it is not justly entitled, and may detain such certificate for a reasonable period, for the purpose of making inquiries respecting such issue, forgery, alteration, cancellation, suspension, or possession, and any person who without reasonable cause neglects or refuses to comply with such demand shall incur a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds, which shall be recoverable in the same manner as penalties imposed by the Acts relating to merchant shipping are thereby made recoverable.

Suspended certificates to be re-issued only by colony by which originally granted.

10. Any such colonial certificate of competency which has from any cause been cancelled or suspended, whether by a tribunal in New South Wales or elsewhere, shall be renewed or reissued only by the Marine Board of New South Wales.

This order shall take effect in the said possession of New South Wales from and after the 1st day of April, 1876, and shall apply not only to colonial certificates of competency granted under this order, but to such as shall have been granted under the order hereby revoked, and be subsisting at the above date.

SUBURBAN RAILWAY PLATFORMS.

Two deputations waited upon the Hon. Minister for Works yesterday morning, for the purpose of urging upon the hon. gentleman's attention the necessity for the erection of additional railway platforms in the suburbs.

The first deputation consisted of Mr. W. H. Pigott, Mayor of Petersham; Mr. Bailey, Mayor of Newtown; Rev. B. Chapman, Mr. R. C. Murray, Aldermen Hughes and MacMahon, of Petersham. Mr. Pigott presented to the Minister a very numerously signed petition, praying for the erection of a railway platform at a point fifty-two chains from the Newtown station, and fifty chains from the Petersham station. He pointed out that a platform at this spot would be an immense convenience to the people of Stanmore, Marrickville, South Kingston, and the surrounding neighbourhood. The platform would be used by about 500 people now, and the population is rapidly increasing, and buildings are going up in every direction, so that the traffic from this place would soon very largely increase. Mr. Bailey and Rev. B. Chapman also urged the necessity for this work, pointing out that there was a precedent for what was asked for in the case of the Croydon platform, and also that the new Wesleyan College was to be erected in close proximity to the platform now asked for. Mr. Lackey, in reply, said he was very anxious, as far as possible, to increase the suburban traffic, and he would do everything that was possible in order to bring traffic to the railway. A difficulty, however, had arisen from the fact that the railway officials had reported that these platforms, being so close, would increase the difficulty of working the line; and that the continual stoppages would add to the length of time to perform the suburban traffic. He would try, however, to see if this could not be met by the stoppage of alternate trains, and by having the tickets collected at one of the stations. He could not comply with the wishes of the deputation at present; but he hoped in a short time to be able to carry out what they desired.

The second deputation had for its object to ask for the erection of a railway platform near the foot of Eveleigh-street, between the Redfern terminus and the Newtown station. The deputation consisted of Messrs. S. C. Brown, M.L.A.; J. Sutherland, M.L.A.; R. Hill, M.L.A.; J. Davies, M.L.A.; Mr. P. Stanley, Mayor of Redfern; Mr. Fusedale, Mayor of Waterloo; Mr. Foskett, Mayor of Alexandria; Aldermen Douglas, Williamson, Hume, and Hudson, of Redfern; Messrs. W. M. Alderson, and W. H. Alderson. Mr. S. C. Brown, who introduced the deputation, explained that the accommodation sought for would be a vast convenience, not only to the immediate neighbourhood, but also to the boroughs of Darlington, Alexandria, Waterloo, and South Sydney. The mayors who were present bore out this statement, and the request of the deputation was strongly supported by Mr. Sutherland, who pointed out that the accommodation sought for would not interfere with the main traffic on the railway, as it would be found absolutely requisite to work the suburban traffic altogether independent of the main line. Mr. Lackey told the deputation that he had not yet received any report on the subject from the Engineer-in-chief, but he would cause the proper inquiries to be made, and let the Mayor of Redfern know what was the opinion of the officers with regard to the necessity for the platform, and where it should be placed.

THE ELECTORAL ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

IN Monday's *Herald* we gave the comments of several of the country journals on the new Electoral Bill. Since then further opinions have been expressed by other papers, which we subjoin:—

Goulburn Herald.—The late Ministry and the present Ministry in their Electoral Bills have each proposed to increase the number of the representatives of the people; and we may therefore conclude that there is no use in endeavouring to combat this particular portion of the measure now before Parliament. Were it not for this, we should be inclined to show reasons for preferring that the number of members should be reduced instead of being increased; and that larger electorates should be formed. This, however, appearing to be hopeless, we may content ourselves with saying that, in other respects, the Ministerial measure commends itself to our judgment as a good and useful one. Its provisions for correcting existing anomalies would seem well and thoughtfully designed; it is certainly much better to have the whole law consolidated in one enactment than to have, as was before proposed, a principal Act and a subsidiary one. And, so far as our acquaintance with the geographical features of the country goes, the boundaries of the proposed electorates are fair and judicious. In the case of Argyle it is proposed to allot two members to the district, and this is done without taking away so much from Yass Plains as was proposed by the late Ministry. The boundaries, where alterations are proposed, are to be made coterminous with those of the various parish boundaries which are already plainly marked upon all maps and are familiar to surveyors, besides which landholders know in what parish their land is situated, and therefore they, as well as the collectors of the electoral lists, will have no difficulty in finding for what districts they will be entitled to vote. There is some reason to regret that a portion of the Abercrombie district which more properly belongs to Argyle than to Hartley has not been included; but apart from this there can be no doubt that the proposed boundaries of Argyle are more natural and reasonable than those of the present electorate.

Border Post (Albury).—The new Electoral Bill introduced recently into the Legislative Assembly by Mr. Robertson contains clauses that cannot fail to render it more serviceable than Mr. Parkes's bill. We have often pointed out the urgent necessity of giving many electorates increased Parliamentary representation, and this bill will to a certain extent meet their requirements, inasmuch as it proposes to increase the number of representatives in the Assembly from seventy-two to ninety-eight, with a further provision for the addition of one member to each constituency, provided the number of electors therein should exceed a certain limit. The introduction of this bill is one of the most sensible things we have ever seen done by our Colonial Secretary, and although we do not approve of his general tactics, yet we willingly acknowledge the wisdom of the measure he has introduced, and its tendency to meet some of the most urgent requirements of the colony.

Macleay Herald.—There can be no doubt that the principle of expansion contained in the bill, whereby increased population secures increased representation, is constitutionally right, and is calculated to render further legislation on this most important subject unnecessary, at least, for a generation. The manipulation of the electoral boundaries—the pairing and the adding on—no doubt, requires the hand of a master, and whether Mr. Robertson is that master or not, remains to be seen. The minister will be greeted with wreathed smiles by the representatives of those districts which will have received at his hands ample justice in the way of fair representation, and already we observe the pæan of approval proceeding from some of the favoured localities. We wonder whether the independence of the member for the Hastings has anything to do with the scant measure of justice intended by the bill for that electorate in the way of representation. We certainly think that it would have been wise, as well as just, to have accorded three members to the new electorates—in fact, to have adopted, *ipsissimis verbis*, Mr. Smith's bill, the principle of which has been already affirmed by a considerable majority of the House, and which would now be law, but for the unconstitutional action of the Government in the Upper House, which is still painfully in the recollection of the electors of this constituency. By ignoring our claims to three members the Ministry will have to withstand, as best they may, a determined attack on their partial policy. Nothing could be fairer than Mr. Smith's bill, it met accurately the views of the Ministry in regard to population as the basis of representation, as the two electorates according to the boundaries fixed by that bill, gave more than the required three thousand, which, *ipso facto*, would entitle them to three members. By what species of manipulation, or what process of calculation, the Ministry have fixed 1309 as the number of electors for the Macleay, and 1700 for the Manning with a slice of the Williams added, it is difficult to imagine; when by the last electoral roll, the combined electors of the Manning and the Macleay numbered 3096.

Burrangong Argus.—The proposed new Electoral Bill now before the House is, broadly speaking, a great improvement, although we doubt whether the Parliament that has so long neglected to provide the required relief is much entitled to thanks for it. At the same time that we think the bill in its present shape will be acceptable as an instalment of what is required, there is no doubt it could easily be made more perfect. Necessity for a new apportionment of the colony into electoral districts has been felt many years, and at last there is a prospect that this duty, on the part of the Assembly, may be performed. Many of the districts at present extend over too great an area of territory, and on account of being unwieldy are more difficult to manage so as to secure just representation, than should be the case with electorates. In one respect in particular the new bill is an improvement upon the old Act. This is in regard to the trial of election petitions.

Burrowa News.—As long as the Gold-fields electorates are superseded, and the country constituencies are fairly increased according to their numerical importance, the new measure must be acceptable. We are not sorry that the Government have declined to adopt any of those proposals which found such favour with the Legislative Council a few years ago, and which compelled the Assembly to refuse their assent to amendments on the Electoral Bill as passed by them; for they embraced revolutionary principles in representation which should not have found favour with that august and conservative body. With the great addition to the numbers of freehold electors with which our recent land legislation has increased the electoral rolls, but little fear need be entertained that excessive democratic or communistic elements will for the next few years exercise any important influence upon the votes of constituencies whose tendencies will be essentially conservative, and the precaution of the Council to increase the weight of the more thoughtful minority were premature, the more especially as the novelties which they attempted to engraft upon our electoral system are untried, and their worth has never been proved by practical experience. With regard to the bill itself, and the distribution of representation proposed in its schedules, there can be no doubt that some dissatisfaction will be shown by constituencies which, like the Paterson, Williams, or Windsor, find their importance decreased by amalgamation or, like a neighbouring electorate, are disappointed of an increased representation.

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR AND WAGES.

(*From the Sydney Mail.*)

AT the present time, when immigration is freely discussed throughout the colonies, and when the various systems hitherto followed are freely commented on, a few words anent the present position of the agricultural labourer in England should be seasonable. Large sums have been expended by New Zealand, South Australia, and Queensland to procure labour and increase population. Agents and lecturers have worked assiduously, and canvassed England, Scotland, and Ireland, yet still we have complaints to the effect that the right class of labourers have not been procured. "The male immigrants we want," say the colonists, "are good farmhands, and instead of these we receive the useless scum of towns and cities, men who do not feel disposed to work, or do not know how, even if they felt so inclined." The reports of the inability of the new arrivals may be overdrawn or exaggerated. Too much may be expected, and indeed in the matter of farm labour we are convinced that such is the case. Many colonists are unaware how rapidly the condition of the British farm labourers has improved during the last score years. A few months back, an English journal, the *Newcastle Courant*, in dealing with the subject of agricultural labour in Northumberland, furnished some startling statements. This journal refers to the wages paid farm servants in 1768 in that county. The head man had £11 a year, the second £7, a boy 12 years of age £3. To show what a change has been effected, we will give the words of the journal in question. It says: "The good old times of low wages (if such they may be called) continued till within a comparatively recent period. Farmers who regularly attend Morpeth market were accustomed in their young days to hire a single man for about the same figure as the head man got 108 years ago; but within the last few years these same farmers have had to give nearly four times that amount for a suitable man. Neither farmers nor hinds, however, should rashly long for a return of other days—the former on the ground that wages were low, the latter because provisions were cheap. The day labourers on farms then were paid at corresponding low rates. Men in harvest time got 1s. a day and their board; in hay time, 1s. 6d. and beer; for mowing grass, 1s. 6d.; for hoeing turnips, 2s. 6d.; for ditching, 1s. 2d. a rood; and in winter, 10d. a day for all sorts of work, except for threshing, which was done for the twenty-first part. The labouring population in and around Morpeth ate bread made of rye, or of wheat and peas flour mixed, or of barley and peas mixed, and its value per pound was three farthings, or 10½d. per stone—not quite one-third the cost of the bread used to-day. Cheese was 2d. per pound, but then it would be what is known in outlying districts as "peg-cheese," which is described as made from skim-milk, requiring a hatchet to cut it, and which ought to be spread with butter before it is eaten. It would not be all quite so bad as that, for it was no uncommon thing for farmers' wives of other days to increase the richness of at least a certain number of cheeses by putting into them more or less of curd made from new milk. Butter was 8d. per pound, and beef, mutton, and veal each 3d. a pound, while pork was 4d. In those days it was possible to get three pints of skimmed or old milk for ½d.; new old milk goes to feed the calves and pigs, and only new is used in the household. Potatoes were then 3d. a peck or 6d. per stone. Candles and soap could each be bought for 7d. per pound. A labourer's house-rent for a year was 10s., and his firing for the same time cost the same amount."

Facts and figures are furnished by this journal to prove that the large increase of wages which is alluded to has really been arrived at. According to these, in Northumberland last year men received in harvest 5s. a day, in hay time 4s. 6d., and in winter 3s. 6d. The reaping hook and flail of course were out of fashion. Men engaged with the travelling steam-thresher received 5s. a day, with their board and allowance of beer. Head hinds had £70; second or under hinds, £60 per year; and single men in these capacities had £40 a year, with board. Lads of fifteen years of age had from £14 to £16; first-class dairymaids, £24 a year; second maids, £18; women in harvest, 3s. per day. The cost of living has increased in proportion to the wages. As to provisions, the bread of a hundred years ago has entirely disappeared, the only kind now in use being white bread, costing 2d. per lb. Other provisions rate as follows: Cheese, 9½d.; butter, 1s. 7d.; beef, mutton, and veal, each 10d.; and pork, 8d. per lb.; milk (new), 4d. per quart; potatoes, 10d. per stone; candles (dips), 6d. per lb.; and soap, 4d. per lb. An agricultural labourer's house rent for a year may be valued at £4, and his firing, exclusive of leading, at £3 12s. From these figures it appears that in the north of England within 108 years day labourers' wages have become about three and a-half times higher, the wages of men and women permanently engaged on farms about no less than six times greater, and that living has become about three times more costly. Taking these statements with others into consideration, the clear deduction is that the purely agricultural labourers of England, Ireland, and Scotland, of all ages and of both sexes, have made more progress than any other class of manual workers in these countries.

When we take into consideration the fact that the average working man looks to wages more than future worldly prospects, we must concede that immigration agents are not so much to blame as some persons imagine. No doubt at the present time it would require a large amount of persuasion to convince a Northumberland farm labourer that he would be benefited by a trip to Australia. The agent might tell him of the chances he would have of becoming a landed proprietor. Innumerable instances of those who had risen to wealth in the colonies might be mentioned and held out as glittering baits; but the chances are that the labourer would simply ask the question—what wages shall I receive to start with? We do not think the reply would be quite satisfactory, as we know that from £40 to £50 per year, with board, is about the rate of wages quoted for farm servants in the handbook furnished by the colonies. Therefore, we assume that, as we must not expect many bona fide farm servants among the immigrants which will arrive under our present system on these shores, we should study our own resources. Facilities to afford a sound agricultural education to our youths should be afforded by the State. Agricultural machinery is fast revolutionizing farm labour, and divesting it of that drudgery and laboriousness which heretofore made it distasteful. A few good agricultural schools should be established which would impart to our boys instruction in the business of farming, which may be made in this country both healthful and lucrative. M'Cheney, in his admirable report on agricultural education in Europe, addressed to the United States Department of Agriculture in 1868, says: "Agricultural education in Great Britain is based upon a purely commercial theory. The young man is sent to some advanced farmer in a good district to remain one, two, or three years. . . . We aim at something higher than this in the United States, and we hope to make the young farmer a student skilled in his profession, by acquiring a knowledge of the sciences on which the art of agriculture is based. For this purpose we must have schools and colleges." It is the duty of every State to maintain the capabilities of her territory; therefore we maintain that ours would be justified in expending a portion of its land revenue on the education of the farmers of the present and the future.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY

G. KISS.—At the Bazaar, at 11 and 12, Horses, Vehicles, &c.; at 2, Horse.

J. BRIDGE.—At his Produce Stores, at 10.30, Hides; at 2.30, Tallow, &c.; at 3, Hair, Horns, &c.

HARRISON, JONES, AND DEVLIN.—At their Produce Stores, at 10.30, Hides, &c.; at 2.30, Tallow, &c.

F. L. BARKER.—At his Produce Stores, at 10.30, Hides, &c.; at 2.30, Tallow.

C. R. BEDWELL AND CO.—At Railway, at 9, Hay, Straw, &c.; at Depot, at 11, Calves, Lambs, &c.; at 11.30, Pigs, &c.

W. INGLIS.—At Railway, at 9, Hay, Straw, &c.; at Mart, at 11, Calves, Lambs, &c.; at 11.30, Poultry, &c.; at 12.30, Dairy Produce, &c.

J. S. PROCTER.—At Railway, at 9, Hay, Straw, &c.; at Mart, at 12, Pigs, &c.; at 2, Dairy Produce, &c.

ELLIS AND CO.—At Railway, at 9, Hay, Straw, &c.; at Depot, at 11.30, Calves, Lambs, Pigs, &c.; at 12.30, Dairy Produce, &c.; at 4, Hides, Tallow, Wool, &c.

MAIDEN, HILL, AND CLARK.—At their Produce Stores, at 10.30 Hides, &c.; at 2.30 Tallow.

WELLS AND SMITH.—At Railway, at 9, Hay, Straw, &c.; at Yards, at 12.30, Pigs, Calves, Poultry, Fruit, &c.; at 2, Fruit.

DENT AND HOSKIN.—At Railway, at 9, Hay, Straw, &c.

H. VAUGHAN.—On the Premises, Paddington Bakery, South Head Road, at 11, Fixtures, Fittings, Glass Cases, Tins, Troughs, &c.

C. TEAKLE.—At his Rooms, at 11, Watches, Jewellery, Clocks, Meerschaum Pipes, &c.

J. G. COHEN.—At 267, Margaret-street, at 11, Cigars, Tobacco Seed, Meerschaum Pipes, Amber Tips, Knives, &c.

C. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Prints, Clothing, Mexicans, Woollens, &c.

COHEN AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Cane Chairs, Lounges, Ginger, Champagne, Shovels, Axes, Saddles, &c.; at 11.30, Household Furniture, Oleographs, Mats, Rugs, Matting, Pianofortes, &c.

MORT AND CO.—At their Produce Stores, at 10.30, Hides; at 12, Wattle Bark; at 2.30, Tallow; at 3, Horns, Bones, &c.

DUNN AND LISTER.—At their Rooms, at 2, Carpenters' Tools, Clothing, Boots, Books, &c.

W. NIXSON AND CO.—At Railway, at 9, Hay, Straw, &c.

A. MOORE AND CO.—At the Mart, at 11, Clothing, Books, Drapery, &c.

PROPERTIES OF TOMATO LEAVES.—M. Siroy, of the Society of Horticulture, Valparaiso, writes as follows respecting the singular properties of tomato leaves:—"I planted a peach orchard, and the trees grew well and strongly. They had but just commenced to bud when they were invaded by the curculio (pulgon), which insects were followed, as frequently happens, by ants. Having cut some tomatoes, the idea occurred to me that, by placing some of the leaves around the trunks and branches of the peach trees, I might preserve them from the rays of the sun, which were very powerful. My surprise was great upon the following day to find the trees entirely free from their enemies, not one remaining, except here and there where a curled leaf prevented the tomato from exercising its influence. These leaves I carefully unrolled, placing upon them fresh ones from the tomato vine, with the result of banishing the last insect and enabling the trees to grow with luxuriance. Wishing to carry still further my experiment, I steeped in water some fresh leaves of the tomato, and sprinkled with this infusion other plants, roses, and oranges. In two days these were also free from the innumerable insects which covered them, and I felt sure that, had I used the same means with my melon patch, I should have met with the same result. I therefore deem it a duty I owe to the Society of Horticulture to make known this singular and useful property of the tomato leaves, which I discovered by the merest accident."

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—January 11.

City of Adelaide (s.), 824 tons, Captain Walker, from Melbourne 8th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Ware and 5 children and servant, Mrs. Auld, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. H. Imlack, Mrs. Johnston; Miss Patton, Miss Dalrymple, Miss Callaghan, Miss Dalrymple, Miss Dawes, Miss Hackett, Miss Ryan, Miss Gooch, Rev. Mr. Ware, Messrs. Wentworth, Berens, Lillywhite, J. Southerton, Selby, Shaw, A. Greenwood, A. Hill, T. Emmett, G. Ulyett, E. Pooley, H. Charlwood, F. Armitage, J. Collins, E. Lee, H. F. Woochmitt, H. Fletcher, Wardell, Haywood, Dalrymple, Wallace, Maddocks, W. A. Wallace, C. J. Stuart, H. Imlack, W. P. Firebrace, W. Scott, Beddgood, H. A. James, P. B. James, Kingsford, A. J. Heppenbottom, Sanderman, W. F. Parr, Gooch, H. A. Allan, W. W. Orr, A. B. Weigall, E. Butler, J. J. Teeze, Todhunter, R. Jackson, J. E. Salmon, A. Bowman, Dr. Russell, W. C. Barker, C. Ballhause, W. C. Hepenbottom, H. E. P. Robinson, Masters Unmack, Callaghan, M'Conachie, Dixon, and 55 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

Macedon (s.), 532 tons, Captain F. H. Stanford, from Melbourne 8th instant. Passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Alcock and two children, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Fraser and child, Mrs. Brady, Mr. and Mrs. Tarrant and infant, Mrs. Keetle, Mrs. Levy and two children, Mrs. J. H. Gibbs, Mrs. Tomlinson, Hon. F. Longmore, Messrs. A. Bower, R. Campbell, A. Savill, W. Murray, C. P. Dawson, W. Patten, A. De La Carnard, J. Creagh, W. Peters, Parkins, W. Elkin, J. W. Johnston, J. Durgan, Kennedy, F. Sharp, W. Campbell, Captain Gibbon, Signor Susini, and 40 in the steerage. M. S. S. Co., agents.

Clarence (s.), 400 tons, Captain Harley, from the Clarence. Passengers—Mrs. Armstrong and 2 children, Mrs. Ferrier, Miss Stueley, Miss Chambers, Messrs. Docker, Baillie, Maurice, Cameron, Walker, Owen, Rev. J. W. Dawson, and 31 in the steerage. C. and N. E. Co., agents.

Heath, schooner, 187 tons, Captain Campbell, from the Daintree River 23rd December. Passenger—Mr. Armstrong. J. Frazer and Co., agents.

DEPARTURE.—January 11.

Wentworth (s.), for Noumea.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—January 12.

Queen of Nations, Cicero, for London; Sea Toiler, for Valparaiso; Maid of Judah, for Amoy; Mary Blair, for Petropaulovski; Edina (s.), for Brisbane; Boomerang (s.), for Rockhampton; City of Sydney (s.), for San Francisco, via Auckland.

CLEARANCES.—January 11.

Wakatipu (s.), 1158 tons, Captain Cameron, for the southern ports of New Zealand. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Voss, Miss Voss, Mrs. Braithwaite, Rev. F. Trivett, Rev. J. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. Evans and 2 children, Messrs. Beresford, Goldie, Richardson, and 21 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—January 11.

Prince Alfred, from Port Stephens, with 24,000 feet timber, 112 bags maize, 193 posts and rails; Scotia, Catherine Agnes, Hebe, from Newcastle, with 710 tons coal; Star of Peace, from Port Stephens, with 10,000 feet timber, 30 bags corn, 27 hides, 7 packages bacon; Coonanbara (s.), from the Hunter River, with 300 bales wool, 40 bales hay, 256 bags tin ore, 390 bags potatoes, 60 bags onions, 40 casks tallow, 60 hides, 5 packages tobacco, 8 bundles brooms, 13 coops fowls, 20 cases eggs, 150 lambs, 2 pigs, and sundries; Kembla (s.), from Hunter River, with 100 bags bones, 20 bales wool, 5 bundles skins, 120 hides, 90 boxes soap, 2 baskets fish, 16 baskets prawns, 12 bags potatoes, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—January 11.

Prince Alfred, for Port Stephens; Examiner, Bertha, for the Richmond; Scotia, Catherine, Agnes, Hebe, for Newcastle; Star of Peace, for Port Stephens.

IMPORTS.—January 11.

[A special charge is made for consignees' notices in this column.]

City of Adelaide (s.), from Melbourne: 20 quarter-casks brandy, 150 bags sugar, 50 cases soap, 100 cases castor oil, 50 boxes tin plate, 50 cases galvanized iron, 240 coils wire, 21 cakes copper, 150 cases old tom, 10 bales bags, 500 packages tea, 32 bales wool, 10 quarter-casks port, 10 quarter-casks sherry, 100 lengths pipe, 100 bars iron, 10 drums oil, 20 packages tobacco, 7 horses, 1 buggy, and 300 packages sundries.

Macedon (s.), from Melbourne: 131 cases fruit, a quantity of iron, 28 hogsheads wine, 500 boxes of candles, 138 bags onions, 333 cases brandy, 115 bales of wool, 78 bags potatoes, 98 packages tea, and 591 packages sundries.

Cutty Sark, from London: 666 rails, 1076 packages drapery, 800 packages wines and spirits, 10 packages hardware, 55 packages music and musical instruments, 371 packages oilstores, 650 packages machinery, 4 tanks malt, 32 packages grindery, 900 packages fancy goods, 4 packages missionary stores, 2198 packages sundries.

Heath, from Daintree River: 90,000 feet timber.

Ex J. R. Worcester: 550 sacks salt—J. Macgregor.

Ex Woollahra: 100 cases bathbricks; 107 casks soda crystals; 2 cases oz. spice; 10 cases Keen's half D. S. F. mustard; 10 cases ditto 1-lb. ditto ditto; 1 case Nelson's isinglass; 25 cases Nabob pickles; 50 cases Moir's marmalade; 50 boxes Moon's 8's sperms; 10 cases Durham's 1-lb mustard; 10 cases Taylor's cocoa; 10 cases Epps' ditto; 1 case small gelatine; 3 cases large ditto; 1 moulding and planing machine; 50 cases Whybrow's half-pint salad oil; 50 ditto half-pint castor oil; 20 cases ditto pint ditto; 50 cases London vinegar—J. Macgregor.

Ex Windsor Castle: 5 drums ling; 50 half-barrels herrings; 50 kits ditto; 30 quarter-barrels ditto; 20 kegs ditto; 1 drilling machine; 1 Green's patent engine and boiler, 2 h.-p.; 1 ditto ditto, 3 ditto; 1 ditto ditto, 4 ditto; 1 ditto ditto, 6 ditto; 1 ditto boiler, 8 ditto; 1 bale paperhangings; 5 casks ironmongery; 9 cases ditto; 14 bundles steel; 10 kegs white lead; 20 cases N. W. cheese; 10 cases Cheshire ditto; 100 cases Edwards' pickles; 10 cases Robinson's groats; 20 cases D. and M.'s paste blacking; 1 tank almonds; 25 cases Nabob sauces; 10 half-hogsheads Champion's concentrated vinegar; 87 casks whiting; 275 bags fine salt, 2 cwt. 525 ditto, 1 cwt.—J. Macgregor.

Ex Windsor Castle: 24 cases saddlery and saddler's ironmongery—Butler Brothers.

Ex Wave of Life: 10 cases C. and B.'s W. I. pickles; 10 cases ditto Oriental ditto; 20 cases ditto potted meats; 5 cases ditto French olives; 10 cases ditto W. W. vinegar; 25 ditto malt ditto—James Macgregor.

Ex Cairnbulg: 100 cases Eagle pickles; 100 cases ditto piccalilli: 50 cases London pickles; 50 cases warranted ditto; 20 cases Whybrow's relish—James Macgregor.

Ex Northam and Cutty Sark: 1 case Ward's tools; 2 casks locks and latches; 3 casks stair rods, copper kettles, and tinsmiths' mountings; 3 casks scales and steelyards; 1 case thermometers and tools; 10 kegs venetian red; 5 cases raddle; 1 case painters' brushes; 1 cask Sorby's adzes and tools; 3 casks electro-plated spoons and forks and sundries, and B. M. teapots; 2 cases brassfoundry; 1 package copy presses (patent folding); 1 cask chest hinges; 1 cask box irons; 9 hogsheads Kenrick's tinned and enamelled ware; 1 case flooring cramps; 2 cases black lead (Nixey's)—Plummer and Owen.

Ex Cutty Sark: 62 packages boots and shoes—Benjamin, Brothers, and Co.

Ex Cutty Sark: 17 cases preserved fish—Peate and Harcourt.

Ex Windsor Castle: 58 packages drapery—Ross, Morgan, and Co.

Ex Wave of Life: 128 packages drapery—Ross, Morgan, and Co.

Ex Glengairn: 41 packages drapery—Ross, Morgan, and Co.

Ex Nemesis: 10 packages drapery—Ross, Morgan, and Co.

Ex Cutty Sark: 128 packages drapery—Ross, Morgan, and Co.

Ex R. M. S. China: 3 cases gloves, &c.—Ross, Morgan, and Co.

Ex Cutty Sark: 50 cases half and 10 cases quarter Balastrie sardines—Wilson and Cunningham.

Ex Cutty Sark: 41 packages general drapery—Teas, Davenport, and Burnett.

Ex Wave of Life: 185 packages C. and B.'s oilstores, jams, jellies, &c.—Harrison and Attwood.

Ex Glengairn: 764 packages merchandise and grocers' sundries—Harrison and Attwood.

Ex Cutty Sark: 222 packages drapery—W. Gardiner and Co.

Ex Anne Duthie: 50 cases Morton's piccalilli; 25 cases bottled fruit; 25 cases vinegar; 10 puncheons ling fish; 50 cases ling fish; 40 cases fresh herrings; 25 cases B. and M. vestas—J. J. Curran.

Ex City of Adelaide: 15 cases Swallow and Ariell's celebrated prize biscuits and canterbury cakes—W. H. Ariell.

Ex Cutty Sark: 75 packages drapery—Moore, Henderson, and Bowcher.

Ex Macedon; 8 cases Smith and Son's prize biscuits—Barker and James.

EXPORTS.—January 11.

Balclutha (s.), for Maryborough: 55 packages brandy, 50 boxes candles, 28 packages tea, 9 kegs butter, 34 rods iron, 22 bags onions, 134 cases fruit, 10 bags oats, 20 bulls, 170 packages, and a quantity of original cargo from Melbourne.

Governor Blackall (s.), for Brisbane: 50 packages wines and spirits, 54 packages oilstores, 60 bags rice, 25 cases kerosene, 44 bags onions, 20 cart-boxes, 201 cases fruit, 40 kegs butter, 200 packages sundries.

Wakatipu (s.), for New Zealand: 155 packages wines and spirits, 10 packages oilstores, 50 packages tea, 397 cases fruit, 2923 bags sugar, 48 casks treacle, 9 cases books, 50 packages staves, &c., 15 ingots tin, 227 packages sundries.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For Ulladulla, Clyde, &c.—By the Kiama (s.), this day, at 9 a.m.

For Fiji, Honolulu, San Francisco, and United Kingdom; Auckland, and all New Zealand Ports.—By the R.M.S. City of Sydney, this day, at 1 p.m.

For Brisbane and Maryborough.—By the Edina (s.), this day, at 3 p.m.

For Rockhampton.—By the Boomerang (s.), this day, at 3 p.m.

For Shanghai.—By the Lady Bowen, this day, at 6 p.m.

For Melbourne.—By the Macedon (s.), on Saturday, at 11 a.m.

For Melbourne, Adelaide, Hobart Town, and Launceston.—By the Wotonga (s.), on Saturday, at noon.

For Brisbane and Maryborough.—By the City of Brisbane, (s.), on Saturday, at noon.

For Grafton.—By the Clarence (s)., on Saturday, at 8 p.m.

ROYAL MAIL NOTICE, VIA AUCKLAND AND SAN FRANCISCO.

The Mails by the R.M.S. City of Sydney will be closed at the General Post Office, THIS DAY, 12th instant, as follows:—

Registered letters at noon.

Unregistered letters at 1 p.m.

Newspapers, books, and packets at noon.

The rates of postage upon letters to Honolulu, United States of America, and the United Kingdom are 6d. per ½-oz.

Full information as to rates of postage to all places can be ascertained at the Inquiry Office, General Post Office, and at the various suburban and country offices.

LATE LETTERS.

Letters for the United Kingdom only will be received up to 2 p.m. on payment of a fee of 4d.

BRANCH OFFICES AND IRON RECEIVERS.

Letters may be posted in the iron pillar letter receivers up to noon, and in the various branch and suburban offices up to 11.30 a.m. Newspapers may be posted in the newspaper receivers up to 10 a.m. THIS DAY, 12th instant.

All letters, &c., not otherwise marked will be forwarded by the City of Sydney.

General Post Office, Sydney, 3rd January, 1877.

Custom House.—Entered Outwards, January 11: Wotonga (s.), 700 tons, Captain Stuart, for Melbourne; Tararua (s.), 563 tons, Captain Sinclair, for New Zealand.

The following is a list of passengers per City of Sydney (s.) to San Francisco, leaving to-day:—For San Francisco: Mons. and Madame Polsky, Messrs. A. Susini, C. P. Dawson, Thomas Williams, Frank Lawlor, J. Wartz, Isaac Groo, John Young, C. S. Burton, Benjamin Clark, E. Toogood, H. K. Cullen, Captain Firth. For Kandavu: Mrs. Seed, Messrs. Seed, Abrahams, Brodzink. For Auckland: Mr. G. Vonwerk, Mr. F. Hanbury, Mr. and Mrs. Piotowski, Miss Piotowski, Mr. F. G. Meader, Mdlle. Rena, Mr. and Mrs. Julian, Mr. and Mrs. John King, Mr. J. J. Ryan, Mr. G. R. Dibbs; and 18 in steerage to San Francisco, and 8 in steerage to Auckland.

The City of Adelaide (s.) cleared Port Phillip Heads at 6.30 p.m. on the 8th instant, and passed Wilson's Promontory at 4.30 a.m. on the 9th, Cape Howe at 11.30 a.m. on the 10th, and entered Port Jackson Heads at 2 a.m. on the 11th. Experienced light airs and calms with fine weather throughout the passage.

The Macedon (s.) cleared Port Phillip Heads at 8 p.m. on the 8th instant, passed Wilson's Promontory at 6.30 a.m. on the 9th, Gabo Island at 2.30 a.m. on the 10th, and entered Sydney Heads at 6 a.m. on the 11th. Experienced variable winds to Gabo Island, and from thence fresh northerly winds. On the evening previous to entering Sydney Heads a most enjoyable entertainment took place in honour of Captain Stanford. Signor Susini and several other talented passengers took part in a concert held in the saloon, and Captain Stanford's health was afterwards drunk in bumpers of champagne.

The quarantine ship Faraway has been moored in Little Sirius Cove, having been properly fitted up as an hospital ship.

The schooner Heath left the Daintree River on the 23rd ultimo, and has had moderate weather principally from the northward. The passage has been made in nineteen days.

The Nemesis (s.), from London, which arrived at Melbourne on the 8th instant, has on board the following passengers for Sydney: Very Rev. Dean Cowper and Mrs. Cowper, Mr. and Mrs. Edwards and servant, Mr. and Mrs. R. Mason and family (four) and servant, Mrs. Moore, Miss Cottrell, Miss F. Moore, Miss J. Moore, Miss Wilson, Miss Nolan, Miss E. Smith, Captain A. W. Harrison, Sub-Lieutenant J. F. White, R.N., Messrs. H. H. Onslow, Graham, Thomas Moore, W. G. Kirchner, A. Lyon, J. H. Maddocks, G. O. Belcher, H. Byers, J. L. Worthington, C. Fawkes, H. O'Meara, and H. Whalley, also 40 in the steerage cabin.

The A. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Wotonga made a very successful trial trip yesterday, having proceeded to Broken Bay, and after remaining there a short time, turned back. She made an average speed of 12 knots each way against fresh head winds. The measured mile was run in 4 minutes 40 seconds during four different trials. She proved herself to be an excellent sea boat, scarcely any vibration being perceptible. Several of the directors of the Company were on board.

Captain W. J. Stuart, late of the steamer Egmont, has been appointed master of the A. S. N. Company's new steamer Wotonga, which vessel proceeded on a trial trip yesterday with most satisfactory results.

The price at which the steamer Corea is reported to have been sold yesterday is £14,700, instead of the price previously stated. —The A. S. N. Co. have disposed of the steamer Emu, originally built for trading in Moreton Bay, to the Port Jackson Steamboat Co. The price has not transpired.

The Clarence (s.) crossed the Clarence bar at 2.45 p.m. on Wednesday, and entered Sydney Heads at 5.30 p.m. on Thursday. She experienced light northerly winds and fine weather to Newcastle, from thence to arrival variable winds and thick rainy weather. Her cargo consists of 83 bales wool, 221 bags maize, 449 hides, 415 bags tin ore, 572 bunches bananas, 43 bags oysters, 60 pockets sugar, 20 hogsheads tallow, 13 casks *molasses*, 19 cases extract, 12 cases eggs, 6 coops fowls, and sundries.

The City of Seringapatam.—The declared value of the cargo of the above vessel was £65,000. She cleared from London on the 25th October for Melbourne, and her loss on Bona Vista was notified by cable about a fortnight ago. The cargo chiefly comprised soft or warehousemen's goods, amounting to £40,000 or thereabouts, with leather dressed, wrought, and saddlery, amounting to £1000. Hardware was valued at £560; while all the other descriptions of iron scarcely amounted to 200 tons in all. Gunpowder is put down at only 25 cwt. Brandy, in bulk, figures at 4500 gallons, in case at 2000 gallons; geneva, at 14,100 gallons; wine, at 3800 gallons; hops, at 30 cwt.; malt, at 4800 bushels; preserved fish, at £315; sardines, at £284; candles, 181 cwt.; no salt; currants, 224 cwt.; no raisins; sugar, refined, 1900 cwt.; sulphur, 1300 cwt.

Quarantine in Newcastle.—Although the Government did wisely in taking due precaution against vessels from infected ports spreading small-pox in Newcastle (says the *Pilot*) and around, the zeal displayed has somewhat exceeded the knowledge possessed. The fairway buoy was chosen as the limit which such vessels should not pass. But the buoy, it would seem, was removed in 1871, and no other has been placed where it was formerly moored. Then, again, it was for the Local Marine Board to point out that outside where was this buoy, the anchorage for vessels was unsafe. No master would lie there with a south-easterly "buster" coming up. The health-officer it is to be presumed, would visit a vessel that might be expected as early as possible; but, should she be placed in quarantine, and bad weather blow up, she would have to be brought into port as was the Wandering Minstrel, and then be isolated.

H.M.S. Nelson.—A correspondent has kindly sent us an English newspaper containing a graphic account of this vessel, which is one of the latest additions to Britain's "iron walls." The following abridgment will serve to give an outline of the Nelson's construction:—The Nelson was launched on the afternoon of the 6th November last, in the presence of a large concourse of people, and was christened by Miss Helen Shaw-Stewart. The Nelson was built by Messrs. Napier and Sons, in whose yard the Northampton is on the stocks, and may be launched in a short time. The Nelson is 280 feet in length between perpendiculars, 310 feet overall, 60 feet extreme breadth, 7323 tons displacement. She will carry four 18-ton guns, eight 12-ton guns, and six torpedo guns, which will be stationed upon the upper deck for firing at boats that may be near the vessel laying topedoes. She is a full-rigged ship, and is provided with bunkers of large carrying capacity, so as to enable her to take long voyages; she has three decks—the upper, main, and lower, and for about 50 feet at the fore and after end there is an armour deck for the protection of the ship under the waterline. The upper armour consists of plates 9 inches in thickness, and the lower plates 6 inches in thickness, the former having a teak backing of 10 inches and the latter a teak backing of 13 inches. The 18-ton guns are placed two at each end, and the 12-ton guns are ranged along either side. It is said that some of the plates used in the construction of this vessel are among the largest that have ever been rolled, being 16 feet long by 8 feet broad and 9 inches in thickness, and weighing 22 tons, and a few of the plates have cost £1000 each. The engines will be 6000 horse-power indicated, and capable of working up to 6500.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

January 10.—Sea Gull, barque, Gay, from Sydney; Agnes Edgell, schooner, M'Kinlay, from Sydney; Ida F. Taylor, American barque, Hix, from Melbourne; King Oscar, barque, Harless, from Melbourne; Queen, barque, from Melbourne; Wressel Castle, barque, Irvine, from Melbourne.

DEPARTURES.

January 10.—Anaxi, barque, Hill, for Hongkong, with 655 tons coal; Iris, barque, Chudleigh, for Adelaide, with 580 tons coal; Lady Darling (s.), Saul, for Melbourne, with 1000 tons coal.

COASTERS INWARDS.

January 10.—Nile, Waratah, from Sydney.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

January 8.—Nemesis (s.), from London; City of Melbourne (s.), You Yangs (s.), from Sydney; Veritas, from Sandswall; Duke of Edinburgh, from Newcastle.

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVALS.

January 6.—Joliba, from Newcastle; Kirkham, from London; Cæsar Godfrey, from Hamburgh.

DEPARTURES.

January 7.—Sunbeam, for Mauritius; Osprey, for Brisbane.

SYDNEY HEADS.

DATE.	TIME.	WIND.	REMARKS.
January 11.	8.30 a.m.	N.	Cloudy.
	Noon.	N.	Ditto.
	5 p.m.	S.W.	Raining.

HIGH WATER AT FORT DENISON.
January 12.—a.m. 6 h. 34 m.; p.m. 7 h. 1 m.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT Society.—Money is advanced upon Mortgage of eligible Property, repayable at the end of a fixed term, or by monthly, quarterly, or half-yearly instalments, including principal and interest.
A. J. RALSTON, Secretary, 98, Pitt-street.

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, AND AUSTRALIAN Chartered Bank.—A Branch of this Bank is now open at Temporary Offices, 264, Pitt-street, under the management of Mr. WILLIAM CLARKE, for the transaction of all usual banking business.
JOHN DOWLING, Acting Manager.
Sydney, 11th November, 1876.

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, AND AUSTRALIAN Chartered Bank.—A Branch of this Bank is now open at Paddington (next the Post-office), under the management of Mr. CLEMENT BLOOMFIELD, for the transaction of all usual banking business.
JOHN DOWLING, Acting Manager.
Sydney, 11th December, 1876.

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, AND AUSTRALIAN Chartered Bank.—A branch of this bank is now open at Queen's Wharf (at the corner of George-street, opposite the Commissariat Stores), under the management of Mr. R. G. BREILLAT, for the transaction of all usual banking business.
JOHN DOWLING, Acting Manager.
11th December, 1876.

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, AND AUSTRALIAN Chartered Bank.—A branch of this Bank is now open at 214, Parramatta-street, next to corner of Newtown Road, under the management of Mr. G. W. RANDELL, for the transaction of all usual banking business.
JOHN DOWLING, Acting Manager.
Sydney, 27th December, 1876.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—A BRANCH of this Bank will be opened at St. Leonards, on or before the 29th instant, in the premises known as the Royal Hotel, at the corner of Mount and Miller streets, for the transaction of all ordinary Banking business.
SHEPHERD SMITH, General Manager.
Sydney, 9th January, 1877.

UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.
Established 1837.
Paid-up Capital £1,250,000
Reserve Funds .... 400,000.
Notice to Proprietors.—A Dividend of thirty-five shillings, with a Bonus of five shillings per share, for the half-year ending 31st December, 1876, equal to 16 per centum per annum on the paid-up capital of this bank, having been declared at the meeting of proprietors, held in London, on the 8th instant. Proprietors registered in Sydney at the former date will receive warrants for their dividends and bonus on application to the Manager there, on and after Saturday, the 13th instant.
JOHN F. M'MULLEN, Inspector and General Manager.
Inspector and General Manager's Office, Union Bank of Australia, Melbourne, 11th January, 1877.

STANDARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE Company of New Zealand.—Capital, £1,000,000. Offices, 71, Pitt-street.—Every description of Fire and Marine Insurance effected at lowest current rates.
A. L. PARK, Agent.
Agents required in the country.

MARINE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected at lowest current rates, as usual free of commission. JAMES ANDERSON, Insurance Agent, 352, George-street.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN ARE INVITED TO inspect our stock of first-class Boots and Shoes. S. WHIDDON, 189, Oxford-street.

BEST SODAWATER BOTTLES IN 2-GROSS cases, cheap, in lots to suit purchasers. J. ISAACS and CO.

A MOST USEFUL NOVELTY.—THE NEW Glass Cutter, or Glazier's Diamond, for 1s. Wholesale and retail, at the Gift Depot, 75, King-street.

SCHWEPPE'S TONIC WATER may be had at Hotels, &c., at usual prices.

REDGATE'S PATENT MEAL, HIGHLY RECOMmended on account of its nourishing properties.

LEA and PERRINS' Taraxacum or Dandelion, for Liver Complaints. A delicious breakfast beverage.

HAMS. HAMS. HAMS.—FINEST MERIMbula hams, favourite U brand. M'CLELLAND and ROACH, 674, George-street.

WANTED, AN EFFICIENT SHIP'S STEWARD, for the hospital ship Faraway. Apply at the Treasury. ALEXANDER STUART.
The Treasury, New South Wales, January 11, 1877.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ECHO, an Evening Newspaper, price One Penny.
THE ECHO contains all the Latest News of the Day. Police, Law, and Insolvency Courts, Intercolonial and Foreign late Telegrams on all topics of public interest.
THE ECHO, having now attained an extensive circulation, offers great inducement to the advertising public. Advertisements received daily for the Evening's publication up to 1 p.m.
Office, corner of Pitt and Hunter streets.

THE SYDNEY MAIL MAP SERIES.—THE publication of these Maps will be resumed on Saturday, 20th instant, when that of the County of Brisbane will appear. To be followed with those of the counties of Durham and Gloucester, these will complete the series.

TWENTY-EIGHTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION. Ready First Week in January, 1877. In one handsome volume, demy 8vo., 400 pp., cloth boards, price 5s., THE AUSTRALIAN ALMANAC and COUNTRY DIRECTORY for the year 1877, revised, corrected, and greatly enlarged, containing, besides the usual Statistical and General Information, original articles on "The Aborigines of New South Wales," by Rev. W. Ridley, M.A., "The Avi-Fauna of New Guinea," by George Bennett, M.D., &c., &c. (giving the latest researches of Signor d'Albertis), "Athletics in New South Wales," by an Amateur. This Almanac is the most complete published in the colony, and is a necessary Hand-book to all Bankers, Merchants, profession and tradespeople in New South Wales.
F. E. REYNOLDS, Printer and Publisher, 426, George-street.

NOW READY SANDS'S COMMERCIAL SHEET Almanac for 1877. Price, 1s. 392, George-street.

FOR SALE, MAGNIFICENT SUBURBAN Family Residence at Bondi, with ocean and harbour view, unequalled in the suburbs of Sydney, with nearly 10 acres, carefully laid-out grounds. This property will be sold exceedingly cheap.
W. HENDERSON, 217, Pitt-street.

THE GREAT LAND SALE, NEWTOWN, Raper's Paddocks. Five acres subdivided into building lots.

SURVEY COMPLETED. LITHOGRAPHS ready Saturday. Sale on ground on Saturday week.

THE TITLE IS UNDER TORRENS' ACT. The deeds free of cost to purchaser.

THE TERMS ARE EXTRAORDINARY EASY, 10 per cent. deposit; 10 per cent. say three months; balance by easy instalments, and interest on balance only 5 per cent. J. H. WATKIN, Auctioneer, Temperance Hall.

CRICKET. CRICKET. CRICKET.—SECURE A good luncheon before going; ready at 11 a.m. sharp, at Post Office Café, George-street. The only telegrams at the fall of each wicket.

GOODLET AND SMITH, TIMBER AND GALvanized Iron Merchants, 483, George-street.

MR. JOHN SPENCER, DENTIST, 8, WYNYARD-square, awarded for Artificial Teeth the New South Wales Prize Medal and the Queensland Exhibition Medal for 1876, against all competitors; also the London International Exhibition Medal for 1874.

H. A. CAPE, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER, 136, Pitt-street. Purchases and sales effected in bank, steam, insurance, gas, coal mining, and other share and debenture securities.

ATTENTION OF TOWN AND COUNTRY patients is requested to the fact that Mr. GUSTAVUS GABRIEL, Dentist, has no connection with any other person, and may be consulted only at 20, Wynyard-square.

LEE AND ROSS, EXCELSIOR STEAM PRINTing Works, 231, Castlereagh-st., nr. Market-st., Sydney.

DISINFECTANT CARBOLIC SOAP MANUfactured by P. HAYES, St. George's Works, Neutral Bay.

STRIKE DIRECTLY AT THE CAUSE OF THE debility, nervousness, want of appetite, flatulency and general discomfort you endure. All these ailments spring from indigestion, for which Udolpho Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps is the only safe and positive remedy.

THE HOTALING OLD BOURBON WHISKY IS gradually winning its way into popularity on its merits. All who try this exquisite whisky pronounce it of delicious flavour, and it carries the delicate aroma and nutritious quality of the maize or Indian corn, from which it is distilled. American Physicians recommend Bourbon as a stimulant. Everybody drinks it in America, and Australians who visit the Great Republic almost immediately contract a fondness for this national beverage. Stay-at-homes have now a chance to enjoy it also. For sale in quantities to suit by BARSON, MOXHAM, and CO., 50, Clarence-street, General Agents for the colonies.

RENAULT'S BRANDY.—THE UNDERSIGNED are appointed sole Agents for New South Wales.
GRIFFITHS and CO., Spring-street.

YOUNGER AND CO.'S BULK ALES.—A shipment of New Brews is near at hand. Apply to GRIFFITHS and CO., Spring-street.

KNICKERBOCKER SCHNAPPS ON SALE, IN parcels, to Dealers, Storekeepers, and the Trade.
HOFFNUNG and CO., 159 and 161, Pitt-street.

W. AND A. GILBEY'S WINES AND SPIRITS always on hand. Price lists on application to sole Agents, GRIFFITHS and Co., Spring-street.

COMET KEROSENE OIL.—THE DEMAND for the above favourite brand of Kerosene Oil having steadily increased to an extent greatly in excess of all former production, Large Additions to the Company's Oil Works, which thereby became necessary, have lately been completed, and further additions, on an extensive scale, are being vigorously pushed forward. The Company are now in a position to offer their manufacture for immediate delivery, or to make contracts for forward deliveries, in accordance with their usual terms of sale, particulars of which may be obtained at the Company's office.
The quality of the Comet Oil is well known throughout the colony; in Illuminating Power it is Superior; in Safety very much so to any other oil offered; and the fact that it lasts much longer in burning than any kerosene oil known in this market renders it the Cheapest Light to the consumer.
JOHN MAC DONALD, Jun., Secretary.
3, Hunter-street, Sydney, 23rd December.

SAZERAC DE FORGE AND SONS' (Established 1782), Bulk Brandy.
Agents—M'DONALD, SMITH, and CO.

COURVOISIER'S BULK AND CASE BRANDIES. Agents—M'DONALD, SMITH, and CO.

FIRST CROP TEAS EX ALBERT VICTOR. M'DONALD, SMITH, and CO.

SALT, MUNTZ METAL, BOSTON DOORS. M'DONALD, SMITH, and CO.

BLACK, NEATSFOOT, SPERM, LINSEED, AND Lubricating Oils, Railway antifriction grease.
T. W. EADY and SON, 54, York-street.

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The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1877.

In the Legislative Council, yesterday,

At the usual hour of meeting the President counted the House, and finding only eleven members present, and these being insufficient to form a quorum, declared the House adjourned to Wednesday next.

In the Legislative Assembly, yesterday,

A number of questions were asked, the replies to which will be found in the report-in-chief.

Mr. Gray presented a petition from Henry James Cellaroy telegraph line contractor, complaining that his contract had been unjustly cancelled, and praying for redress. The petition was received.

Mr. Nelson brought up the report and evidence of the select committee on the Orange Gaslight Bill.

The report was adopted.

The following documents were laid upon the table by Ministers, and it was ordered that they be printed, viz., returns relative to the Yanko Reserve, and further despatch respecting the massacre of the crew of the Dancing Wave.

Mr. Buchanan moved the adjournment of the House, in order to complain of the answer which he had received on the previous day relative to the release of the prisoner Thynne. That answer was untrue and unfounded in every respect. Two other youths, Heappy and Quye, who had been convicted of the same offence as Thynne, were still detained in prison. The reasons given for the release of Thynne were utterly insufficient. If it was just to liberate Thyne, it was deplorably unjust to detain the other two, as they were all equally guilty. The charge which he made against the Government was, that they had acted with gross injustice in this matter. The hon. member entered at length into the particulars of the case against Thynne and others (the North Shore rape case), in order to show that all three prisoners had been equally guilty of the crime for which they had been convicted. The Executive had been most grossly misled in this matter. He would never let it drop until justice had been done.

Mr. Robertson said that the hon. member had not denied any of the allegations contained in the answer which he (Mr. Robertson) had given yesterday. The Government were bound to pay more attention to the opinion of the Judge who tried the case than to the opinion of a barrister who had been engaged for one of the prisoners. The Governor and Executive Council had been influenced by the report of the Judge, who considered that Thynne stood in a very different position from the other prisoners, and was guilty of an indecent assault only.

Mr. M'Elhone thought that all three prisoners were equally guilty, and the case was such a gross one that all of them ought to have been hanged.

After some remarks from Mr. Cameron respecting the case of Mr Connihan, late Public school teacher of East Maitland,

Mr. F. B. Suttor complained of the waste of time caused by these motions for adjournment, and thought that some means ought to be taken to put a check upon them.

Mr. Hill, referring to an answer to a question put by him yesterday respecting a certain road through Badgery's land at Sutton Forest, complained of the action of the Secretary for Lands in not carrying out the recommendation of a select committee of the House that the road in question should be cancelled.

Mr. Buchanan having replied, the motion for adjournment was put and negatived.

The petition presented on the 22nd December last, from residents in Young, in favour of closing all public-houses on Sundays, was ordered to be printed.

The House resolved itself into committee of the whole for the further consideration of the Customs Regulation Bill.

Clauses 1 to 22 inclusive, were passed without amendment.

Clause 23. "Governor may appoint a Board of Commissioners, &c."

Mr. Piddington said that this was a reproduction of a provision in a Customs Regulation Bill formerly introduced by Mr. Samuel, but it was not in so perfect a form as it appeared in Mr. Samuel's bill. There was a similar Board in England, but the members of it were all officers of the Crown. This was not the case with the Board proposed to be established under this bill. He moved, as an amendment, that the Collector of Customs should be a member of the Board, as there was nothing in the clause which contemplated the appointment of a representative from the department of Customs.

Mr. Mackintosh said the amendment would utterly destroy the principle of the clause.

Mr. Stuart was strongly of opinion that the amendment, if carried, would be a very serious blemish upon the bill. He thought that the Board should be entirely independent of the Collector of Customs. It would not be at all satisfactory to appeal from the decision of the Collector to a Board of which the Collector himself was a member.

After further discussion the amendment was negatived by 23 to 2 and the clause as proposed carried.

Clause 24: "Course of Proceedings," was agreed to, with some amendments, moved by Mr. Macintosh and M. Dibbs respectively.

Clauses 25 to 48 inclusive were carried, with amendments on clauses 25, 27, 30, 36, 38, 46, 48.

Clauses 49 to 163 were carried, without amendment.

Progress was reported, and leave obtained to sit again.

The House adjourned at 11 o'clock p.m.

A supplement to the *Government Gazette*, published on Tuesday, gives the particulars of the revenue and expenditure of the colony for the quarter and for the year ended last December. These returns are unique in the history of colonization. Never before was so large a revenue returned from so small a population; and if these figures should be studied by European financiers, they may well marvel at the prosperity indicated. The amount paid into the Treasury for the quarter is the largest ever received for any quarter since the foundation of the colony; but as some payments fall due in December which ought to be distributed over the whole year, it is better to make quarterly than annual comparisons. It will save both time and space, and be found convenient to those who have to master these details, if we put them under the proper heads side by side with the receipts of 1875, and calculated on the basis of the mean population of each year, which we estimate at 595,465 for the former year and at 620,000 for the latter.

Derived from	Total Revenue. 1875.	1876.	Per head of Population. 1875.	1876.
Taxation ..	£1,162,300	£1,213,411	£1 19 0½	£1 19 1½
Services, &c.	943,319	1,051,246	1 11 8	1 13 11
Land	2,020,681	2,772,999	3 7 10½	4 9 5½
Total Revenue Proper	£4,126,300	£5,037,656	£6 18 7	£8 2 6

In amount of revenue New South Wales now stands at the head of all the Australian colonies. For 1875, Victoria had only £4,132,125 which is a few pounds larger than ours for the same year. But for the year ended last June, the termination of their financial year, the Victorian revenue was only £4,322,823, and ours up to date is £5,087,656, or three-quarters of a million in excess of Victoria for a population smaller by one-third. In both cases we have thrown out of account Loans and Trust moneys as not coming under the head of Revenue Proper. The Government of this colony had at their disposal an income equal to £8 2s. 6d. of the population, an increase at the rate of £1 3s. 11d. per head upon the income of 1875, which was also the largest annual income ever received by the Treasury up to that time. Such an extraordinary state of things may well attract the notice and invite the criticism of financiers both in England and the colonies. To ourselves it is a matter of profound interest, and when Mr. Stuart makes his financial statement he will be expected to explain what is to be done permanently with the growing surplus in some more definite way than the Government have yet done. Altogether they had on the 31st of last December a cash balance of three and a-half millions, or, throwing out the loans and trust moneys, they had £2,720,807 to the credit of the Consolidated Revenue. That our finances are so flourishing is a just matter for congratulation; but, if they are to continue flourishing, no time should be lost in determining how this surplus should be expended, and in most thoroughly investigating the sources from which it comes.

A glance at the comparative view given above will reveal the fact that our extraordinary superfluity of funds has not come from increased taxation. It seems we paid taxes at the rate of a penny per head more in 1876 than in 1875, which gives us an increase of just £2583 relatively to the population, and which is more than balanced by the increased rate of expenditure. The largest increase was £17,149 on the Murray River Customs, which means so much more trade transferred to Melbourne and Adelaide—a process that need not be regretted, if our people in Riverina can get better served there than in Sydney. On tobacco and cigars there was an increase of £14,684; on sugar and molasses an increase of £4929; on hops an increase of £2138, and on colonial spirits and sugar an increase of £5995. Licenses also show an increase; but as that is almost entirely for publicans' licenses, of which we have already too many, the colony is not to be congratulated on that account. On other items of taxation there have been small decreases; and, as the clear increase amounts to only a penny per head of the population, very little can be said about the elasticity of this part of the revenue.

Under the head of services the increase is at the rate of 2s. 3d. per head, and that is sufficiently large to justify an examination as to its sources. The three principal services are those of the railway, post-office, and telegraph departments, and their returns may be summarised as follows for 1876:—

	Receipts.	Expenses.	Surplus.	Deficit.
Railways....	£678,391	£371,958	£306,433	..
Post Office..	126,801	204,873	..	£78,072
MoneyOrders	4,663	4,653	10	..
Telegraphs..	59,417	73,884	..	14,467
Total....	£869,272	£655,368	£306,443	£92,539

Net surplus, £213,904; Interest on Capital, £500,000; Loss on Services, £286,096.

Thus it appears that the services bring us in no net income at all to be added to the proceeds of taxes towards meeting the expenses of government, but, on the contrary, they entail a loss equal to one-fourth of the whole taxation of the colony. No doubt this state of things will be reversed as population increases, and our railways, post office, and telegraphs will become, if necessary, a source of revenue. But that hope must not blind us to the condition of things now existing. Not one of these services can be held to be a source of income for the general purposes of government; and it must not be forgotten that reductions in charges for service have at present always to be made at the cost of the general public. Where there is a reasonable prospect of getting business it is wise to make a judicious reduction in the cost of services, but we are in no condition to make these reductions recklessly when there is no possibility of compensation.

There is only one source from which our abnormal increase of revenue can have come. It arises from the increased sale of lands, and from that source alone. For the year 1876 we have had a land revenue equal to £4 9s. 5½d. for every man, woman, and child in New South Wales, which is more than twice as large as the whole yield of our taxes. It is quite clear that we cannot play this game for ever. If the increase of the population kept pace with the rate of alienation there would be no reason for apprehension, because then a permanent source of revenue would be provided to take the place of this temporary one. But there has been no such corresponding increase, nor do the Government appear to entertain the idea of accelerating it. On the contrary, the Premier, in a recent speech, dealt on the extreme care necessary in introducing population lest we should import people who could find nothing to do, and should be obliged to start public works to keep them from starvation. But the territory of New South Wales is capable of maintaining many millions of people, and we had better resign our claim to it altogether than entertain the idea that six hundred thousand are too many. Now and then a particular industry may be depressed and for a time there may be a glut of a certain class of labour in certain districts. But that happens in all countries, and to a far greater extent than it has ever happened in New South Wales. And in our mild climate, and with our ordinary cheapness of food, we may safely say that when hard times have come, they have been less hard here than they usually are either in Europe or America.

In one of the numerous addresses to which our Premier has, during his late country cruise, had to listen with becoming gravity, he was reminded that he ought not to, in his reconstruction of the electoral districts, press the population theory too strongly against the country districts, and that the rural voters ought to have some special consideration to neutralize the greater political advantages enjoyed by voters within easy reach of the metropolis. This principle has hitherto been fairly recognized in our Electoral Acts, for it is undoubtedly the case that metropolitan and suburban electors can meet and combine to bring influence to bear upon the Ministry and Parliament with much greater celerity than is possible to scattered country voters, many of whom in our pastoral country live far from each other and far from the nearest town. On the other hand, it must be remembered that the extension of the railways has put several of the inland towns in a position almost as advantageous as the city. The electric telegraph, as well as the quick delivery of newspapers, makes the residents along the railway line promptly acquainted with what is going on in the city, and their facilities for operating in the metropolis are much greater than they were a few years ago.

But a far more important consideration is the fact that the country districts are not under municipal government, but are dependent directly on the central Treasury for funds for improvements, and that to get their wants supplied they use their political power immensely, not to say mercilessly. The argument that the unequal possession of political facilities should be balanced by a proportionate distribution of electoral power assumes that all other things are equal, and that therefore the outstanding inequality ought to be redressed. But all other things are not equal, when the metropolis and the great towns provide for their local wants by taxing property, while yet the country districts refuse to accept this burden. It is scarcely to be denied that the popular conception of the representative system is deteriorating, and that instead of its being looked on as a method of eliminating the men specially adapted for political functions, it is coming to be regarded as a contrivance for getting grants from the Treasury. When responsible government first commenced in New South Wales there was more real political feeling, more possibility of party government, more bona-fide discussion of broad principles in Parliament than there is now. This has been partly due of late years to our great financial prosperity, which has given the Government an enormous control of money, and enabled it virtually to command support. What Walpole is reported to have said of members, that everyone had his price, might now with us almost be said of constituencies. The art of governing is being rapidly reduced to the art of giving out public money. There is scarcely a question that comes before the House on which the Government is at all anxious, where the result is not settled beforehand. The origin of this evil is with the people themselves. Constituencies, full in the public eye, send in their members specifically for local reasons, charged to get money for local works, and the member has, under the severest scrutiny, to carry out his contract. The Government of the day knows exactly how much he wants, what will secure his support, and what will lose it. The vote of such a man is not question of general politics at all; and one might as well reason with a haystack as reason with a delegate of this kind.

Under these circumstances the demand of the country districts for representation in the inverse proportion to its population is a great deal neutralised. The country members no doubt represent their constituencies, but as a rule (for we cheerfully admit exceptions) they represent the country at large far less than the metropolitan members do. Taken as a whole, there is more of a local tone about them, and less of a general tone. They come up too much with their budget of wants, and too little with their budget of ideas. Many of them can be labelled and ticketed before they open their mouths. Parliamentary debate and constitutional government have little to hope for at the hands of such men. It has been remarked, and with truth, that the metropolitan and borough members deal with important questions far more on general grounds than the country members do. A fact of this gravity must not be lost sight of when we are dealing with rural claims for special representation. Mr. Parkes has been a favourite member for East Sydney, and he has frequently said that, while prepared to do reasonable justice to his special constituents, he has never been persecuted with city claims. This is a testimony highly creditable to the electorate; but how many country members could speak in a similar strain? Is not it too notorious that the pressure on the Government for votes comes mainly from the country members.

This is not a happy state of affairs, and the question is, whether we shall not intensify the evil if we give too large a portion of our representation to the country districts in the present imperfectly-developed condition of our political system. We must have localisms properly represented—that is inevitable and essential; we want to have such representation, only we want to have it in moderation, and in reasonable subordination to larger and more liberal ideas.

The question may fairly be asked, whether in rearranging the electoral districts we could not realise both forms of representation—whether, for instance, we could not group certain districts together into large electorates, and have members returned for these as well as for the subdivisions, or whether we could not take a hint from the plan adopted by the South Australians in respect of their Upper House, and have a certain number of members elected for the whole colony acting as one constituency, as well as a certain number elected for small localities? If half the House represented localisms, and the other half represented general politics, we might have sufficient regard paid to local wants and yet some chance of getting men who have in them the making of statesmen. The wretched disorganization of the Opposition at the present time shows our dearth of public men. The Opposition leader has resigned, and there is not a man among those discontented with his leadership fit to take his place. It would not be true to say that the quality of colonists or their patriotism has fallen off during the last twenty years; it would be more correct to ascribe to our defective method of representation the exclusion from the House of the type of men out of which Cabinet Ministers are best developed.

The Opposition.—A meeting of the members of the Opposition was held on Wednesday afternoon for the purpose of considering the advisability of appointing a leader in the Legislative Assembly, but as the meeting had not been properly convened no more than fifteen or sixteen members were present. The subject of the retirement of Mr. Parkes from the position of leader, and the necessity for appointing some one to his place, were discussed at considerable length. A suggestion was made that Mr. Parkes should be asked to reconsider the determination he had arrived at, but it was pointed out that the course he had taken must have been well considered before he informed the members of the Opposition of what he intended to do, and therefore was not now likely to be changed. Ultimately the meeting was adjourned till Tuesday next, when a decision upon the question of appointing someone to the position of leader will be come to. Three gentlemen, we understand, will be proposed—Mr. Piddington, Mr. Fitzpatrick, and Mr. Farnell.

Customs Regulation Bill.—The principal business transacted in the Legislative Assembly yesterday was the consideration in committee of the whole of the Customs Regulation Bill. The House showed a remarkable disposition for business: only the really debatable points were discussed, and clauses 1 to 163 were passed with very few alterations.

The Member for Orange.—Mr. H. L. Nelson, the member for Orange, intends to resign his seat in the Legislative Assembly next week. It is reported that the Hon. Saul Samuel, M.L.C., has been invited to stand for the electorate.

The Military Forces of the Colony.—In the Legislative Assembly, yesterday evening, Mr. Robertson, in answer to a question put to him by Mr. Cameron, stated that it was the intention of the Government during the present session to bring in a bill for the better organization of the military forces of the colony.

Municipality of Manly.—By proclamation in Wednesday's *Government Gazette* Manly has been constituted a municipality under the provisions of the Act of 1867. The boundaries commence at high-water mark on Spring Cove, Port Jackson, at a marked tree, being the western corner of reserve for quarantine. This reserve bounds the municipality on the east. The boundary extends to the South Pacific Ocean; thence by the high-water mark of that ocean northerly to Curl Curl lagoon; thence on the north by that lagoon westerly to Burnt Bridge Creek; thence by that creek westerly to the centre of the road dividing Bligh's, Burton's, Vickery's, Alleyne's, and Edward's properties; thence to high-water mark, Middle Harbour, thence on all other sides by the high-water mark of Port Jackson to Spring Cove, the point of commencement.

The Late Alleged Burglary in Oxford-street.—We learn that the Board appointed to inquire into the circumstances attendant upon the burglary alleged to have been committed some time ago at the post-office in Oxford-street have forwarded their report, together with the evidence taken by them, to the Hon. Postmaster-General. There has not yet been time for any further action to be taken in the matter.

Vexatious Custom House Arrangements.—A correspondent, writing from Philadelphia on 18th November, says that there is not a court in the Centennial Exhibition which has been cleared out so quickly as that of New South Wales, and he adds,—"I have been in almost daily attendance at the Customs for the last six weeks, and to-day have spent from 9 o'clock until half-past 2 in company with a broker in going through the various routine required. People in Australia have no conception of the various delays and numberless petty exactions which a Custom House can inflict, and I have never in my life been subjected to so much worry. Were I a Government clerk simply, I would have shut the Customs run after me rather than have waited upon them; but being anxious to get away and settle up accounts for goods sold, but not delivered and paid for, I have felt doubly impatient at the mean and pettifogging restrictions imposed.

THE SMALL-POX.—The most absurd rumours are current as to the existence of this malady in Sydney. Everybody whose child is affected with chicken-pox, or even with prickly heat, sends to the medical officers of the Government with the information that another case of small-pox has appeared. It is not necessary to tell persons of common sense or experience that every eruptive complaint is not small-pox; but it is extraordinary how far imagination will carry people. The fact is that outside the locality around Miller's Point, already proclaimed as quarantine ground, there is not known to be a single case of small-pox in Sydney. Within that quarantine, and in the house, or rather rooms, in which the deceased girl Holden died, three children, sisters of the deceased, have, within the last day or two, become unwell, and although there is reason to fear that they are sickening for small-pox, still, in the present stage of their illness, there seems to be no certainty as to the true nature of their complaint. They have been attended by Dr. Foucart, who has prescribed the necessary treatment; and a sufficiency of medical comforts have been sent to them, and they have also been provided with a nurse and other attendance. It may be stated for the information of the public that the whole family, consisting of the three now ill, the mother, father, and grandmother, would have been removed to the quarantine ship Faraway yesterday afternoon but for the change of weather. They will most probably be removed early this morning. The whole of their household effects have been destroyed by fire; and the Government have taken steps to supply them with new bedding and other requisites. It was intended by the authorities to burn down the rooms in which the Holden family lives. They, however, occupy but two rooms at the end of a building which is used as a kind of store, and which contains a considerable quantity of ship stores, furniture, diving apparatus, &c. The two rooms which have constituted the dwelling-house of the family have been thoroughly cleaned and disinfected; and it is a matter for future consideration what the Government will do with the store and its contents. To ensure an obedience of the directions of the health authorities, Mr. Inspector Read, of the police, has given his personal superintendence, and he has seen that strict quarantine has been kept, and everything done to check the spread of the contagion. We may mention here that Dr. Cecil Morgan has been appointed resident-surgeon, and Miss Rucker head nurse, on board the Faraway, and that every convenience and precautionary measure that science can suggest has been employed in order to make the quarantine as effective and as little tedious as possible.

THE INTERNATIONAL MATCH.—Since the arrival of the All-England Eleven from Melbourne the return match, which is to commence to-day, has created considerable interest, although there is an evident absence of the intense excitement which marked the meeting last month between the English team and the representatives of this colony. There is no reason, however, for supposing that the match will not be an exciting one. Our visitors are in good form after their engagements in Victoria, and the fifteen chosen to oppose them on behalf of this colony can scarcely be made stronger. A good deal depends upon the state of the weather, and in this respect it is quite probable that players and public alike may have to submit to disappointment. From 4 o'clock yesterday evening up to the time of our going to press rain fell with little intermission; but as the Albert Ground absorbs the rainfall very quickly two or three hours of fine weather will be sufficient to put the ground in good order. In any case no decision in reference to a postponement of the match can be come to until this morning, and as the Eleven leave for New Zealand by the Tararua on the 17th every effort will be made to proceed with the match to-day. Since the publication of the list of sixteen local players there has been some inquiry in regard to the name of the emergency man, and it may be as well to state that the question will not be decided until this morning. It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns that cheap excursion trains will be run during the match, and it is to be hoped that the arrangements for omnibus accommodation in the city will be sufficient to meet requirements. Mr. George Curtis has been appointed umpire for the Eleven.

INSPECTION OF PUBLIC VEHICLES.—The work of inspecting the omnibuses and cabs required to be licensed for the present year has been going on since 27th December last, for two days in each week, and was continued yesterday afternoon at the Transit Commissioners' office, Phillip-street, when about forty vehicles were passed, and not one rejected. On the preceding day 130 vehicles were found to be in good order, while only four were rejected, but in these the defects related only to such small matters of detail as could be rectified in a day or two. Altogether 400 cabs and omnibuses have now been examined, and found to be in good condition.

THE PRISONS OF THE COLONY.—The Comptroller-General of Prisons—Mr. Harold Maclean—issued this report for 1875 somewhat late in the year 1876; but the delay was occasioned, he states, partly for the completion of certain necessary statistics, and partly because the report for the previous year was so recently written and entered so fully into the condition and prospects of the department, in which but little change had since taken place, that there was room for little more than renewed statements of statistical information; with such comments thereupon as suggest themselves. The report has just been issued from the Government Printing Office. From it we learn that the number of entries and discharges for 1875 amount to 11,382 and 10,841, as against 10,206 and 9549 for 1874. The total number of prisoners at the end of 1875 was 1453, as against 1294 at the end of 1874. The condensed information of labour return shows an increase for the past year, being £34,768 0s. 11d., of which £10,243 14s. 5d. represents the value of work done for the internal purposes of the prisons. The cost of material for the employment of prisoners was £9289. As regards the educational acquirements of the prisoners in the Sydney, Parramatta, Berrima, Maitland, Bathurst, and Goulburn gaols, 691 were attending school or had passed through during the year. Of these 205 males and 9 females could read, write, and cipher; 188 males and 6 females could read and write; 99 males and 5 females could read only; and 77 males and 2 females were commencing with these accomplishments. 205 of the above were uneducated on admission. The return of re-convictions shows, it is to be regretted, an increase as regards the graver offences over those of 1874. Still the number is small in comparison with the population. For the year 1876 Parliament made provision for material and very needful extensions and improvements to the gaols at Armidale, Albury, Bourke, Dubbo, Hay, Orange, Wentworth, and Yass, and for a new gaol of the third-class at Tamworth. A new gaol at Young is also in course of construction. The Engineer-in-Chief of Harbours and Rivers, in conjunction with the Comptroller-General, laid out the site for the new prison in connection with the proposed breakwater at Trial Bay, and it is concluded that this work will shortly be undertaken. The report speaks generally in favourable terms of the conduct of the officers during the year, and of their efficiency.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Yesterday, a man named James Reston, a Corporation labourer, about fifty-four years of age, died suddenly, at Mr. Colquhoun's residence, Lucas-buildings, situated at the head of Darling Harbour, where he had been living for the last seven weeks. It appears that deceased had been in good health up to the 9th instant, when he complained of pain in the chest, and on the morning of the day of his death he felt a great weakness. The matter has been reported to the Coroner.

THE WEATHER.—For several days past the heat has been exceedingly oppressive, giving rise to languor, while it has otherwise interfered not a little with general comfort, if not health. The heat has not been so much that of the sun as of the kind known by the common but not very elegant expression of "muggy." But yesterday about noon a very agreeable change took place, and heavy showers of rain fell during the remainder of the day. These welcome showers will not only have the effect of freshening vegetable life, but at a time when securing the public health is attracting so much attention they have cleansed sewers and the filth from the highways and byeways of the city, and the atmosphere has been cooled to a very appreciable degree. We notice by our telegrams that rain has fallen in several parts of the interior.

SANDS' ALMANAC.—Mr. John Sands', of George-street, has issued a large card almanac, in most attractive colours. Besides the calendar, it contains the Mail tables in a convenient form for reference.

REDFERN LITERARY ASSOCIATION.—The half-yearly meeting of this society was held in the town-hall, Redfern, on Thursday evening last. The business was the election of officers for the current half-year, and the following gentlemen were elected to the respective offices:—President, Mr. G. J. Sly, M.A.; vice-presidents, Messrs. S. Mallarky and T. Coghlan; secretary, Mr. D. C. M'Lachlan; treasurer, Mr. H. Bunting; librarian, Mr. H. H. Wahlberg; committee, Messrs. F. Walters, E. B. Taylor, R. J. Griffiths, T. M. Williamson, E. A. Jones, and A. P. Norris.

THE OMNIBUS TRAFFIC.—We have received several letters on the omnibus traffic. Generally the opinions of the writers appear to have been formed in accordance with the necessities of their various geographical positions. Some complain of the abolition of the Glebe stand and of the favour which is shown to railway travellers by the appointment of the railway 'bus stand. Some say that the changes proposed by the Transit Commissioners, though well meant, are unnecessary, and others think that they will promote the public interests.

CANTERBURY 'BUS.—On Wednesday morning the passengers travelling by this 'bus presented to the driver, Walter Rogers, a handsome silver watch, as a New Year's gift, in recognition of his careful habits as a driver and as a mark of appreciation of his uniform civility.

SYDNEY INFIRMARY.—The following cases have been received for treatment:—James Carroll, injury to the eye; James Mountford, who had sustained a dislocation of the index; Henry Hall, cut finger; Henry Trone, retention of urine; and Samuel Torr, severely cut finger.

PRESENTATION ALMANAC.—The rage for attractive almanacs is not yet over. Messrs. Troedel and Co., printers, of Clarence-street, have issued an almanac bearing the above title, which contains a neat calendar and fine coloured lithograph portrait of Ribeni, the Italian artist, when a boy. The whole is very well executed, and is also artistically arranged.

NEW QUARANTINE STATION.—A correspondent suggests as a site for a quarantine station some point within the limits of Broken Bay. In view of the increasing traffic to Manly Beach, he thinks the present quarantine station not sufficiently isolated; while it is evident that distress of weather, or some other cause, might easily place a vessel unwittingly within the infected boundary. Broken Bay, while readily accessible from the city, would secure the necessary isolation and healthiness. The subject, it is contended, is eminently worthy of the attention of the Government, and does not require one word more to urge its importance.

CLEVELAND-STREET WESLEYAN CHURCH.—On Wednesday evening a meeting in connection with the Wesleyan Church Sustentation and Extension Society was held in Cleveland-street Church, under the presidency of Mr. M'Coy. The Rev. J. A. Nolan was the first to address the meeting, and, no meeting in connection with this society having been previously held in that place of worship, entered at length upon the principles upon which the society had been founded and was conducted, and showed in how many instances in the interior of the colony the ordinances of religion had been established where, but for the assistance of this society, they could not have been enjoyed for perhaps many years to come, while many of the principal circuits had been benefited by loans, repayable without interest at lengthened periods. The Rev. John Gardiner referred to instances within his own knowledge where such assistance as is rendered by this society has resulted in the establishment of flourishing congregations. Mr. Youdale spoke of the duty of extending to our countrymen in the far interior the blessings of those Gospel ordinances with which the dwellers in this city and many of the towns of the colony are so abundantly supplied. A collection was taken up, a doxology was sung, and the benediction closed the meeting.

SALE OF STATION.—Mr. Trebeck reports having sold, on account of Mr. Henry Mort, his "Waterview" Station, in the North Kennedy District, Queensland, with 2000 cattle, at £4 7s. 6d. per head cash; Mr. W. G. Ewan, purchaser.

THE ICE PRESERVING PROCESS.—An experiment interesting to those who desire to see fresh meat preserved for a length of time, without losing its appearance or flavour, has been tried (says the *Argus*) on board the Nemesis, and with a successful result. On leaving Plymouth a quantity of fresh meat was stowed away in the icehouse of the steamer, and yesterday a sirloin was brought out to be cooked for dinner. The meat on being produced was found not only to be sound and wholesome, but had all the look of a joint from a recently killed animal. Mr. Dagnall, the purser of the Nemesis, takes an interest in this meat preserving process, and intends to devote some attention to it when he reaches Sydney.

AN INGENIOUS SYSTEM OF ROBBING HOTELS.—For some time past (says the Melbourne *Age*), the proprietors of a number of hotels a few miles out of town have reported to the police the fact of articles of a multifarious and in many instances bulky nature having been stolen from their establishments. No clue could be found to the thieves, until it was noticed that in each instance the time at which the robbery was effected was coincident with the arrival of a buggy, containing a man and a woman, and sometimes two men and a woman, who put up for refreshments, and shortly afterwards went away again. The party paid their last visit in Victoria to Lewis's Alma Hotel, at St. Kilda, and after their departure an oaken chest, containing jewellery, clothing, and scrip, to the value of £120, was missed from the bar. Information having been given to the detectives, they discovered that a man named Thomas Jagleman, and a woman named Harriet Baird, who lived with him as his wife, had left for Sydney, having, before going away, given to a neighbour the chest that had been stolen from Mr. Lewis. The New South Wales police were telegraphed to, and on the arrival of the steamer on the other side the water-police searched the two fugitives, and found upon the male prisoner 500 cigars, part of the contents of the stolen chest, and a police constable's coat, which belonged to Lewis, who was formerly in the force. The man and woman were then arrested and forwarded to Melbourne. On being brought before the City Bench on Monday, they were remanded until Friday next, to enable the police to arrest the other man concerned in the transaction.

CREAM OF TARTAR A REMEDY FOR SMALL-POX.—A correspondent—H. C. B.—sends the following: A writer to a home paper, the *Wakefield Express*, says:—"Sir,—You kindly allowed me space some weeks ago, to bring before the public a remedy for small-pox—that remedy being cream of tartar—and, as the disease still lingers among us, I wish again to press upon all who are attacked with the symptoms, or who may be suffering from the complaint, to give it a fair trial, assuring them that since my last letter I have seen its beneficial effects in many instances, some of which were very bad cases. In fact, I have never known it to fail, and such is my confidence in its efficacy, that I fearlessly say no one need have the small-pox if they will but take it in time, and there is always plenty of time given. There is fever two or three days before the pox make their appearance. Now two or three doses will quench this fever, and consequently, if taken in time, will stay the progress of the disease. I could give many cases where persons have been very ill in this fever, and the cream of tartar has quenched it in a few hours, and thus have they been saved from this sad disease, and also from weeks of suffering, and perhaps death. Last week a person was so ill in it that he had turned purple, his tongue was swollen, and his throat so bad that breathing was difficult; but after taking the remedy he found relief, all signs of fever disappeared, the purple was gone, he had no pain, he could breathe freely, and sleep calmly. He had not, however, taken it in time to save the eruption, but I have no doubt that through this means his life will be spared. I will again give the remedy used:—Pour half a pint of hot (almost boiling) milk on to half an ounce of cream of tartar, then strain through muslin, and drink the whey while warm, the curd not to be used. This is a dose for an adult; but in severe cases, and for persons of strong constitutions, use three-quarters of an ounce of cream of tartar. Repeat the dose every three or four hours until the fever disappears. Afterwards take one dose daily until the pox becomes dry. In cases where persons have taken it during the early symptoms, after being relieved it is well to take a dose occasionally at least for six or eight days.—ALEXANDER FOX."

SMALL-POX IN SAN FRANCISCO.—The *Pacific Medical Journal* by last mail states that, after an almost entire exemption from this disease for several months, a few cases made their appearance in the latter part of May last. Day by day, the new cases rapidly increased in number, until the disease assumed epidemic proportions, and promised a large mortality. Up to the present time, including a period of twenty-five weeks, the deaths have numbered 297, a much smaller mortality than could reasonably have been anticipated three months ago. And, besides, the cases are rapidly diminishing, so that we may expect comparative freedom from the disease in a few weeks. In such a large city as ours, it is hardly to be expected that small-pox will hereafter ever entirely disappear. One sad feature of the mortality is the large number of deaths of children under five years of age. These amounted to sixty-three, or over one-fifth of the total. Probably none of the children had been accorded the protection of vaccination; hence it is safe to say that at least sixty-three deaths have resulted from gross ignorance and carelessness. One-half of all the deaths were of foreign-born, leaving less than 29 per cent. of native-born descendants over five years of age.

THE TRACT DISTRIBUTION DISPUTE IN MELBOURNE.—The Melbourne *Argus*, of Tuesday, states that the late action of the Hospital Committee in prohibiting the distribution of tracts to the patients in the institution, has drawn forth a protest from the Protestant clergymen of the city and suburbs. A circular, dated January 5, and signed by the Very Rev. H. B. Macartney (vicar-general), and the Rev. J. C. Symons, was forwarded to the representatives of the various denominations calling a meeting at the Assembly-hall, Collins-street, for Monday afternoon, to consider what steps should be taken in regard to the matter. The meeting was very numerously attended, there being 60 clergymen and laymen, representing all the Protestant denominations. The vicar-general presided. Several speeches were delivered, the principal speakers being the chairman, the Rev. Messrs. Herlitz, S. C. Kent, W. G. Frazer, Bailey, and Thompson, and Messrs. Balfour and Crouch. There was a general feeling of disapprobation expressed at the conduct of the Hospital Committee, on the ground that it was injudicious and improper to interfere with the wishes of the patients as regarded the reception of tracts and books, as no attempt at proselytism would be recognized by the ministers of Protestant denominations. It was urged that whilst tracts should not be offered to Roman Catholic patients, still there could be no objection to give tracts to Roman Catholics in the event of their making such a request. The following resolution was adopted unanimously:—"That this meeting, composed of members of the Protestant denominations of Melbourne and the suburbs, hear with surprise and regret that the Committee of the Melbourne Hospital have issued a regulation forbidding the distribution of tracts to the patients; that it protests against such regulation, and request that it be rescinded without delay." A committee was then appointed to take whatever action was deemed necessary in the event of the Hospital Committee refusing to accede to the request.

DISCOVERY OF A SEAM OF COAL IN VICTORIA.—In alluding to a recent discovery of coal at Skipton, the *Ballarat Courier* says:—Further explorations have shown the discovery to be apparently of great value. The seam has already been proved to be two feet six inches thick, running vertically, and the fuel is thought to contain a large quantity of carbon. A gentleman from Newcastle, who was there when coal was first struck, has pronounced the sample shown to him to be quite as good as that obtained on the surface, and the experiments that have been made with the blowpipe corroborate that view. They have secured 200 acres of freehold on the supposed run, and have, besides, applied for the Skipton Common, which embraces an area of 640 acres. On Saturday Mr. Clinton proceeded to Melbourne for the purpose of showing specimens of the coal to the Government. The value of good coal in the neighbourhood of Skipton can scarcely be over-estimated. Some people believe that the immense plain which stretches south of Skipton, nearly to Mortlake, covers a large coal-field. The discovery, it is said, has taken the officers of the Mining Department by surprise, as the geological maps show no carbonaceous rocks there, but only basalt and granite. The original discoverer was Mr. Andrew Murray, who owns about forty acres of land in the vicinity, and he found it within three feet of the surface while prospecting for a quartz reef.

PROSPECTING EXPEDITION TO THE WEST COAST OF TASMANIA.—On New Year's Day (says the *Hobart Town Mercury*) a party was dispatched for the above purpose, consisting of Mr. T. B. Moore, as leader; his brother, Mr. J. A. Moore, and Mr. Andrews. They have gone well equipped for a four months' trip, their provisions being carted to the north of Lake St. Clair. Thence with a pack-horse they intend to make *caches* or depots on the line of route to the Pieman, and will then prospect the country to the south of that river, backwards and forwards from the coast to the Lake and to the Frenchman's Cap. The leader has had considerable experience in the Australian Alps for eighteen months as a gold and tin miner, and afterwards at Mount Bischoff as a resolute prospector to Mount Ramsay. Since then, as a four months' prospector in the George's Bay and Ringarooma district, he has qualified himself for the post he now occupies.

GUM LEAVES TO BANISH INSECTS.—Some time since (the *Hobart Town Mercury* says) a letter appeared in the columns of one of our southern contemporaries, stating that if gum leaves were placed in drawers and boxes were linen was kept the silver-fish would beat a hasty retreat and never reappear. Several people in this town, also, who were terribly annoyed by the "fish," tried the remedy, and found it to be a "perfect cure," and we make the results of their experience public, so that those who have an objection to see holes eaten in their silk dresses and black coats by the destructive insects, may try this apparently almost certain panacea—the gum leaf. Place half-a-dozen leaves between the sheets and blankets, or on the mattress, and fleas will disappear.

MR. JUSTICE GILLIES, OF NEW ZEALAND, ON MAGISTRATES AND POLICEMEN.—At the sitting of the Supreme Court, at Auckland, on the 2nd [illegible] his charge to the Grand Jury, Mr. J[illegible] commented severely on the practice [illegible] committing for trial in cases wherei[illegible] would not require them to do so. He[illegible] the policemen for bringing prosecuti[illegible] cases where the public interest did not re[illegible] necessary. He censured the practice of[illegible] improperly extracting admissions from pr[illegible], with a view of also extracting evidence for p[illegible]tion. He commented upon one extraordinary case in which the prisoner had made admissions, then been made to sign them, and at the magistrate's inquiry prisoner was placed in the box and sworn as to the accuracy of his own confessions; his Honor said such evidence was entirely inadmissible.

THE DANGER OF DRINKING IN PUBLIC-HOUSES EARLY IN THE MORNING.—An English medical journal states that a very curious case recently reported from St. Mary's Hospital may serve as a valuable caution to early risers and to conscientious publicans. This man, a cab-washer, had completely lost the use of his upper extremities, while his voice was reduced to the merest whisper. On being questioned he stated that, as he usually finished his work just as the public-houses opened, he always had the very first glass of beer or gin that was served in the morning; that is to say, the liquor which had remained all night in the drawpipe in contact with the lead. His gums showed the well-known blue line indicative of lead-poisoning, and other confirmatory symptoms existed which need not be detailed here. Some of the gin which he drank every morning having been procured and tested, gave 1·430th of a grain per fluid ounce. He was ultimately cured by the use of iodide of potassium and galvanic baths.

A SINGULAR BUT PRACTICAL PHASE OF BENEVOLENCE.—The bountiful lady, who does so much to ameliorate the condition of the poor of our metropolis (says the *Lancet*), and whose benevolence is the more valuable that it is discriminating—Lady Burdett Coutts—has intimated her intention of providing all the aged inmates of St. Pancras Workhouse whose sight may be defective with spectacles. A list of the males and females falling into this category has been drawn up by the master of the house, and their requirements will be at once supplied by an optician. Any efforts to add to the comfort and solace of those whose sad lot it is to spend their declining years in a workhouse should be heartily encouraged. The example set by Lady Burdett Coutts will, we trust, be followed elsewhere.

NEW COMPOSITIONS AND ARRANGEMENTS IN MUSIC.—Messrs. Ashdown and Parry, of Hanover-square, London, are the publishers of several pieces and new arrangements from operatic and other compositions. They are by Sydney Smith, Boyton Smith, Louis Diehl, and Edwin Lott, and some of them are very good and easy of performance. The Conaline *caprice* is an elegant piece by Diehl, and a fantasia in "Mosè in Egitto" by Sydney Smith, though not equal to Thalberg's, will be found a very excellent piece for those players who are not sufficiently advanced for the performance of the latter work. No doubt copies of the recent publications referred to have been received, per Suez mail, by the principal musicsellers of Sydney.

THE "SUBLIME PORTE."—An English journal observes:—"It is a remarkable fact that neither the title of the "Sublime Porte" nor the badge of the Crescent properly belong to Turkey. The name of the Porte took its origin from the fact that Mostassem, the last of the Abbasside Caliphs, caused a portion of the Kaaba (the holy stone adored at Mecca as the place on which Mahomet knelt in prayer) to be fixed in the principal entrance of his palace at Bagdad; hence the gate was known as "the Sublime Entrance," and in process of time this title was used to designate the Court. The Sultans, as successors of the Caliphs, transferred the name to the seat of the Government. The badge of the Crescent was assumed by the Byzantines, the inhabitants of the older city of Byzantium, on the ruins of which Constantinople is built, in memory of the defeat of the Greeks, who were attempting to take the city on a dark night, when the light of the moon suddenly bursting out from the clouds shone on their armour and weapons, and discovered their design. Of a truth, *tempora mutantur et nos mutamur in illis*."

A PLEA FOR DARLING HARBOUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—It has been computed that the sewage of London, north of the Thames, is worth, at twopence a ton, no less a sum than £1,300,000 per annum; and this (until the change of system which conveyed it to Barking, about the same time that we were busied making the cesspool at our front door) was poured into the Thames, at the doors of the citizens of London. Its value, as has been well observed, "is an enormous sum to waste annually in the production of fevers and other diseases." What proportion does our waste bear London's, and our fevers to hers?

It has been a matter of frequent observation and surprise by myself and others (not royal or civil engineers) that the experience of London, of the Imperial Parliament, of the courts of law, of the effect of depositing a mass of filth on the shores of the Thames, had not sufficed to save Sydney from the like mistake, from the like pollution; but it seems that when we gained responsible government we lost the continuity of purpose (except in regard to the grasp of office, with its concomitant rewards, power, patronage, and opportunities) which marked the good old times "*when Dens-Thomson was king.*" Specially have we lost that wise policy of conservation of our noble harbour, which was a prominent feature of wise administrations now lost.

Port Jackson made Sydney, and justly proud was Sydney of her beautiful parent—and now, an evil education has taught us to despise our mother, and we have made her bright bosom foul with the gases arising from the insults which we have poured upon her, and her beautiful arms loathsome, and death-dealing with our impurities. Is not she making a just retribution? In former days, before the sewage abomination was enacted by a wise (?) Legislature, merchants and others desiring to construct wharfs, were made to build solid stone walls founded on the rocks, but when every reason for that method of construction had been increased tenfold by the deposit of sewage in the harbour, persons were allowed to construct erections of piles, which have become the network receptacles of the abominable sewage and of dead animals and every conceivable nastiness, and which cannot readily be removed, because a dredge cannot work between the piles. Year by year the sewage meets the silt poured down from the lands above these pile erections, and by degrees a mass accumulates which it is only necessary to observe in Darling Harbour at low tide to be convinced that, whatever obligations West Sydney may owe to the powers that be, a care for the health of the electors has not yet imposed one. But it may be said what do we care for West Sydney? There are other constituencies among which we may exercise a "free selection!" Let us, therefore, view the subject from another point. I read that Rio Janeiro was formerly regarded as the sanatorium for the United States, but by the emptying of the sewage into the water fever became so prevalent that ships refused to touch there, if they could help it.

Have we forgotten that the Duke of Edinburgh's ship was obliged to be removed, by reason of sickness attacking the men, from the old men-of-war moorings off Fort Macquarie? Is Sydney prepared to give up her commerce? Is the colony prepared to give up her increase by immigration, and to trust, with the death-dealing influences which we have created, to an increase by birth which may hardly be attained?

It is easy to say the picture is over-coloured; let such assertors visit Darling Harbour at low water.

What can be done to remedy the evil? Ask those who created it—some of them survive. Possibly they have contemplated the question, and may be prepared with an answer.

What can be done to palliate the annoyance and injury to health? The use of disinfectants—not lime, which in its course of hastening decomposition increases the stink—not carbolic acid, which only substitutes one stink for another, while it checks decomposition. Ask the Government chemist, Mr. Watt; he may say nitrate of lead. But whatever can be done should be done without loss of time; and if we spend a few pounds daily in disinfecting the low water surfaces along Darling Harbour, Sydney Cove, Blackwattle, Farm Cove, and Woolloomooloo Bay, to which I fear we may soon add Rushcutter's, we shall doubtless save many valuable citizens' lives, and render the lives of others more free from the sufferings of disease.

I ask my fellow-citizens to regard this (not as I do as a matter of justice, humanity, and self-preservation, in any or all of which lights some, perhaps many of them, may regard it) as a matter of pounds, shillings, and pence. Let them estimate the probable pecuniary consequences of killing off our working power, pauperising their children, and closing our port to the commerce which made Sydney what it was before ignorance, indolence, dirt, and cupidity made it what it is.

I have, &c.,
BURTON BRADLEY.
Llewellyn, Fivedock, January 6.

THE STEAMER AUSTRALIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—As an erroneous impression of the condition of the steamer Australia and those on board seems to obtain in the minds of the Sydney public, permit me, as one of her passengers, through the medium of your journal, to state that in the first place it is not certain that we ever had small-pox on board. The man who died on the 27th ultimo, until he was taken on board, had lived on vegetables alone. The good living he got afterwards and his great age were, in the opinion of many of us, the cause of his death. However, the doctor's report is that he died of variola, or varioloid. And this is the only cause of our being kept in *durance vile* since the 4th instant, although there has been no sign whatever of any disease among us since, and we are as healthy as any ship's company and passengers could be desired to be. Certainly we are in the best position that could be to take the small-pox, being kept in the proximity of the single case of it, which, as far as I can learn from your journal, exists in Sydney.

Surely an examination of us by a competent medical officer, and, if he think it necessary, a general fumigation of the ship, would satisfy all parties.

J. W. COLVILLE.
January 9.

ILLEGAL CATTLE SLAUGHTERING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—Perhaps the present time would be a good one to call attention to the fact, that in *some* suburbs the abominable nuisance of slaughtering, pig-keeping, &c., is carried on as usual in some butchers' yards, with the embellishments of offal, skins, and pestilential filth, with myriads of flies, &c. I saw proofs of this in the midst of our thickest population. I speak from a private point of view, as I am neither a policeman, nor an alderman, nor an inspector of nuisances. Perhaps our worthy health officer for the city might lend some of our officials a pair of typhoid or small-pox specs to wear, and they need not go a hundred miles from our main road, but follow their nose this weather, and they will soon find what is very easily found.

Yours, &c.,
NEWTOWN.

NEW RULES OF THE RANDWICK ASYLUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—However far right thinking men may be inclined to sympathise with the difficulties the Directors of the Randwick Asylum have had to encounter for some time past, and however much they may feel disposed to put down what has been described as maladministration to errors of judgment rather than lack of supervision, it is to be feared that the panacea the directorate has determined to try in the shape of a revision of the rules is not likely to prove beneficial. If I had not, during some years experience of the working of charitable institutions, in the capacity of a salaried secretary, been associated with those who had very similar difficulties to face as the Randwick directors have had, and who surmounted them by judicious management, I might be readily accused of advocating some Utopian scheme, the practical value of which was merely visionary; but the suggestions I purpose making are founded on practical acquaintance with the internal management of a hospital, the personal inspection and report upon a great number of them, and, in conjunction with others, having passed through a critical examination of the rules of the leading institutions in this and the neighbouring colonies.

In looking over the new rules as drafted for the approval of the subscribers of the Randwick Asylum, the first thing that strikes the reader is the evil of perpetuating the system of a large directorate. There is but one argument I ever heard advanced in its favour worthy of notice, and that is, that the larger the governing body the greater is the interest enlisted in behalf of the charity. Whatever benefit there may be in this idea it is entirely counterbalanced by the unwieldiness of the governing body. As a rule, the "*quot homines tot sententiæ*" adage comes in very fatally at times when promptness and decision are indispensable. Petty squabbles and jealousies arise, which, if they do lead at length to anything like unanimity of action, make the instructions given to the subordinate officers, whose duty is to carry them out, so vague, that the latter either act upon their own responsibility, interpreting them their own way, or do as little as they can. An order given one day is contradicted the next, and the result is, nothing but dissatisfaction amongst the officers and corresponding apathy. A house committee of three elected quarterly ought to be quite sufficient to meet the requirements of the institution, and of that number one should be appointed weekly by his colleagues, who could be applied to by the manager in cases of great urgency when the rest could hardly be got together. By the new rule the maximum of the house committee is fixed at seven and the minimum at five, which appears to me to be too many.

In the next place the tendency of the whole of the rules is to make the directors the sole governing body. The abstract principle no one could probably object to, but the practice as specified in the rules bids fair to be mischievous. A body of directors of any public company are, no doubt, the governing body, and are responsible to the shareholders; but they depend for advice entirely upon their manager and their secretary. It is not to be supposed for one moment that they can have the practical acquaintance with the working of the institution that their officers have. But what is the proposed rule of the Randwick Asylum? Under rule 20 we are told that the House Committee shall, at each weekly meeting, "inspect and manage the domestic affairs of the institution," and "that they shall give instructions to the superintendent on *all points connected with his office.*" It is easy to see at a glance the position the superintendent is placed in by this regulation. He, strictly speaking, the *professional* (who is appointed, it is to be presumed, for his skill and ability), is not to point out to the directors what *should be done*, and what, with their sanction, he purposes doing, but actually *be told by them*, of whose qualifications for so dictating to him the public knows nothing. How under such a system would any ordinary public institution work? Is a manager of a bank tied down by any such restrictions, or denied any responsibility whatever, unless he is dictated to by the Board? The evil in this case is simply that whereas the superintendent should be the adviser and director of the Board, the position is simply reversed.

If the manager is, as I think, too much crippled in the discharge of his onerous duties by ultra subordination to the Board, the secretary is in a much worse plight, being under both Board and superintendent; or *under two masters*. Perhaps, of all officers in a large institution, the secretary is one of the most important. The manager may be said to be the director of the internal, and the secretary of the external economy of the institution, and the duties of the one should be entirely distinct from those of the other.

It is preposterous to suppose that any directorate composed of persons having large private avocations can devote themselves to mastering the intricacies of supervision. The minor details can only be known to the officers themselves. It is from them the directors expect the fullest information, and unless these officers are competent, not only to explain but advise, they are quite unfit for their positions. By rules 40, 41, 42, and 43, the secretary is reduced to the level of a mere copying clerk and accountant. He is not even to be entrusted with the draft of a report unless under the instructions of the directors. If he strictly confined himself to the four corners of the rules laid down for him, he not only would prove no use whatever to the institution outside, as he would give no information he was told specially to, but he would prove an unmitigated nuisance to the directors themselves by bothering them with every trifle to save himself from rebuke. The framers of these rules seem to have lost sight of the fact that the whole success of the institution depends upon these two officers, and that the more reliable the men the lighter their own labours. They have in their desire to do the best they could for the institution burdened themselves with duties which should devolve on their subordinates. Too much freedom of action by subordinate officers has, no doubt, the effect of inducing extravagance, but too much servility leads to callous indifference, and a tendency to do no more than necessary, a most undesirable thing in a charity official.

The mistake, I think, in the proposed rules is the casting of too much responsibility in matters of detail upon an honorary body, which they will not only find irksome but, if the institution grows as it has been doing lately, simply too great for their powers. Two thoroughly qualified senior officers, in whom the directors could have confidence, and whose qualifications any shrewd person thrown in contact with them could readily detect, would not only lighten the responsibility of the Board, but do far more for the institution than any amount of tampering with restrictions.

I have had no desire in writing thus to captiously criticise the new rules, but as I do know something of the practical difficulties the directors have had to face, having encountered those of a similar character, and knowing how the latter were surmounted, I conceive it to be a duty I, with others, owe to such a charity as the Randwick Asylum, to do my best to expostulate with the Board ere the rules are definitely approved by the Government.

In conclusion, I may notice that it is proposed that the Government should be represented on the Board. This suggestion, of course, the Government are left to take up as they think best. I may add, however, that I have always held the opinion that where institutions of any kind are subsidised by the Government, the secretaries should be paid by the Government, their salaries being either wholly or in part taken from the subsidy. By this means they may be made directly responsible to the head of the Public Charity Department, and can be called upon at any time to make returns or give information. Whereas at present they are not bound to do anything of the kind unless they choose, or are ordered by the Boards they serve under.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
CARITAS.

SPORTING.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ARMIDALE RACE MEETING.

THURSDAY.

The attendance at the races to-day was moderate. The weather was fine. Equestrians mustered on the ground in great strength. Two out of the six races fell through for want of entrances. The arrangements were exceedingly good. The grand stand was well filled. The racing itself was but mediocre, and the fields small. Little betting was done, although about half a-dozen bookmakers were present.

MAIDEN PLATE.—Belladonna 1, Tricket 2, Zenoni 3. Time, 2 minutes 56 seconds. Cardigan was the only other starter.

NEW ENGLAND CUP.—Victor 1, Dockwood 2, Sir Hercules 3. The other starters were Cardinal, Ginger, Emperor, Card, and Zenoni. There was very little betting. Cardinal and Victor had the call at 6 to 4 against each. The race was principally between Dockwood, Victor, and Sir Hercules. The first named had the lead for one mile and a-quarter. Loder's pair were all behind from the start. Ginger was knocked against a post. Cardinal was not able to get through his horses. At a quarter of a mile from home Victor had the command of the situation, and won easily. Time, 2 minutes 45 seconds.

RAILWAY PLATE.—Guelder Rose 1, Lady Superior 2, Cardinal 3. The other starters were Baradan and Trickett. Lady Superior cut out the running, and could have won but for her stable companion. The winner was a strong favourite. Time, 1 minute 19 seconds.

INNKEEPERS' PURSE.—Robin Hood 1, Hybla 2, Rocky 3. Only three started, and Hybla was the favourite. This proved the best race of the day. Robin Hood and Hybla had a good struggle over the last half mile, and the former won by a length in 2 minutes 17 seconds.

This closed the day's sport.

THE RAGE FOR AQUARIUMS.—The London *Echo* of 9th November says:—The rage for aquariums, which, according to *Punch*, is raising the price of fish, has spread over the whole of the civilised world. New York has now got its Aquarium, a very handsome one, having an exhibition area of 15,000 square feet. Unlike some of the latest specimens of these popular resorts, the New York Aquarium contains fish. There is, says the *Nation*, a rockery at one end, with a pond for the sea-lion, spanned by a neat rustic bridge, from which a good view is had of a large circular tank 30 feet in diameter, and rising about 8 feet from the floor. In this, pending the arrival of an octopus, there is now a young white whale, about 14 feet long, who seems to have taken kindly to its confined quarters, but will probably not live long, as disease has already been detected in its lungs. At the end of the hall, opposite the rockery, there is a sea-water tank, 6 feet deep, 12 feet wide, and more than 60 feet long—a length surpassed in but one aquarium in Europe. The largest occupant at present is a shark of about 7 feet, but it is hoped that in due time a "man-eater" of twice this length will be added. The only drawback hitherto experienced to the prosperity of the establishment, which contains nineteen tanks, is the bursting of blowing out of the glass fronts of the tanks, an annoyance which might, it has been suggested, be obviated by the use of toughened glass. It will, probably, be a matter of some solicitude to the public of New York that this improvement should be effected before the "man-eater" is introduced to instruct and amuse visitors to the Aquarium.

PROHIBITION IN MADAGASCAR.—The *Alliance News* publishes the following copy of an edict promulgated by the Queen of Madagascar. It has been received from a missionary in the capital of the island:—I, Ranovalomanjaka, by the grace of God and will of my people, Queen of Madagascar, defender of the laws of my kingdom. And this is what I say to you, my subjects. God has given me this land and kingdom, and concerning the rum, oh my subjects, you and I have agreed that it shall not be sold in Antananarivo, or in the district in which it was agreed it should not be sold [Imerina, the central province]. Therefore I remind you of this again, because the rum does harm to your persons, spends your possessions in vain, harms your wives and children, makes foolish the wise, makes more foolish the foolish [literally, gives heart to the foolish], and causes people not to fear the laws of the kingdom, and especially makes them guilty before God. All this shows the rum to be a bad thing to have at Antananarivo, for at night (under its influence) people go about with clubs to fight, and they fight each other without cause, and stone each other; therefore why do you love it, oh my people? But I tell you that trade in good things, by which you can earn money, make me very glad indeed, oh my people. This then is what I say to you, oh my people; if you trade in rum, or employ people to trade in it, here in Antananarivo, or in the district spoken of above, then according to the laws which were made formerly, I consider you to be guilty, because I am not ashamed to make laws in my kingdom which shall do you good. Therefore I tell you if there are people who break my laws then I must punish them. Is not this so, oh my people?—Says Ranovalomanjaka, Queen of Madagascar.—August 8, 1876.

THE NEW JUDGE OF COMMON PLEAS.—Mr. Henry Charles Lopes, Q.C., accepted the vacant judgeship in the Court of Common Pleas, in succession to the late Mr. Justice Archibald. Mr. Lopes was called to the Bar of the Inner Temple on the 7th of June, 1852; obtained his "silk" in 1869, and became a Bencher of his Inn shortly afterwards.

CONTINUATION Sale of Woollens, Mosquito Nets, Prints, Clothing, Mexicans, &c.—Chas. Moore and Co. request us to call the attention of warehousemen, drapers, storekeepers, and others to their auction sale of the abovenamed goods, to close various accounts for the Suez mail, at their Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, this day, commencing at 11 o'clock.—ADV.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAMS.

COOTAMUNDRA.

THURSDAY.

A FINE rain is falling and there is every appearance of its continuing. It is much needed. The crops are gathered.

FORBES.

THURSDAY.

Rain has been falling here all day. One inch and a-tenth has fallen since morning, and at 6 o'clock this evening it was still raining. This is the best rainfall the district has had for the last twelve months.

GRENFELL.

THURSDAY.

The district has had nine hours' splendid rain, and there is a prospect of more. It is general over this part of the country.

MUDGEE.

THURSDAY.

The weather has been excessively hot during the past week. A change took place at noon to-day, when it commenced raining gently, with every appearance of its continuing.

PARKES.

THURSDAY.

It has been raining heavily here all day, and in the evening there was every indication of a continuance.

TAMWORTH.

THURSDAY.

Last night the near wheels of Cobb's coach broke when about twenty-four miles south of Tamworth. The coach upset, but none of the passengers were injured. Alarming reports as to damage done are quite unfounded. No blame is attached to any one. The mails arrived at Tamworth twelve hours late.

TUMUT.

THURSDAY.

Richard Dooley, hurt by the fall of a stone archway at the Catholic Church, yesterday morning, died about 8 o'clock last night. He had received severe internal injuries. The other two men are progressing favourably.

A splendid steady rain set in before daylight this morning, and seems likely to continue for a day or two.

WEST KEMPSEY.

THURSDAY.

Much excitement is manifested on the Macleay because only two members have been assigned to the district in the Ministerial bill, by subdividing the electorate of the Hastings; whilst Mr. R. B. Smith's bill, which passed the Assembly, assigned three. The feeling is due, in some degree, also to the fact that no sum has been placed on the Estimates for cuttings to carry off flood water, a matter which would involve a saving of £50,000 a year to the district.

BRISBANE.

THURSDAY.

The Royal Duke (schooner), from Normanton, for Sydney, when passing Cooktown, reported speaking, off Cape Flattery, a cutter with only one occupant, the master; the crew had deserted. She is supposed to be from Port Essington. The crew, it is presumed, are the four men who arrived recently at Cooktown, and who stated that they had come overland. Relief has been dispatched to the cutter.

MELBOURNE.

THURSDAY.

At the installation of the Bishop this morning, at St. James's Church, there was an immense crowd. A large number of clergy took part in the ceremonies. The Bishop preached.

At the luncheon given to the Bishop of Melbourne this afternoon there was a crowded attendance. His Excellency the Governor presided. Amongst the speakers were the Bishop of Ballarat and the Chief Justice. Bishop Moorhouse made a fine manly speech, which was greatly applauded. He strongly advocated the establishment of a divinity college in Victoria, instead of having to send students from the colony to Moore College.

Commanders of vessels arriving from Sydney must keep the ensign flying at mainmast head till their vessels are cleared by the health-officer.

A passenger for Loch Lomond, named Sinclair, died on the voyage.

Mr. R. D. Ireland, Q.C., a well-known barrister died early this morning at St. Kilda. He had been in failing health.

A man named James Moore has been arrested for shooting at, with intent to murder, John Davies, in Collingwood.

Sales of flour have taken place at from £12 7s. 6d. to £12 10s. Wheat is quoted at 5s. 7d. The Sugar Company has advanced its rates £1 per ton for Nos. 2 and 3, and £2 for No. 1.

QUEENSCLIFF.

THURSDAY.

ARRIVED.—Catherine Jane (barque), Springbok (barque), from Newcastle; Bothwell Castle (barque), from Mauritius; British Princess (ship), from London; S. M. Stetson, 3-masted schooner, from San Francisco; Chiara, 3-masted schooner, from San Francisco; at 7, Barrabool (s.), from Sydney.

SAILED.—Queen Emma (barque), for Newcastle; at 6, City of Melbourne (s.), for Sydney.

ADELAIDE.

THURSDAY.

Scarlet fever has made its appearance on board the Robert Leen. The ship has not yet been boarded.

The Government has arranged with the Wallaroo and Moonta companies to pay the cost of erecting extra apparatus for distilling water. This will supply 1800 gallons daily when the work is done.

The Peninsula people are holding indignation meetings on account of their cattle dying and their families being destitute of water.

The Government have sent home orders for 23,000 tons of rails, being the total requirements for six railways.

Augustine Howe, of Sydney, brother of Joseph Howe, has been appointed Judge's associate here.

The river steamer Cumberoona, snagged and sunk on the Upper Murrumbidgee, was partially insured. She was abandoned by the owners.

A testimonial comprising three silver epergnes and a salver is to be presented to Bishop Short next Monday.

Mr. Lavington Glyde, formerly father of the Assembly, announces his intention to stand for the Council.

The steamer Kangaroo collided in Port River with a small ketch, but no great damage was done.

Wheat very firm, holders asking 5s. 6d.; more coming in.

TAYLOR, BROTHERS' MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers, London, having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for purity—fine aroma—sanative, nutritive, and sustaining power. One trial will establish it as a favourite beverage for breakfast or luncheon, and a soothing refreshment after a late evening. For favourable opinions vide STANDARD, MORNING POST, BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, &c., &c.
TAYLOR, BROTHERS', HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor, Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.
TAYLOR, BROTHERS', SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, AND COCOA AND MILK, are made in one minute without boiling.
TAYLOR, BROTHERS', Chocolate Creams, Chocolate Cream Tablets, Chocolate Drops, and Maravilla Chocolate are highly delicious and wholesome. Packed in a superior and elegant manner.
TAYLOR, BROTHERS', MUSTARD.—The "Challenge" brand (double superfine quality) is celebrated for its pungency and purity of flavour. Steam Mills, Brick-lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

THURSDAY EVENING.

The Customs' duties received to-day were as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Spirits	1430	0	4
Wine, still	174	12	0
—sparkling	0	9	0
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood)	10	0	0
—(in bottle)	38	9	6
Tobacco and snuff	232	8	0
—(unmanufactured)	180	15	0
Cigars	62	16	3
Tea	398	6	0
Coffee and chicory	18	11	9
Sugar, unrefined	545	8	9
Opium	71	12	6
Dried fruits	494	16	2
Nuts	9	6	8
Specific duty	921	17	0
Pilotage	30	16	8
Harbour and light dues	16	9	8
Total	£4636	14	3

The banks continue to draw on London at three-quarters per cent. premium for 60 days' sight.

A limited business was transacted in the Stock and Share market to-day. Wallsend Coal were a shade firmer, sales at 13½, and 5s. advance required; Joint Stock Bank sold at 14; New South Wales at 50½.

Mr. Trebeck reports having sold on account of Mr. Henry Mort his Waterview station, in the North Kennedy district, Queensland, with 2000 cattle at £4 7s. 6d. per head cash—Mr. W. G. Ewan, purchaser.

The manager of the Union Bank has received a telegram from the head office, London, that at the general meeting, held on the 8th instant, a dividend of 35s., and a bonus of 5s. per share—equal to 16 per cent. per annum, was declared.

THE EXPORT MARKETS.—The sales reported in our Suez mail summary closed transactions in wool for 1876. At that date the demand had almost ceased, but with the new year a change was established. The catalogues submitted this month have been the heaviest of the season, and the proportion sold larger than usual. Buyers are operating with great freedom for the May sales at rates a trifle better than last month. Nearly all the vessels now on the berth are expected to arrive home in time for that series; and, unless unexpected intelligence from Europe arrives, an active market is looked for until their engagements are completed. The principal parcels of wool sold since the 22nd ultimo have been:—

ID in diamond over Bywong, 11 grease at 9½d.; RM, 10 at 9d., 1 skirtings at 4½d.; TW over K, 28 at 9¼d.; MH over HC, 61 at 9d.; 4 in diamond, 41 at 9¼d.; W diamond, 36 fleece at 17d.; CVH, 17 grease at 10d.; GP, 81 at 7½d.; LR, 33 at 9¾d.; M over Kalangan, 48 at 8¼d.; G in diamond over Byella, 59 at 9¼d.; Rockview over E⊘B 20 at 8d.; RB over 5 over Rosedale, 31 at 9½d.; A. G. Jones over Whoogo, 177 at 9d., pieces at 6½d.; EG, 13 fleece at 15½d.; BN in box, 22 at 18¾d.; TD over Molonglo, 36 at 18¾d.; R over ⊏, 17 at 17½d.; JPS, 70 at 16d.; TROY, 60 grease at 10¼d.; JB conjoined, 17 at 9d.; FRH, 45 fleece at 18½d.; 9 pieces at 13¾d., 4 locks at 9¼d.; W in diamond over Burrowa, 28 grease at 9¾d.; WF Buchanan, 35 at 8d.; R, 47 fleece at 17¼d., 4 pieces at 12¾d.; Fullerton, 20 fleece at 18d., 6 pieces at 13¼d., 2 bellies at 10½d., 2 clippings at 9¾d., 1 mixed at 8¼d.; Ingrey over G, 21 fleece at 17¼d.; SW, 9 grease at 9¼d.; Spring Flat, 22 at 8¾d.; ⌒⌒ over RB over Tumut, 55 fleece at 16¾d., 4 greasy lambs at 11¼d., 7 pieces at 9¼d.; KY, 47 fleece at 19d., 8 pieces at 14d., 4 locks at 11d.; AWC, 8 fleeces at 14d., 17 at 14¾d.; Kalangan, 67 grease at 9¼d.; R*R over 3, 23 at 8d.; H, 67 at 8¼d.; JP over S in triangle, 8 scoured at 20¼d.; BY over Y, 13 bellies and pieces at 6½d., 3 locks and clips; GT, 9 fleece at 17d.; A over JW, 9 at 17d.; JW, 22 at 17d.; M Heart G, 14 grease at 8¼d.; K in box, 34 at 10¼d.; diamond over WG, 22 fleece at 17d.; KC, 30 at 15d.; T⌂, 91 at 19½d.; MS, 24 at 17d.; DUN, 9 at 17¼d.; TD, 27 grease at 8¼d., 2 bellies at 4¼d.; D, 6 grease at 8¼d.; GH, 8 at 8¼d.; WM⊣, 58 at 8¾d.; JS over L, 7 at 7½d.; FW in circle, 18 at 9d., 2 pieces at 6¾d., 1 clips at 4¾d.; JD, 12 grease at 9¼d.; PHB, conjoined, 19 at 8d.; JC over Ugalong, 8 at 10¾d.; A in triangle over Ugalong, 24 at 10¼d.; WH, 14 at 8¼d.; MM, 8 pieces at 15¾d.; ⌐ over H, 11 at 15¼d.; H over B, 26 at 15d.; WM over Cargo, 20 at 13¼d.; WB in triangle over Briar Park, 56 at 17¼d., 2 pieces at 9¼d.; IA over J, 11 fleece at 14d., 2 pieces at 8¼d.; GSS, 22 fleece at 16¾d.; RW, 26 at 15¼d.; ⊕R, 11 at 16¼d.; JE conjoined, 9 at 9¾d.; AW in diamond over Mudgee, 14 (including 4 lambs) at 20¼d., 4 pieces at 15d.; JK, 12 at 17¾d.; JPS, 10 at 16¾d.; IFS, 12 at 16¾d.; CCC, 11 at 15¾d.; Mulgunnia, 33 at 18¾d.; PC over diamond, 12 at 16d.; JD, 22 at 17d.; WH over W, 19 at 17¾d., 3 locks at 13¾d.; RF in diamond over Mount Irving, 28 grease at 9¼d.; RMN, 6 at 8¼d., 1 pieces at 6d.; P⌂, 6 grease at 10d.; JB conjoined W, 8 bellies and pieces at 6¾d., 3 locks at 5d.; HYB over Bendinine, 90 grease at 10¼d., 10 bellies at 6¾d., 5 skirtings at 7¼d., 5 locks at 5¼d.; G over G, 8 grease at 9¾d.; JM, 6 at 9¼d.; TM, 10 at 9¾d.; B, 8 fleece at 18d.; DDD, 10 at 14d.; PH over S, 16 at 16d.; G*L over Abercromby, 23 at 17d.; HE, 13 at 16¼d.; JHR conjoined, 16 at 17d.; JPR, 32 at 16¼d.; D over Croz, 5 at 15¾d.; J O'Brien, 7 at 15¾d.; BES, 18 at 17d.; BS over 2, 32 at 17d.; CD, 13 at 16¼d.; ⊃ over L, 10 at 17¾d.; TCB, 9 at 16¼d.; Bouyer, 31 at 17d.; ⌒ over D over 4, 61 at 16d.; EH, 13 scoured at 16¼d., 7 at 12¾d.; HOH, 50 grease at 9¼d.; C Kerr, 11 at 9d.; JM Moore over Bundara, 5 fleece at 15¼d.; EB over G, 10 at 14¾d.; MM, 6 at 15¼d.; G9, 5 at 15d.; JO over C, 6 at 15¼d.; DR over T, 4 greasy at 7¼d., 1 at 7¼d., 1 at 2d.; Y in shield, 10 greasy at 8¾d.; CM, 10 at 9¼d.; B over MW, 4 at 8¼d.; Cross, 13 at 7¾d.; JD, 11 at 8¾d.; FTE, 6 at 8¼d.; TC, 5 at 7¾d.; LB, 12 at 7¾d. SL&Co, 7 at 16d.; EST, 22 at 14¾d., lambs at 13d., pieces at 7¼d.; HJD in diamond, 6 fleece at 13¼d.; Canonbare, 42 at 18¾d., 12 pieces at 14d., 3 bellies at 11d., 3 locks at 10d.; DR, 14 fleece at 16¾d.; P. Keane over Money Money, 6 fleece at 14d., 10 greasy at 8¼d., 3 bellies at 5d.; JW over L, 10 fleece at 15d., pieces at 8d.; OR over R, 10 fleece at 14¾d.; HMcL, 3½ at 17d., pieces at 9¾d.; Warroo over PB, 24 fleeces at 17¾d., 3 bellies at 11¼d., 1 greasy at 9¾d.; MH over Jindaloe, 13 greasy at 8d., 1 clips and black at 5½d.; Hawthorne, 6 fleece at 16d.; AW, 9 greasy at 8d.; DBO over CH, 25 fleece at 16d., 3 locks at 9d.; HC, 9 fleece at 15¼d.; PC over 2, 22 fleece at 18¾d.; clips at 9¾d.; Gordon over over Manar, 37 fleece at 17¾d.; MAJ, 21 greasy at 9¾d.; BVN, 31 scoured at 16¼d., 14 at 10d.; M, greasy at 8¼d., locks at 3¼d.; WS over T, 24 fleece at 13¾d, greasy at 10d., pieces at 7¾d.; J Heart over Big Hill, 7 fleece at 14¼d.; HD, 37 fleece at 15d., clips at 8¾d.; B in circle, 29 fleece at 16¾d., 2 bellies at 10¾d.; B&C, 9 fleece at 15d, 7 at 14¼d, 8 bellies at 10d.; B, 6 fleece at 14¼d.; XA, 7 at 14¾d., pieces at 9¼d.; GM, 6 fleece at 15d., clips at 7¾d.; MC, 6 fleece at 17¼d.; AG over R, 8 at 15d., handwashed at 12¾d., locks at 8d.; J S, 5 fleece at 14d.; Conroy, 4 bellies at 3¼d.; F in circle, 19 greasy at 8¼d., 4 pieces at 5d.; RH over O, 27 fleece at 14¼d.; MY, 8 greasy at 9¾d., pieces at 4d.; R&W Oakes, 34 greasy at 8d., 4 pieces at 4¼d.; JH conjoined C, 27 greasy at 8¼d.; M in diamond, 35 at 7¼d.; Y, 8 at 8¼d.; S over PS over RVY under ⌒, 13 greasy at 8¾d., 2 locks at 5¾d.; F and G T over Micla, 82 greasy at 10¼d., 4 pieces at 6¼d., 2 locks at 4¾d.; WL, 14 greasy at 9¾d.; Conroy, 25 at 7¼d., 2 bellies at 3¼d.; A Mc, 8 greasy at 9d.; HH over Y, 12 at 9d.; no mark, 7 fleece at 16d.; TG, 6 greasy at 8d., pieces at 4d; M, 9 at 8¼d.; JS, 10 at 8d.; H over J, 5 at 7¼d.; G over P, 9 at 8¼d., locks at 4d.; FG, 8 fleece at 15¾d.; W over Goran, 21 at 8d.; SP over Younga Plains, 93 at 8¼d., pieces at 6d.; MW over NE, 13 at 8d.; SI over B, 25 greasy at 8¾d.; 7 lambs at 9¼d.; 11 bellies at 5¾d., 11 pieces at 7¼d., 10 locks at 6d.; EN over Quandary, 14 greasy at 9d., 2 pieces at 6d., 2 locks and pieces at 5¼d.; MM, 11 greasy at 7¼d.; JMcH over LB, 43 fleece at 18¾d., 2 clips at 9¾d.; ICY, 10 greasy at 8¼d.; — over JR, 21 fleece at 14¾d., locks at 7¼d.; JFK over Red Bank, 11 greasy at 9¼d., locks at 5d.; AC, 22 fleece at 13¾d.; GR over R, 6 greasy at 7¼d.; B in circle, 5 fleece at 18¼d.; BHB, 14 greasy at 8¼d, pieces at 4¼d.; MH, 7 greasy at 9¾d., pieces at 4¼d.; TP conjoined, 9 bales fleece at 16d.; Dwyer, 4 at 16¼d., 1 pieces at 11d.; HH over Y, 11 greasy, at 9¼d., 1 locks at 4¼d.; STV over B, 12 fleece at 16¾d., 1 pieces at 7d.; JH over B, 9 fleece at 15¼d., 1 locks and pieces at 8d.; HSF over T, 63 scoured at 18¾d., 3 at 13¾d., 2 at 16¾d., 2 at 12¾d., 1 at 12d.; JC in octagon, 56 greasy at 9d., 2 bellies at 5¾d., 1 clips at 4d.; JNC over R, 8 fleece at 15¼d., 1 pieces at 7¾d.; S Alexander, 15 fleece at 14¾d., 1 clips at 8¼d.; L over ⊥, 9 at 15¾d., 1 lambs at 14¾d., 1 pieces at 9¼d., WB, 13 fleece at 15¾d., 1 lambs at 10¾d., 1 pieces at 9d.; yy, 4 fleece at 15¼d.; 1 bellies at 12¼d., 1 clips at 7¼d.; JM over M over Mudgee, 66 greasy at 9d., 1 pieces at 5¼d; Rubic, 6½ greasy at 8¾d., 1 bellies at 5d., 1 locks at 2¼d.; K, 6 fleece at 15d., 1 pieces at 7¼d.; WD over B, 17½ fleece at 16¼d.; JHB, 5 bales greasy at 7¾d.; T&R, 4 fleece at 20¾d., 1 at 17¼d.; AB, 10 greasy at 8¼d.; CH&CO., 5 at 8¼d.; TW, 22 fleece at 14¾d.; T&T, 9 at 13d.; JTB, 13 at 13d.; W, 8 fleece 14¾d.; B in circle, 7 at 13d.; C with R inside, 17 greasy at 9¼d.; SLB, 9 grease at 10d.; IL over X, 75 at 8¾d.; IBG over W, 13 at 9d.; JW over G, 11 at 9¼d.; PP, 7 at 9¼d.; HLM over CHP, 5 at 8¾d.; 1 locks and pieces at 6¼d.; HLM over JD, 12 at 9¼d., 1 pieces at 5¾d.; HLM over WH, 5 at 9¼d., 1 at 8d.; M over Kalangan, 6 bellies at 5¼d., 1 clippings at 4d.; AM, 18 fleece at 16¼d.; BES over Manxman, 8 at 17d., 1 pieces at 11d.; AJC, 19 grease at [illegible]d.; ES in box, 5 clips and pieces at 6d.; TH conjoined, 66 fleece at 18¼d.; Glenavon over IM over 3, 8 at 18d.; OR, 67 at 18d.; Troy, 12 bellies and pieces at 7¾d., 4 broken at 8¾d., 2 locks at 5¼d.; PMcA over Umanga, 10 grease at 9¼d., 1 pieces at 3¾d.; FW, 14 grease (including 2 lambs) at 9d., 1 locks and pieces at 4¼d., 1 mixed at 5¾d.; RY, 5 fleece at 16d.; Kalangan, 8 bellies at 5¼d., 1 locks at 4¼d., 1 grease and pieces at 6d.; Rowe, 8 fleece at 16¾d., 1 pieces at 10d.; JB over Googongs, 15 fleece at 18¼d.; TD, at 15¼d.; ⌒ over 5, 7 at 15d.; NC over J in diamond, 47 fleece at 16d., 3 bellies at 10d., 1 fleece and pieces at 10d., 2 locks and pieces at 8¾d.; S over C, 55 fleece at 15¼d., 6 pieces at 9d.; NOJ, 5 fleece at 19d., 1 pieces at 10d.; GS over 3, 9 grease at 9¼d.; RP, 5 grease at 9d., 3 locks and pieces at 7d., 1 black at 9d., 1 clips at 4¾d., 1 bellies at 6d.; GN, 14 grease at 9¾d.; VK, 15 fleece at 16¼d.; DT over 2, 13 grease at 9¾d., 20 fleece at 16¼d.; CLN, 6 fleece at 16¾d., 1 lambs at 12¼d.; TD over C, 10 grease at 9¼d.; IN, 8 fleece (6A, 2B) at 25¼d., 2 skirtings at 17d., 2 locks at 14¼d.; JK under ⌒, 9 grease at 9d., 2 pieces at 4¾d.; R, 10 fleece at 16¼d.; BS over 2, 4 skirtings at 9¾d., 2 locks at 8¾d.; A in triangle over Ugalong, 2 greasy lambs at 11¼d., 2 pieces at 6d., 1 lambs and skins at 7d., 1 locks at 4¼d.; CNO, 5 fleece at 16¼d.; JW, 10 grease at 8¾d.; JOC, 8 fleece at 15d.; JGE, 8 at 16d., 1 pieces at 8¼d.; HP, 5 fleece at 16¼d.; GAW, 7 at 15¼d., 21 at 16¼d.; J over ⊘, 4 at 16¾d.; DM over Moppity, 5 at 16d.; Burge, 5 at 15¼d.; WK, 5 at 16d., 1 pieces at 10¼d.; BJ, 7 at 15d.; ME over M, 12 at 15¼d.; JK over Tumut, 5 at 16d.; PB, 9 grease at 8d.; Mulgunnia, 2 at 9d., 3 washed pieces at 10d., 1 broken at 13d., 1 mixed at 9d.; M over ⌒, 6 at 8¾d.; JB, 7 at 8¾d.; JD, 5 at 9d.; D, 6 at 9d.; ⊳ over M, 7 at 9¼d.; HFG over T, 9 at 9d.; JL over M, 5 at 8¾d.; W. Holt, 6 at 8¾d.; H&H over C in diamond, 8 fleece at 14d.; ⌒ over MS, 55 at 16¾d., 1 grease at 8d., 1 clips at 8d.; T&H, 8 fleece at 16d.; C over 5C, 20 at 16¼d.; P in circle, 7 at 15d.; WMS, 37 at 17¼d., and privately, 120 bales fleece at 18d., with skirtings, bellies, &c., at 10d.; WM, 9 greasy at 9d.; JRC, 1 scoured at 21¼d., 3 at 18d.; WK, 4 at 16¾d., 2 at 12¾d.; SP, 7 greasy at 8¼d.; WM, 6 at 8¼d.; MS Roody, 7 fleece at 16¾d.; JJW, 9 at 14¼d.; CC, 8 at 16¼d.; IR, 17 scoured at 21¾d., 1 at 18¼d.; Borrumba, 15 fleece at 16d.; MF, 13 at 16d.; H, 8 greasy at 7¾d.; LS, 23 fleece at 15¾d.

The sales held to-day were as follows:—

By Messrs. Maiden, Hill, and Clarke: Nobes, 4 bales pieces at 4d., 2 clippings at 3d., 3 refuse at 2½d., 1 mixed at 4d., 1 ditto at 5d.; JTX, various greasy, 7 at 8¼d.; JAC, 7 ditto at 8¾d.; B, 8 fleece at 16d.; EB, 10 handwashed at 11d.; FN over S, 6 greasy at 7d.; A over P, 40 odd bales handwashed at 8d. to 12d., greasy at 6d. to 10d., skin at 6d., locks and pieces at 3d. to 5d., 16 lots sheepskins (superior) at 6½d., good at 5½d. to 6d., fair at 5d. to 5½d., short at 3½d. to 4d., pelts at 2d. to 3d.

By Messrs. Richardson and Wrench: WD over B, 23 bales fleece at 15¾d., 2 pieces at 8¼d.; EC over N, 7½ fleece at 6½d., 1 bellies at 11½d., 1 pieces at 9¼d.; JCW, 23 fleece at 16¼d., 1 locks at 10d., 1 pieces at 8¼d.; PW, 23 greasy at 10d., 9 at 9¼d., 1½ locks at 3¼d., and 16 odd bales various.

By Mr. Barker: JT, 5 greasy at 8d., 3 at 7d.; EHR, 9 at 8¼d., 1 pieces at 4d.; B over TR, 60 scoured at 20¾d., 8 at 17¼d.; B&Z, 20 greasy at 6¾d., 3 pieces at 2¼d.; P, 21 greasy at 6¼d.; PF, 8 at 9d., 1 at 4¼d.; W, 4 at 8¼d., 1 fleece at 13d., and 21 bales in small lots. Sheepskins at 4¼d. to 5¾d. for full woolled, 2d. to 3¼d. for short and pelts.

By Messrs. Harrison, Jones, and Devlin: 110 bales wool, in small lots—Greasy, 6¼d. to 9d.; fleece, 10d. to 16d.; washed, 7¼d. to 9d.; scoured, 15d.; washed lambs, 10¼d. to 11¼d.; greasy ditto, 7d. to 9d.; washed pieces, 8d. to 11d.; ditto bellies, 8d. to 10¼d.; greasy pieces, 3d. to 5½d.; locks, 2d. to 4d.; handwashed, 13¼d.; clips, 4d. to 6d.; mixed, 2¼d. to 6d.; and 30 lots skins—best, 5¼d. to 6¼d.; medium, 4¼d. to 5d.; pelts and short-woolled, 2d. to 3½d. All the important parcels of wool were held over for sale on Monday next.

Messrs. R. Goldsbrough and Co. report by telegram from Melbourne:—We have sold 4700 bales this week—greasy realising 7d. to 13¼d.; ordinary to good fleece, 16d. to 23¾d. Large attendance of buyers, and firm prices.

A large supply of sheepskins met a ready sale at prices ranging up to 7d. for full-woolled. A sharp inquiry for tallow at last week's sales resulted in an improvement of from 5s. to 10s. per ton on good shipping parcels. Trade lots were also slightly better, and all offered changed hands. The present value of good mutton is from £36 to £37; inferior, £34 10s. to £35 10s.; good boiling beef, £33 to £34; medium, £31 to £32 10s.; mixed and station, £28 to £32; inferior, from £26. For ox hides there has been less inquiry lately, sellers' values being above what buyers for export are disposed to pay. If a concession was made, there are orders on hand to be fulfilled. Horsehides are without much alteration. The sales of tin have been about an average. Prices have fluctuated more or less in accordance with English telegrams, and at present stand at £70 to £70 10s. for slab of the quality now usually turned out by all the local smelters. Though the holidays retarded the loading of vessels on the berth for London six cargoes cleared within the past four weeks. The details are as follows:—Agnes Rose: 2809 bales wool, 5 bales cotton, 21 bales skins, 100 bales leather, 268 casks tallow, 1602 ingots tin, 342 ingots 307 cakes copper, 539 bags manganese, 348 bags nickel ore, 7 cases drugs, 940 hides, 85 cases pearlshell, 5 packages sundries; Harlaw—3413 bales wool, 76 bales leather, 3699 ingots tin, 689 ingots spelter dross, 1026 cakes copper, 627 bags copper ore, 454 bags nickel ore, 112 casks tallow, 95 cases pearlshell, and a quantity of copra; William Duthie—3344 bales wool, 2 bales hair, 6911 ingots tin, 314 casks tallow, 224 bags nickel ore, 112 bales leather, 10 bags shale, a quantity of bones, and 4 packages sundries; Queen of Nations—2338 bales wool, 61 bales leather, 70 casks tallow, 216 cases pearlshell, 194 packages candlenuts; Martha Birnie—3017 bales wool, 3668 cakes copper, 1537 ingots tin, 236 casks tallow, 296 cases meats, 36 cases pearlshell, 10 cases glue, 6 packages effects, 3 bales mohair; Cicero—3519 bales wool, 5 bales skins, 624 casks tallow, 136 cases meat, 1426 hides, 19 bales leather, 19 bales basils, 29 packages hair, 1304 ingots tin, 275 cakes 2367 ingots copper, 250 tons maganese, 10 cases colonial wine, 27 cases pearlshell, 765 bags copra, 8 cases beeswax, and sundries. The Regent Murray is a full ship; the Rajah, Cairnbulg, Duke of Sutherland, Darling Downs, Famenoth, La Hogue, and Thunderbolt have the bulk of their engagements completed; the Parramatta, Brucklay Castle, Nineveh, Windsor Castle, Eastminster, Damascus, Ann Duthie, and Glengairn are on the berth, and the Nemesis (s.), expected next week, will load to catch the May sales.

THE IMPORT MARKETS.—It is probable that the English advices received per San Francisco and Suez mails would have had a weakening effect upon the markets had not later news come to hand by cablegrams giving more favourable intelligence. On the whole the year has opened with brighter prospects for the import trade, and it was quite time, as it is well-known that the profits realised during 1876 were very meagre. Advanced rates are asked for a greater number of articles than we have had to report of in any month for several years past. The regularity with which our mail service is now conducted, as well as the frequency of communication by means of the Queensland and Victorian services, apart from the advantages derived from telegraphic communication, tend to steady the markets. Speculative movements must be now on a sound basis, or before a market can be made fresh supplies will be rushed in. In this way the public generally are benefited by having a check upon those who under other circumstances might feel disposed to obtain fancy prices. The telegraph has also its disadvantages, inasmuch as it tends to retard mercantile enterprise, and it places the large capitalist in very much the same position as one of more limited credit. The indent system is another scource of complaint. It is creating a new class of importers out of the retail trade, and what were formerly second houses, and although the banks curtailed facilities during last year, there is still a good deal done. The aggregate value of imports and exports at this port for the past three years will be found in another column. The figures given must not be taken as indicating the actual progress of trade, but as that of this city alone. The trade across the borders of the colony, north and south, has largely increased, but statistics are not available. When these are published they will show a considerable expansion of commerce. The receipts of imported merchandise during the four weeks ending to-day are hardly up to the average. They consisted of cargoes of general merchandise ex Woollahra, Windsor Castle, Glengairn, Ann Duthie, Cutty Sark, Northam, from London, and Lalla Rookh, from Liverpool; Adeline, Arabella, from Java; and Alice Mary, from Mauritius, with sugar; and Wealthy Pendleton, from Oregon, with lumber and salmon.

AMERICAN GOODS.—There have been no arrivals from New York since the shipments per Roving Sailor came to hand. The mail steamer Australia, now in quarantine, has a quantity of Californian produce aboard, and Wealthy Pendleton, from Oregon, has brought a cargo of cut timber, &c. The Pacific Slope's cargo of lumber was cleared by auction on Tuesday, at the following rates:—1-inch T. and G. sold at 20s., 1¼-inch at 18s. 9d., joists and quartering at 13s. 3d. to 14s., 2 and 3 inch deals at 13s. 6d. to 14s. 9d., square timber at 15s. to 15s. 9d.; doors, 11s. to 15s. 3d. Rosin and naval stores remain the same. Kerosene is firmly held for 2s., to arrive. Dried apples, still selling at 8d. to 8½d., are expected to decline as soon as new Californian are landed. Bulk salmon is scarce, and held for 6d., 1-lb. advancing, 13s. has been declined for a large line. Lobsters are still worth 9s. to 9s. 6d.; oysters, 6s. 3d. to 6s. 6d. Hardware, chairs, and brooms sell at former rates for trade quantities.

BREADSTUFFS AND CEREALS.—Advices from California that two cargoes of wheat had left there for this market caused a dull feeling for a day or two. This passed off when it was seen that the high prices ruling in San Francisco would not justify further shipments to the colonies, and prices remained their firmness in anticipation of a dearer market in Europe. The South Australian crop is large, and that of this colony in excess of former years. Satisfactory reports are also to hand from Victoria and New Zealand. Adelaide wheat, on the spot or to arrive, is quoted at 5s. 9d.; flour, £13 to £14 5s. Maize has not varied more than 1d. per bushel during the month, prime samples selling to-day at 2s. 7d. to 2s. 8d. Oatmeal plentiful at from 2s. to 25s. per cwt.; split peas, 11s. 6d. to 12s. per bushel.

BUILDING MATERIAL.—A decline has taken place in cement, with sales of best at 16s. to 16s. 3d. Colonial lumber in slightly better demand, and prices a trifle dearer. The only sale of American has been already referred to. Slates steady at £16 to £17 for countess. Doors and sashes salable at a slight advance on invoice price.

CANDLES.—Short shipments advised for October has induced holders to raise their prices. Brandon's brought 10¼d. at auction yesterday, and 10¾d. is quoted for Five Medal. The Apollo Company, of Melbourne, now send stearine here, and, by moulding their candles in this colony, evade the duty they had formerly to pay. The present price of this brand is 9¾d. We hear that the Botany factory will resume work shortly.

COFFEE, CHICORY, &c.—Both articles have a slow sale. Plantation coffee may be quoted at 1s. 1¼d. to 1s. 2d.; native, 11d. to 11½d. No supplies of Java or Manila for some time. Chicory can be bought at 3¼d. Cocoa and chocolate without alteration.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Holders of soda crystals have not been able to realise the extreme rates reported last month: £9 to £9 10s. is about the current value. Caustic is nominally worth £17 10s. to £18; whiting, £2 10s. to £3; flour of sulphur, £14 10s. to £15.

DUNDEE GOODS.—Cornsacks have been mentioned more frequently of late: the principal holders quote 8s. 9d. to 9s. Woolpacks steady at 3s. to 3s. 2d., sales. There is very little doing in other lines.

FISH.—The approach of the Lent season has produced better inquiry. Tinned sorts improving. Sardines in supply, with sales of halves at 7s. 9d.; quarters, 5s. Dried ling in tin-lined cases worth about 5d.; white herrings, 25s. to 30s.

FRUITS.—Stocks have accumulated since the Christmas demand ceased. Currants have been quitted by auction at 5¼d., figs are quiet at 8d. to 8½d. Muscatel raisins, in supply, at about 1s.; Eleme, 6¼d.; Sultanas, 8d. Jordan almonds, 1s. 9d.; and Barcelona nuts, 5¼d. to 6d.

GROCERIES AND OILMEN'S STORES.—Quotations for trade lines have not varied to any extent. At a large clearing sale held this week—Copland's pint pickles sold at 7s. 9d.; Hort's ½-pint castor oil, 4s. 9d.; Colman's blue, 8½d.; Lea and Perrin's sauce, 11s.; ½-pint salad oil, 5s.—pints, 9s.—quarts, 16s. 9d.; Colman's ½-lb. mustard, in tins, 4s. 10d.—1-lb., 8s. 9d.

HOPS AND MALT.—A moderate supply of new hops is on hand, and offering at a slight reduction, ranging from 1s. for inferior Californian, to 2s. 6d. for best English. Malt has had a readier sale without enhancing the value, which is still 9s. to 9s. 3d.

LEATHER.—During the latter part of December public sales were inanimate, and dressed qualities ruled lower. Yesterday's sales were marked by a slight reaction in sole and tweeds, and biddings for those better. The prices obtained were:—Sole, 8d. to 9¼d.; damaged, 5¾d. to 7d.; kip, 14d. to 15d.; damaged, 11d. to 12d.; horse tweed, 14d.; mixed, 18d.; cow, 2s. 2¼d.; yearling, 30¼d.; harness, 12d. to 13d.

LIQUORS.—First class brandies have not moved so readily since prices reached their present limit, and the principal result of the rise has been to make a market for good second qualities. Martell's dark and Hennessy's pale are held at from 9s. 6d. to 10s.; Battle-axe case, 33s. to 33s. 6d.; Martell's, 31s. to 31s. 6d.; good second class, 21s. to 27s. 6d. Rum steady, at 3s. 8d. to 4s. for imported, and 2s. 2d. for Queensland. Geneva of large contents firmer, sales at 12s. to 12s. 6d.; gin, 11s. 6d. to 13s. Best brands of Scotch whisky are scarcer, the market has been cleared of Royal Blend case, and bulk was sold at 20s.; Walker's case at 18s.; Dunville's at 17s.; and inferior at down to 10s. 6d. Hotalling's Old Bourbon is quoted at 15s. to 17s. 6d. The market for bulk ale is very much depressed at a period usually the busiest of the year. The improved quality of colonial, with the difference of the duty in its favour, is steadily decreasing the consumption of English. The nominal value of Marrian's is £7 15s to £8; of Berry's, £7 10s.; and of Trent, £7, while inferior can be purchased down to £5 15s. Bottle has improved, sales of best at up to 11s. 9d. for quarts, and 7s. 9d. for pints. Large transactions were reported in bottled stout, at 1s. 9d. for pig, 9s. to 9s. 9d. for Guinness's, by various bottlers, and 7s. to 8s. 6d. for inferior qualities.

METALS.—Values are tending higher. Speculative purchases cleared a large quantity of fencing wire, which is now held at equal to £10 for assorted sizes. The market is overstocked with bar and rod iron, and prices are nominal. Pig dull at 90s. Galvanized is higher, sales of 10-feet lengths of Gospel Oak at up to £35. Sheet lead is still worth about £27 10s. Yellow metal has declined fully a farthing.

OILS AND PAINTS.—Of the latter there is nothing fresh to report, while oils have all gone much higher. Castor has improved fully 1s. per gallon, sales at 4s. 9d. Colza is worth 5s. to 5s. 3d.; linseed, 3s. 10½d. to 4s.

RICE.—All descriptions dull of sale, and quotations nominal, save for retailers' parcels.

SUGAR.—The cargo ex Alice Mary has been the only shipment of grocery sorts, except a small quantity of superior yellow counters received from New Caledonia. These realized high prices, as have also any parcels of colonial offered. The great bulk of the stock is held by the Sugar Company, whose prices have again advanced, and now stand at £42 for crystals, £40 for pieces, £36 for no mark, and £34 10s. for yellows.

TEAS.—Fine qualities of first crop congous and scented sorts command more attention, at about the opening rates of the season. Inferior teas are neglected, and stocks large.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.—There have not been any quotable transactions in imported tobacco. Small sales were made at last month's rates. Light Manillas are not so plentiful. Heavy-weights sold at 70s.

We have Melbourne papers to the 11th instant. The *Argus* of that date says:—

In the import market business generally continues moderately active. The excitement in regard to sugar still keeps up a marked degree of animation, and as that again reacts upon other produce, a fair amount of business on the whole is carried through. Breadstuffs are moving off steadily. Flour is disposed of at £12 to £12 2s 6d, sales being reported at both these figures. Wheat is very firm at 5s 5d for prime quality; there are buyers at the price, but there is not much offering. Oats are moving off for trade purposes at 3s 2d for fair feeding quality. Maize is going off quietly at 3s 4d to 3s 5d for the supply of actual wants. Sugars still attract a considerable amount of attention. For refining qualities there is a very good trade inquiry, and sales are making at prices ranging from £32 to £33—figures which show no alteration. The cargo of the John Watson was offered by auction this forenoon, and for yellows improved rates were realised, while fine whites brought fully up to last week's advance. 4712 bags were cleared out, when £34 10s to £35 was obtained for grainy yellows, £34 15s to £35 15s for brewing crystals, £34 10s for yellow crystals, and from £37 10s to £38 5s for medium whites. Privately very little has been done, but we observe that 6000 bags and mats Java and Mauritius will be sold to-morrow. Teas are moving off quietly; about 1064 packages were disposed of by auction at 10¾d to 16d. Some 2000 packages will be submitted to competition to-morrow, but the Java teas advertised for sale are withdrawn for the present. A Java telegram dated 3rd January reports an advance of 12½ per cent. on mail quotations of rice, first Batavia quality having risen to 210 florins per koyang, while it will be seen that the quotation ruling when the mail left was 180 florins to 190 florins. Exchange had gone to 11·75 florins. Trade sales of kerosene oil are making at 2s 1½d. We note a considerable demand for currants. Sales have been made in bond at 3½d, and duty paid; many holders refuse to quote under 5¼d, while others ask even more. In liquids there is a moderate demand for brandy, the accounts received regarding the vintage being still more gloomy than ever. Sales of Otard are reported at up to 9s, and Associated Vineyard has been quitted at 7s 6d. Case Hennessy has been placed at 31s 6d to 31s 9d. Otard has been sold at 27s, and sales of Associated are reported at 21s.

MINING.

KROHMANN'S G. M. Co.—The manager reports that—"Work has been resumed by this company in the upper levels. The No. 2 vein is being stoped out at the 150-feet level, the vein being two inches in thickness, and appearing payable. The old stulls are being worked at the 210-feet level, and about 10 tons of mullock has been raised, which will be sorted on the platform. This company, in conjunction with Carroll and Beard's Co., continues the prospecting work in the deep level, at 694 feet from the surface. The drive here has now reached a distance of 61½ feet from the winze, or about 21 feet into our ground, the vein is about 14 inches in thickness, but not gold-bearing."

Carroll and Beard's G. M. Co.—Under date 10th January the mining manager reports as follows:—"The north drive at 694-feet level has been extended a further distance of 3 feet 6 inches this week, making the present length of drive 61 feet 6 inches from winze. Have not broken down any vein this week; passing through slate country at present. Back stoping at 180-feet level, the veins average about 3 inches thick, and carries a little gold."

Star of Peace G. M. Co., under date 10th January, the mining manager reports as follows:—"The main shaft is now down 624 feet 6 inches; progress in sinking is slow owing to so many leaders in the shaft; there is scarcely anything but quartz from the foot to the hanging wall, 4 feet; the main part of the vein is still small. The vein in the south stope at the 553-feet level is small and poor. Front workings: We have taken down the vein in the stopes at the 221 and 103 feet levels which is 5 inches wide, but not showing much gold; stulls put in and again going on by the side of the vein. The level south of the cross-cut on the eastern vein has been driven 11 feet, the western on foot wall vein being 4 inches wide, showing a little gold; the hanging wall vein is 9 inches wide but at present poor; these veins have a very promising appearance and no doubt will make gold as we go south. The cross-cut west, at the 168-feet level, has been driven 14 feet 6 inches, and cut the western vein which is 2 inches wide and poor. Hope to get the engine to work at the Crown Prince by the end of this month."

North Williams G. M. Co.—The mining manager reports on 8th instant as follows:—"420-feet level: Cross-cut has been extended to 15½ feet, and excellent progress is being made. 500-feet level: The underhand stope is showing a lode 14 inches wide, and in places nice pyrites are exposed. There is, however, a good deal of white stone in the lode at present. 575-feet level: North drive has been extended 23 feet, making total distance from shaft 194 feet. The lode is about 6 inches wide, but a leader, about 3 inches wide, carries most of the gold. Stope No. 1 has been extended 19 feet: lode is 8 inches thick, of poor quality. Everything at the mine working well."

Paxton's G. M. Co.—The mine manager reports under date January 9 as follows:—"The rise on the belt of veins cut in the crosscut to the west at the 258-feet level has been extended 3 feet during the week, making total height to date 16½ feet. The vein on the south end of the rise is 20 inches thick in the north end, and it is small and split into leaders, so we may expect a change soon. There is no gold to be seen as yet. Underhand stoping on the Star of Peace vein at the 420, 400, and 390-feet levels. 12 tons raised. Total at grass, 63 tons."

GULGONG.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

For more than three years a few persons have been persistent in their claim upon the Government for a water-supply for Gulgong. Petitions have been forwarded one after the other, members interviewed, and letters out of numbers upon the subject written; and now that £3000 is available as a commencement, and a scheme suggested, a desperate opposition is being got up, and a hue and cry raised against it. The scheme itself was but a proposition made by Mr. Rouse, M.L.A., and Mayor of the town, and if not thought feasible could have been rejected. But it is stated that the purchase of the engine and plant was only proposed as a money-making affair. Most of the members of the Council are anxious that this or some other plan for water-supply should be adopted. Some prompt decision should be come to, the money granted obtained, and the work completed. At the Council meeting held on Thursday, it was proposed by Alderman Taxford, seconded by Alderman Bird,—"That Alderman Hunter's resolution, dated August 3, 1876, relative to the £3000 voted by Government for water-supply, be rescinded, and that the Mayor be requested to ask the Government to place the said £3000 in the hands of the Council at once for the due carrying out of the works, &c., necessary for the said water-supply." Alderman Hunter moved, and Alderman Homer seconded, the following amendment,—"That the Town-clerk be instructed to write to the Colonial Secretary, also the members for the district, asking the Government to send an hydraulic engineer to Gulgong at once to report upon the most feasible and inexpensive way to supply the town and district with water for mining and general purposes, and that the Government begin the work immediately the report has been received by them. Alderman Hunter said he proposed this amendment at the request of a numerously attended meeting, held on Saturday last. Alderman Hunter here produced a petition addressed to the Mayor and aldermen, signed by forty ratepayers. Alderman Bird asked if the paper produced was meant as an intimidation to the Council. A long and animated discussion here took place, in which most of the aldermen present took part. Alderman Selff said they had better secure the £3000, and if not sufficient, they could borrow from the Government whatever extra may be required. He considered Alderman Hunter's proceedings very irregular by going into the streets to obtain signatures in support of a resolution he had failed to carry in the Council. Alderman Hunter denied the charge *in toto*. He had never solicited a single signature to the document. It had been handed to him for presentation, and he had done so. Mr. Zimmler, who was present, obtained most of the signatures, and would explain. Mr. Zimmler by permission explained. The original motion was put and carried, only two voting against it.

On Saturday evening, January 6th, a public meeting was held at Hunter's, Albion Hotel, for the purpose of taking into consideration the action of Aldermen Selff, Taxford, Bird, and Wood, at the Council meeting held on the 4th instant, in ignoring the memorial of certain ratepayers, presented to the Council by Alderman Hunter. Mr. T. M'Donough, having been called to the chair, read the advertisement convening the meeting, and claimed for every one who wished to speak a fair hearing. He called upon Mr. Zimmler to move the first resolution,—"That this meeting confirm the third resolution passed at last Saturday's meeting by the ratepayers, to petition his Excellency the Governor to withhold his sanction to the expenditure by the Gulgong Municipal Council of the £3000 voted by Parliament for water-supply to Gulgong, and that a petition as now read to that effect, be adopted by this meeting." Mr. Zimmler spoke at considerable length upon the subject before the meeting, and censured the action of the aldermen who had rejected their petition. An amendment was moved,—"That this meeting, while disapproving of the purchase of the machinery, or the adoption of any scheme that is not recommended by competent authority, are of opinion that the Council have acted for the best interest of the community in applying for the £3000 voted by Parliament for water-supply to Gulgong." The original motion was carried.

Harriet Leggett, a fine young girl, seven years old, was brought up before the Gulgong Bench for protection. The apprehending constable, Joseph Evan Evans, stated that he had taken the child from a Chinese opium shop at the Home Rule, lying upon the ground almost without clothes to cover her. She was with a woman who was at the time smoking. There were also several Chinese in different parts also smoking. The woman stated the mother had left the girl six nights since with her, and that the mother was drunk at the time. The girl was ordered by the Bench to be sent to the Industrial School.

Our escort, which has been but very poorly of late, took with it upon this trip 2209 oz.

At the present time both our Public schools are without masters. Mr. Edward Farr, who has been in charge of the Public school for the last three years, having left the district to take charge of the Church of England school, at Bathurst; Mr. Molloy, who has been but a short time in charge of the Denominational school, has also left the district and forwarded his resignation. It is the intention of the trustees of the Roman Catholic school to endeavour to obtain the services of as good a teacher as it is possible to procure, and for that purpose direct application will be made to the Council of Education for a teacher to supply Mr. Molloy's place—possessing a qualification not less than II. A; and if the Council will send them a teacher possessing that or any higher qualification the trustees will warrant him £20 per year independent of Government salary and school fees.

MUDGEE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

A FEW weeks back the Rev. F. W. Stretton, of this town, called attention through the local Press to the hardships imposed on butchers, and especially their *employés*, through Sunday trading. The result of Mr. Stretton's action was that a public meeting was held on the subject, at which an influential committee was appointed, containing all the clergymen in town, to wait upon the different master-butchers in our midst, and request them to close their various establishments on Sunday. The efforts of this committee have resulted most satisfactorily, as all the master-butchers in Mudgee have signed a document intimating that in future they would not transact any business on the Sabbath. The new arrangement commenced at the beginning of the present year, and will be a great boon to a number of hardworked men, which those engaged in the butchering business undoubtedly are.

The weather has been intensely hot here recently, and last Sunday was the hottest day experienced in this district for years past, the thermometer registering 114° in the shade and 135° in the sun, at the local telegraph office. On the evening of the same day a thunderstorm passed over the district, only the tail end of it reaching the town, and since then the weather has been somewhat cooler, but is still quite hot enough to be pleasant, and very sultry.

The half-holiday movement in Mudgee, after lasting about five years, has suddenly collapsed. For some time past it has been in rather an insecure position, and the action taken by one person has caused all to open. There has been a good deal of difference of opinion on the subject among the inhabitants of the town, many considering the break in the week was injurious to the place, while others had quite contrary opinions.

At Lowe's Paddock, some six or seven miles from here, a good deal of successful mining is at present being carried on. The last escort took over 1000 ounces of gold from Mudgee, chiefly obtained from the place stated. The deep ground at New Pipeclay, another mining locality, about the same distance from here, but by a different route, is also being energetically prospected. B. Franca and party have just sunk a shaft to a depth of 155 feet at the latter place and come on the real bottom with very promising indications. Formerly a false bottom, much shallower, was mistaken for the real one. The Rev. W. B. Clarke and Mr. Wilkinson, the Government geologist, have expressed a very high opinion, from a gold-producing point of view, of the locality.

Mr. Harold M'Lean, Comptroller of Prisons, has paid his usual annual visit of inspection to the Mudgee gaol during the past week.

The following are the Mudgee stock passings during the week:—200 fat cattle (Yeomans's), Hopkins in charge, for Sydney; 200 ditto (Crawley's), Mason in charge, for Sydney; 200 ditto (Eagan's), Hogan in charge, for Sydney; 230 ditto (Richards's), Williams in charge, for Sydney; 220 ditto (Woolsley's), Glover in charge, for Sydney; 160 ditto (G. D. Lane's), Raynor in charge, for Sydney; 220 ditto, (Rundle's), Playor in charge, for Sydney; 2000 fat wethers (J. M'Mahon's), M'Guinness in charge, for Sydney; 2000 fat ewes (Murphy's), Underwood in charge, for Sydney; 2000 fat sheep (Murphy's), Bennott in charge, for Sydney. One or two other lots of fat sheep also passed for the Sydney market higher up the river. The fat cattle market has shown more animation during the past week, with a slight improvement in prices; and, as considerable falls of rain are reported outside, decrease of supplies may be looked forward to, and consequently increased values. Best beef is worth fully 20s. per 100 lbs., with other qualities from 16s. to 18s. Over 300 head have been quitted in the local market during the week, some of the principal averages being—22½ at £5 10s., 15 at £6 2s., 28 at £6 4s. 6d., 21 at £5 8s. 8d. An improved tone has also been shown in the fat sheep market, and where good qualities are offered sales are readily effected at slightly increased rates; 56-lb. wethers may be quoted as worth 8s., with other qualities in proportion. Over 500 have been disposed of during the week at quotations. For store stock, both cattle and sheep, the demand is but limited, which has been the case for some time back. Good milch cows are readily saleable at from £6 to £7, but inferior animals are very difficult to quit. Draught and saddle horses, if in good condition and showing some breeding, meet with a fair sale at figures varying from £12 to £15 for the former, and £7 to £10 for the latter. Weeds can hardly be disposed of at any price.—January 9.

TRUTH *VERSUS* "A STARTLING STORY FROM NOUMEA."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—Just arrived from Noumea, New Caledonia, I am glad of an opportunity to contradict, in the most complete manner possible, the statements contained in the extract from Auckland *Southern Cross*, published in your issue of the 8th instant.

By a rare chance, I, an Englishman and a civilian, happened to be on board of the French transport Seudre at the time of the chase and capture of the thirteen convicts who were trying to escape in the steam launch Boulari. When we neared them, one (as reported by his comrades) saying he would never be recaptured, flung himself into the sea, and soon his body floated past the steamer, he making no effort to swim. Another man followed his example, but the cold water evidently changed his ideas, and he swam manfully towards the steamer, from which, with much difficulty, owing to the way upon the vessel, a boat was lowered and this man saved; the other was searched for until late (evening was coming on), but in vain, for he had evidently sunk, his body having been lost to view ere the boat had rescued the second man.

All the twelve survivors were received on board, and I was very pleased to see the manner in which it was done. Not a word or even gesture of reproach used against one of them. I was much struck with this, for the men had caused much useless trouble when their game was up, by pressing on until they were almost run down, and at the last moment created a feeling of disgust in all who witnessed the act, by casting an immense quantity of good bread into the sea. They were some weeks later tried by court martial, and sentenced in due legal form. Your correspondent Français, writes with all correctness concerning the respect for the law in Noumea.

With regard to the convict who met with the accident referred to, I am aware that he was taken in due form to the hospital, and received the careful treatment which is extended to all in an institution well described by your correspondent Mr. Montefiore, an institution of which even an Australian might be proud. Thanks to intimate personal friendship with the doctor of this institute, whom I *frequently* accompanied in his round of visits, I can bear testimony to a course of treatment towards these abandoned criminals, such as ever makes the heart beat in gratitude to the proofs of humane consideration towards the sufferer.

Seven years' residence amongst, and intimate acquaintance with, the various French officials in Noumea, have enabled me to form a just estimate of their manner of administering their institutions. I, for one, deeply regret that so foul a wrong should have been done them as that to which my attention has been drawn.

Yours, &c.,

ALLAN HUGHAN.

THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S DEBATE ON FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—I spent an hour this morning in looking over some papers to see how far I was correct in the remarks I made yesterday, at the meeting of the Agricultural Society, in the debate which ensued as to the propriety of the removal of the prohibition of imported stock to these colonies. I had no idea of being called upon to speak, so did not refresh my memory, but spoke from my recollection of the facts at the time, which, however, I find to be correct.

That his Excellency was misinformed that Victoria accepted stock from New Zealand at the present time, may be seen from the following proclamation:—

"Stock Branch, Department of Lands, Sydney, 21st April, 1874.—Notice to Stockowners and Others.—As live stock from Europe and other parts of the world where infectious or contagious diseases exist are admitted into the colony of New Zealand, and as both cattle and sheep are now allowed to be introduced from that colony into Victoria: Notice is hereby given, for general information, that no stud stock will be admitted into this colony from Victoria unless a certificate by the Chief Inspector of Stock for that colony be produced to the Inspector for the port or crossing at which it is proposed to introduce such stock, that they are the produce of some of the Australian colonies, and not of New Zealand, or of any country outside of these colonies.—JAMES S. FARNELL."

As stock have been and are still freely admitted into this colony from Victoria, we may be assured that the statement that Victoria had prohibited the importation of cattle from New Zealand, is correct. The following very interesting extract from the evidence taken before the select committee upon diseases affecting live stock, as given in the progress report, published on the 18th July, 1876, page 12, clears up the mystery which surrounded the introduction of foot-and-mouth disease into the colony. Notwithstanding, the cattle did not show any symptom during a long voyage. The witness, Mr. A. Bruce, referring to these cases of foot-and-mouth disease I alluded to, in which the improbability of the disease being nevertheless imported, says:—

"A case occurred some time ago in Sydney, where this disease broke out in cattle which were landed and believed to be free, but which proved to be infected. We could not imagine the cause until some twelve months afterwards I heard the particulars from the captain of a sister ship, to whom the butcher of the ship which had brought the diseased cattle communicated the facts of the case. It seemed that a few days after they sailed from London, foot-and-mouth disease broke out among the sheep put on board for the ship's use. The butcher stamped the disease out by killing all the sheep that appeared to be affected. He skinned them and put the skins away, until the ship was within three or four days-sail of Sydney, when they had rough weather, and he took them to pad the cattle stalls to prevent the stock being injured by the rolling of the vessel. The cattle were ailing when they landed, but the disease did not definitely disclose itself until two or three days afterwards."

Understanding Captain Goddard, of the Parramatta, was Mr. Bruce's informant, I this morning visited the Parramatta, the very ship which brought out the diseased cattle. Captain Goddard well remembered the circumstance, and said that at the time he was captain of the La Hogue, which arrived soon after the Parramatta; and hearing on his arrival that the cattle by the latter were attacked with the foot-and-mouth disease, he felt interested in the matter, and it was then that he got from the butcher the particulars given in Mr. Bruce's evidence.

Captain Goddard allows me to make use of his name. I consider the information he has given to be most interesting; and while it clears up the mystery, it at the same time *proves the necessity that the quarantine regulations should be of the strictest character*, and still further to enforce this important matter, and thus to call attention to the progress report of the Victorian Commission, dated 10th July, 1872, which shows that foot-and-mouth disease broke out in that colony in a bull brought from England in the steamship Northumberland, and thence conveyed to Red Hill farm by an animal which had been in contact with the said bull; yet this bull showed no symptom of disease on his arrival, but received a certificate of health. The result of this importation was the infection, and total destruction, to prevent further spreading of the disease, of two herds of cattle.

It will be seen the explanation now given of the breaking-out of the disease in the cattle brought out by the Parramatta, and of the true nature of the disease, neither Dr. Morris, the veterinary surgeon, and others had any more doubt than myself, does not in any way disprove the correctness of his Excellency's description of the disease, but shows that the animals were not subjected to the full influence of the contagion till but a few days previous to their showing unmistakable signs of what turned out to be a very severe attack.

Believing this communication will be deemed of sufficient importance for insertion in your paper,

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

R. L. JENKINS.

Australian Club, January 11.

UNIVERSITY ENGLISH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—In your issue of yesterday, subjoined to Dr. Badham's letter, "The Shakspeare Prize," are the questions which were set to the competitors. It would doubtless take too much space to reprint them with comments on each; allow me, then, to bring under notice but two of the plainest errors. In No. 3 question, "From whence," &c., any common-school boy or girl over thirteen years of age would, or should, be able to tell the learned doctor that "whence" is the adverb of place, meaning from where. The "from" before the word whence is therefore redundant. No. 1, Second Day: "Compare Macbeth *and* his wife." Etymology—such a pet subject with the examiners of candidates for matriculation—tells us that the prefix com (con) requires its equivalent proposition "with;" moreover comparing Macbeth *with* his wife is simply absurd: the first is a man, the latter a woman, and here all comparison ceases. To compare the character of Macbeth with that of his wife seems to be what was required, although not asked.

It would, as I have already said, encroach too much on your columns to pursue criticism further. It must be apparent to many of your readers that the questions are clumsily put, in inappropriate words, and in bad syntax. The same is the case in the yearly examination-papers; judging from their construction, one is forced to the conclusion that the object sought is to puzzle the diffident and anxious candidates as to what the wording of the questions mean rather than to elicit answers.

H. W.

Sydney, January 11.

CURE FOR SMALL-POX.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—In your issue this morning I noticed "an unfailing cure for small-pox," clipped from an American paper, viz.:—Sulphate of zinc, 1 grain; digitalis, 1 grain; water, 4 ounces. Sweeten with sugar, and take a teaspoonful every hour.

I was resident in St. Louis, Mo., in the winter of 1873, when the small-pox was raging to such an extent that the doctors could not attend to all the cases. I tried the above remedy in upwards of fifty different cases, and found it to be uniformly successful.

Yours, obediently,

January 9. SAMUEL ANSTEY.

SANITARY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—If your reporter on "The Streets of the City" will extend his inspection to the Randwick Road, he will see with his own eyes and smell with his own nose the identical animal and vegetable matter the unwonted absence of which he has, in to-day's *Herald*, so justly made a subject of congratulation to the inhabitants of the city. Tons of the abovementioned matter, called by an euphemism "street-sweepings," and consisting, in fact, of refuse of every kind, from the dead kitten to the innocent sardine tin, are deposited within ten yards of the road, on the left-hand side going from town, a little beyond the old tollbar. Now, if this is neither nice to the senses nor good for the health of the passengers by the Randwick Road, it must be still more disagreeable and unhealthy to the water-drinkers of Sydney.

Trusting that the above information may direct the attention of your reporter to this branch of his subject,

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

J. L. W.

January 9.

METEOROLOGY.

WINDS AND WEATHER.—JANUARY 11.

QUEENSLAND.—9 A.M.

Cooktown—Calm. Dull	Brisbane—NNE. Fine
Normantown—NE. Fine	Toowoomba—NE. Fine
Gilbert Town—NE. Cloudy	Warwick—NW. Fine
Etheridge—E. Cloudy	Goodiwindi—N. Fine
Cardwell—Calm. Fine	Stanthorpe—Calm. Fine
Townsville—SE. Cloudy	St. George—SW. Fine
Bowen—SE. Fine	Nebo—Calm. Cloudy
Mackay—E., fresh. Fine	Tambo—NE. Fine
Clermont—Calm. Cloudy	Roma—SW. Fine.
Maryborough—Calm. Fine	Surat—SE. Fine
Taroom—N. Fine	Charleville—NE. Fine.
Cape Moreton—W., light. Fine	

N. S. WALES.	9 A.M.	3 P.M.
Tenterfield	SW. Fine	SW. Fine
Casino	W. Fine	W. Fine.
Ballina	N. Fine, bar smooth	NE. Fine, bar smooth
Grafton	NW. Fine, hot.	NE. Fine, warm
Clarence Heads	NE., light. Fine	NNE., light. Fine
Glen Innes	Calm. Fine	NE. Fine
Inverell	Calm. Fine	NW. Fine, hot
Warialda	Calm. Fine	W. Fine, hot
Bendarra	W. Hot	W. Fine, hot
Port Macquarie	NE. Fine, sea mod.	NE. strong. Fine
West Kempsey	NE. Fine	NE. Fine
Armidale	WSW. Fine, warm	SW. Fine
Tamworth	NW. Fine	SE. Dull
Gunnedah	NW., strong. Fine	E. Cloudy, hot
Boggabri	Calm. Fine	W. Fine
Narrabri	NW. Fine	W. Fine
Wee Waa	Calm. Fine	W. Fine
Pilliga	E., strong. Fine	W., strong. Cloudy
Walgett	NW. Cloudy	NW., strong. Cloudy
Brewarrina	E. Hot	Calm. Dull, cloudy
Bourke	E. Dull	SE., strong. Cloudy
Muswellbrook	NW. Dull	NW. Fine, cloudy
Murrurundi	W. Fine	W. Fine
Singleton	W., strong. Fine	W., strong. Fine
Maitland	E. Fine, hot	S. Very hot
Raymond Terrace	N. Cloudy	W. Fine
Taree	Calm. Fine	W. Fine
Manning Heads	NE. Fine, sea smooth	NE. Fine
Port Stephens	NE., strong. Dull	NE. Fine
Newcastle	NNE. Fine	NW. Fine, dull
Barrenjoey	E. Cloudy, sea smooth	NW. Dull, cloudy
Windsor	Calm. Dull	SE. Dull, like rain
Sydney	NNE. Cloudy, dull	N. Cloudy
South Head	N. Dull, cloudy	E. Raining lightly
Wollongong	Calm. Fine	NE. Cloudy, close
Kiama	N., light. Little sea	Calm. Showery
Ulladulla	Calm. Cloudy	S., fresh. Raining
Jervis Bay	N., fresh. Like rain	SW., light. Raining
Goulburn	SW. Dull, cloudy	W. Raining
Braidwood	W., strong. Like storm	NW. Showery
Araluen	W. Cloudy	S. Raining
Moruya	Calm. Cloudy	SE. Raining
Queanbeyan	NW. Cloudy, like rain	Calm. Raining
Bombala	Calm. Dull, showery	NW. Dull, showery
Cooma	NW. Cloudy	NE. Showery
Bega	Calm. Raining	Calm. Cloudy
Eden	NE. Raining	SW., strong. Cloudy
Gabo Island	WSW. Foggy	SSW., fresh. Showery
Yass	Calm. Showery	Calm. Raining heavily
Albury	W. Raining steadily	
Mount Victoria	NW., light. Cloudy	NW., light. Cloudy
Bathurst	W. W. Cloudy	W. Raining lightly
Carcoar	Calm. Raining	
Hill End	Calm. Cloudy	NW. Cloudy
Mudgee	E. Cloudy	W. Raining heavily
Gulgong	SW. Cloudy	W. Raining
Cassilis	NW. Fine	NW. Cloudy
Merriwa	NW. Dull	W. Cloudy
Coolah	NW. Cloudy	NW. Cloudy
Coonabarabran	Calm. Cloudy	NW., strong. Cloudy
Coonamble	SW. Cloudy	S. Cloudy
Wellington	Calm. Fine, hot	W. Steady rain
Dubbo	Calm. Hot	Thunderstorm
Warren	SW. Raining	Thunderstorm
Orange	Calm. Like rain	NW. Cloudy
Forbes	W., light. Rain	SW. Raining
Parkes	W. Raining	W. Raining
Grenfell	W. Raining	Calm. Showery
Young	NW. Raining	Calm. Raining
Wagga Wagga	Calm. Raining	Calm. Cloudy
Urana	WSW. Showery	
Deniliquin	S. Dull	S. Fine
Hay	Calm. Dull, raining	
Moulamein	NE., light. Dull	
Balranald	W. Cloudy	
Euston	SW. Cloudy	
Wentworth	SW. Cloudy, cool	

VICTORIA.		Bar.	Ther.
Melbourne	SSW., fresh. Showery	29·765	60°
Queenscliff	S. Cloudy. Fine	29·78	65°
Cape Shank	E. Cloudy, fine	29·50	62°
Cape Otway	WSW. Cloudy, fine	29·596	62°
Portland	SW. Cloudy, fine	29·848	65°
Port Albert	SW., fresh. Showery	29·75	67°
Wilson's Prom.	SSW. Gloomy	29·318	59°
TASMANIA.			
Hobart Town	NW. Fine	29·33	61°
Low Heads	W., fresh. Clear.	29·47	64°

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude, 33° 51' 41". Longitude, 10h. 4m. 46s.

Magnetic variation, 9° 32' 45" East. 22nd January, 1875.

The time ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted) at 1h. p.m. Sydney mean time, or 2h. 55m. 14s. a.m. Greenwich mean time.

Barometers corrected to 32° Faht., and to mean sea level.

Velocity of wind measured in miles per hour, and the force in lbs. on the square foot deduced from velocity.

Rainfall and evaporation measured in inches.

Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10.

JANUARY 10, 1877. CIVIL RECKONING.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in Shade.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Wind Velocity.	Wind Force.	Cloudy sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	29·886	78·8	60	SSW.	3	0·0	8	0·01	[illegible]
P.M. 3	·752	78·8	73	E.	15	1·1	0		
„ 9	·744	74·2	94	E.	7	0·2	4		[illegible]
Mean ...	29·794	75·6	89·3		8	0·4	4·0		[illegible]

Evaporation in 24 hours, 0·320.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade { Maximum .... 82·5 | Minimum .... 66·7 | Sun—maximum .... 140·[illegible] | Grass—minimum .... 67·0

Thermometer, with black bulb in black wool, and protected from wind, maximum, 204·1.

Temperature of sea water, 3 feet below the surface, at Fort Denison, at 9 a.m., 71·9.

Total rainfall from January 1 to January 11, 0·565 inches.

Average rainfall of previous 18 years, for period January 1 to January 1, 0·0[illegible] inches.

Average annual rainfall of the preceding 18 years, 51·664 inches.

METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS,

arranged in order of latitude, with distance from the coast, and height above sea, where it is known.

Only fourteen of the stations have barometers and hygrometers.

Stations.	Least distance from East coast in miles.	Height above sea in feet.	Barometer (At 9 A.M.—Jan. 11, 1877).	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Wind Force.	Maximum Temp. (for 24 hours previous to 9 a.m.)	Minimum Temp.	Rain in inches.
Tenterfield	80	—	—	—	—	SW.	—	93·0	63·0	
Grafton	22	—	—	—	—	NW.	1·0	103·7	58·2	0
Inverell	124	—	—	87·1	42	Calm.	0·0	97·6	68·4	0
Bourke	395	—	—	—	—	E.	9·0	118·3	81·1	0
Narrabri	166	—	—	—	—	NW.	9·0	110·3	80·0	0
Armidale	80	3273	29·769	78·2	64	WSW.	4·0	90·4	61·2	0
Gunnedah	—	—	29·571	86·9	32	Calm.	0·0	102·0	70·2	0
Tamworth	110	1271	—	84·0	51	NW.	4·0	102·5	65·4	0
P. Macq'rie.	1	58	29·827	76·0	—	NE.	9·0	84·7	70·8	0
Murrurundi	94	1545	—	—	—	W.	9·0	91·7	65·3	0
Cassilis	120	—	—	—	—	NW.	9·0	97·8	72·2	0
Muswellbrk.	63	475	—	—	—	NW.	16·0	101·2	71·0	0
Dubbo	182	—	—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	100·0	77·2	0
W. Maitland	18	—	—	—	—	E.	1·0	97·2	73·4	0
Newcastle	1	112	29·605	84·5	74	NNE.	0·1	84·5	72·6	0
Orange	124	2891	—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	80·7	66·2	0
Bathurst	96	2200	29·539	84·0	61	wsw.	9·0	80·5	70·0	0
Mt. Victoria	61	3480	29·550	73·4	36	NW.	9·0	80·1	66·9	0
Sydney	5	155	29·571	81·1	71	NNE.	0·2	82·5	71·6	0
Wentworth.	476	—	—	—	—	SW.	4·0	105·7	87·2	0
Young	140	—	—	—	—	NW.	4·0	99·7	72·0	0
Wollongong	0	—	—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	75·9	66·1	0
Goulburn	64	2129	29·604	77·0	52	SW.	1·0	95·0	69·6	0
Wagga	161	—	—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	98·0	68·6	0
C. St. George	0	170	29·500	71·6	73	N.	4·0	84·9	69·6	0
Queanbeyan	60	—	—	—	—	NW.	1·0	95·4	66·9	0
Bodalla	—	—	—	—	—	ENE.	—	86·9	64·7	0
Deniliquin	287	410	29·612	68·0	85	S.	4·0	103·9	68·4	1·[illegible]
Cooma	62	2637	29·550	71·2	66	NW.	1·0	91·8	69·8	0·[illegible]
Albury	175	572	29·767	70·1	94	W.	4·0	103·1	67·2	[illegible]
Eden	0	107	29·510	69·7	85	NE.	4·0	72·0	65·1	[illegible]
Gabo Island	—	—	—	—	—	wsw.	9·0	—	—	[illegible]

Raining steadily at Young, Wagga, and Albury; light rain at Eden; and showery and foggy at Gabo Island.

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDUM FOR JANUARY 12, 1877.

Object.	Rises.	Sets.	Phases of the Moon.
	h.m.	h.m.	January.
Sun	5.3	7.13	
Moon	3.37 a.m.	6.21 p.m.	Last quarter, 7th
Mercury	6.34 a.m.	8.17 p.m.	New moon 11
Venus	3.6 a.m.	5.12 p.m.	First quarter 23rd
Mars	1.24 a.m.	3.10 p.m.	Full moon 29th
Jupiter	2.49 a.m.	4.57 p.m.	
Saturn	8.38 a.m.	9.36 p.m.	Moon's age, 27·[illegible] days

In Equator, 5th; G. S. Declination, 12th; In Equator, 1[illegible]th; G. N. Declination, 25th; Apogee, 15th; Perigee, 29th.

H. C. RUSSELL, Government Astronomer.

THE SYDNEY MONTHLY OVERLAND MAIL.

PER R. M. S. CITY OF SYDNEY.

[VIA SAN FRANCISCO.]

POLITICAL.

THE intervention of the Christmas holidays since the date of our last summary per City of Sydney has caused the political world of the colony to be rather quiet. The House on Friday, December 22, adjourned until Tuesday, the 9th January, after some unsuccessful attempts had been made to extend the recess for another fortnight, or even a week. It is very seldom the Parliament has so much business put before it at the very commencement of the session, as was the case before the adjournment for the holidays. Besides a large number of private bills of more or less importance, the Government had already brought in, as an instalment towards the legislation promised in the Governor's opening speech, a bill to consolidate and amend the Electoral Laws, a bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to Municipalities, a bill for the amendment of the Customs laws, a bill for the regulation of the Civil Service, a bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the insane; and a bill for the consolidation and amendment of the Criminal laws. These highly important measures being placed in the hands of hon. members for their consideration during the recess, the Premier (Mr. Robertson), with the Minister for Public Works (Mr. Lackey), took advantage of the holiday to make an excursion into the Western Interior, mainly for the purpose of personally inspecting the rival routes proposed for the extension of the Great Western Railway to Dubbo. They started from Sydney on Thursday, December 28, accompanied by Mr. Whitton, the Engineer-in-Chief for lines in course of construction. The party proceeded by rail to the station at Wallerawang, whence they took coach to Mudgee. At this place the Ministers were feted, and Mr Robertson laid the foundation stone of a new Public school. In his address on the occasion the hon. gentleman referred to the liberality of Parliament in granting funds for the educational wants of the country, compared the amounts voted here to the amounts voted in the mother country, and expressed a hope that, good as was the present system of public instruction, the colony would advance towards a system as nearly perfect as poor humanity could compass. On the following day the Ministerial party returned to Wallerawang, and again taking the train, proceeded by it as far as the rails are laid—to a point about eight miles beyond Blayney. Here they found vehicles awaiting them, which brought them to Orange on Sunday night. It may be remembered that the extension of the railway to Orange has been sanctioned by Parliament, and indeed the work is already in a fair state of progress. The necessity for the further extension of the Western line to Wellington and Dubbo has also been affirmed, but there is considerable difference of opinion as to the route to be adopted—whether the line should go by way of Molong or via Ironbarks. On the morning of Monday, January 1, Messrs. Robertson and Lackey traversed the surveyed route to Molong, where they were met by the member for the district, Mr. J. S. Smith. An address was presented to the Ministers, and they were entertained at a banquet in the evening. Early on the following morning the party took the road for Wellington, where the usual banquetting took place The next day the Ministers started for Dubbo, where they received a cordial reception, and were feted. On their return the party came by way of Ironbarks to Orange, whence they returned, via Blayney, along the Western railway, to Sydney. Speeches were delivered by the Ministers at most of the places mentioned in the above itinerary, but nothing was said leading to the inference that a decision had been come to as to which route should be finally adopted.

But while the Ministers have been thus enjoying themselves there has been some excitement caused in the ranks of the Opposition by the issue of a circular from Mr. Henry Parkes, on December 22, in which that gentleman formally resigns the position of leader of the Opposition. Mr. Parkes says :—"A very little examination of the case convinces me that the duties of leadership at the present time require for their satisfactory performance, abilities and qualifications which I do not possess, and must necessarily impose personal sacrifices and an amount of continuous labour for which I am not prepared. I have therefore decided, after the re-assembling of Parliament, to limit my political obligations to the discharge of my duties as an individual member." Up to the present, we have not been able to hear that any action has been taken by the Opposition towards choosing a chief, though the names of several gentlemen have been mentioned as likely to occupy that position. The most prominent of these are—Mr. Piddington, one of the oldest members of the House; Mr. Fitzpatrick, the gentleman who was selected by the Opposition last session to move a vote of censure against the Government; Mr. Farnell, who was Minister for Lands in the last Administration, and is now Chairman of Committees; and Mr. S. C. Brown. It is very probable that the new chief will be chosen from among these four gentlemen, unless the Opposition should induce Mr. Parkes to reconsider his decision, and once more endeavour to organise his forces and lead them in the political campaign.

The Legislative Assembly, re-assembled on Tuesday, January 9. The principal matter discussed was a motion by Mr. Rouse, the new member for Mudgee, setting forth the necessity for the speedy construction of a railway to Mudgee. The Government did not oppose the motion, as it was in accordance with a proposition put forward by themselves in the previous session. A decided majority of the House also were in favour of the proposal, though some were of opinion that the western line ought to be finished as far as Bourke before any branch line is begun. The resolution was agreed to by a large majority, together with an addition moved by Mr. Piddington affirming that the plans and books of reference of the proposed line ought to be laid before Parliament during the present session.

The Electoral Bill was the first of the Government orders of the day for Wednesday, January 9, but there being a generally expressed desire on the part of hon. members to understand more precisely what changes it is proposed to make in the boundaries of the several electorates into which it is proposed that the colony shall be divided, the Government consented to postpone the question for a fortnight, undertaking in the meanwhile to have coloured maps prepared and distributed among hon. members, establishing plainly the nature of the changes proposed to be made. The second reading of the bill to Amend, and Consolidate the Customs' Laws, was moved by Mr. Stuart, and, after some remarks from Mr. Dibbs, was agreed to without division. In the Legislative Council, on the same evening, the second reading of the Criminal Law Consolidation Bill was moved by the Attorney-General (Mr. Dalley). Mr. Charles Campbell and Sir G. Innes having spoken on the measure, the discussion was adjourned.

SOCIAL.

After a series of protracted negotiations, the Government of this colony had concluded a convention with the colony of South Australia in respect to the Border duties. Among the terms it has been agreed that, in lieu of the collection of the duties on the frontier, South Australia is to pay to this colony the sum of £35,000 annually, as against £13,500, the amount previously paid. It may be remarked that the sum collected on the Victorian frontier amounts to about £120,000, so that the Border duties will now be worth to this colony about £155,000 a year. It is not many years since the Government of Sir James Martin was censured for asking £100,000 from Victoria in lieu of the collection of these duties, and for not accepting £65,000 as an equivalent.

We have received several letters directing attention to the University distinction obtained by Mr. Joseph Jacobs at Cambridge. All the letters are eulogistic of the successful young Australian, and the writers modestly state their opinion that his achievement is of great importance to the colony.

Mr. John C. Hemp, writing from Port Lincoln on December 2, to the *S. A. Register*, gives us the following account of a trip he made overland from Albany, West Australia, to Port Lincoln, in South Australia :—"I, with three gentlemen, Messrs. Miller M'Donald, and Smith, being interested in that portion of the country lying to the west and north-west of Eucla, organised a party for the purpose of ascertaining the water capabilities of that country; and having previously seen the territory this side of the boundary, I felt inclined to see what was between King George's Sound and Eucla. On the journey through in many places we travelled along the Western Australian Telegraph Line, and as any information respecting its progress may be of service to you, you are at liberty to publish the following few remarks: On the 21st of August we passed Mr. Elsgood (who has the contract for fixing the wire) and party at the Young River, the poling party being then over 200 miles in advance. We afterwards passed them at Point Culver, where they had been detained eight weeks, owing to the vessel which had the Government contract for conveying the poles getting wrecked on the Bellingers—some rocky islands on the south coast, between Point Malcolm and Cape Pasley. This will prove a very serious detention to the contractor, Mr. Flindell, who appears to be a very pushing and energetic man, because from this point he will have to encounter his principal difficulties, namely, scarcity of water, there being no permanent water between there and Eyre's Sand Patch, a distance of about 140 miles; long cartage and extremely hard sinking, as very hard rock lies a few inches beneath the surface, and in many places shows itself on the surface. Therefore, considering the difficulties to contend with, I do not think it will be possible for the line to be through to Eucla before this time next year. Even then it will not be completed, although open for communication. In many places the contractor has only erected eleven posts to the mile instead of twenty two, the proper number, but he intends erecting the others on his return. All parties seem to be doing their best to push the line forward. I think great credit is also due to Mr. Price, the superintendent surveyor of the line. He has displayed good judgment in selecting a better line from Point Culver to Eyre's Sand Patch, than the one originally proposed, viz., Mr. J. Forrest's track. It would have been impossible to have carried the line through Forrest's track in such a dry season as this is. I could only get enough water for ourselves and horses on the track. I also met Mr. M'Minn and party surveying the route of the South Australian Telegraph Line a few miles the other side of the Bight. They were pushing on towards Eucla as quickly as possible, the country they have to go over being in a very dry state, and totally destitute of water. This requirement will have to be carted part of the way from the Bight and part of the way from Eucla. This will be no easy task. I also met Mr. Knuckey and the constructing party forty miles this side of the Bight. They will, I imagine, by this time be at the Bight The cartage of the poles and wire will be something enormous, as the road for a great part of the way between Fowler's Bay and the Bight is a very heavy one, being very sandy. However, as Mr. Knuckey seems to be 'right man in the right place,' there is no doubt but that he will accomplish his task in a manner that will be a credit to himself and to the Government."

On the 22nd ultimo (the *Yass Courier* reports), as the mail train left Sydney on the Great Southern railway, one of the carriages was occupied by Mr. W. H. Colls, formerly of Yass, Mr. John Lawless, a stranger, a lady who had a baby with her, and two others, one of whom was Mr. Holloway, who was going to Young on some theatrical expedition. They were quietly discussing the topics of the day until they passed Haslem's Creek station. Then it was discovered that the interior of the carriage was on fire. The consternation may be better imagined than described. The train was travelling at full speed, but that did not prevent the stranger from jumping out through the window, which caused him serious injuries, though none of his bones were fractured. The lady became excited and frantic; she threw her child through the window and was attempting to follow it when prevented by the male passengers. At this time, through some unaccountable exertion, Mr. Colls got on the roof of the burning carriage, and called lustily for assistance. The passengers in the other carriages picked up the alarm, and by that means the engine-driver learned the position of affairs, and stopped the train. The woman at this time became insensible, and in that position was rescued from the flames. The baby was searched for and found uninjured. Mr. Colls, Mr. Holloway, and some of the other passengers were slightly injured by the flames. It seems that the showman carried with him some limelight or other combustible which ignited spontaneously, and so imperilled the lives of the passengers. The carriage was so much damaged as to be detached for repairs. The event caused considerable commotion; and, after all, it is a question whether the Government should not allow passengers to travel with the doors of the carriages unlocked.

Referring to the Customs convention concluded between New South Wales and South Australia, the *Register* states it was "finally determined that the terms of the late convention should be retained intact with the exception of the amount to be paid in lieu of the Customs duties payable by the South Australian Government under the New South Wales tariff. Under the convention of 1873 a sum of £13,500 was agreed to be paid, but this was ultimately reduced to £11,897 18s. 8d. owing to a change in the New South Wales tariff. Of late, however, the growth of the Riverina trade has been so prodigious that it was clearly seen the sum fixed under the old convention was altogether insufficient. The Government of New South Wales have for some months past had very careful returns kept at Wentworth, in order to ascertain the exact amount of the trade of the river. From these returns it is calculated that during the last ten months ending with October the total trade would represent duties to the value of about £35,000—the actual figures being over £34,000, with large supplies not yet passed. Taking these figures as a basis, the estimate for the coming year is set down at £40,000. The South Australian Government having made ample inquiries and having reason to believe that the trade will be fully sustained, have agreed to pay the New South Wales Government a round sum of £35,000 for the ensuing year, beginning, we believe, with the 16th instant. The convention is made for one year only."

The poor people at the Soup Kitchen were supplied on Christmas Day with the customary roast beef and plum pudding. The materials for the dinner were the gifts of the various friends who have on former occasions supplied them for the same purpose. An unusually large number came for dinner, upwards of 150. No tickets were demanded on this occasion. Last year scarcely over 100 people presented themselves. Apparently times are worse with the poor this year than they were last. In addition to the solid food, each one was supplied with a bowl of tea.

The annual celebration at the breaking-up of the school for the Christmas holidays and the presentation of prizes for the year took place at the Sydney Grammar School on the 15th December. The scholroom or hall was decorated with flags, green bushes, and flowers, and there was a very large assemblage, principally of ladies, which with the boys of the school quite filled the room. On the platform or dais were the headmaster of the school, Mr. Weigall, the assistant masters, the Hon. Sir Alfred Stephen, C. B., Mr. Windeyer, M.L.A., and other gentlemen. The prizes were presented by Sir A. Stephen, and the proceedings throughout were of a very interesting character. The proceedings were commenced by Mr. Weigall, who thanked Sir Alfred Stephen for consenting to preside at the annual distribution of the prizes. Sir Alfred Stephen addressed to his youthful audience a few remarks in the way of admonition, and others in reference to obtaining for the school a playground and gymnasium. The prizes were then handed to the successful competitors by Sir Alfred Stephen, the boys being called to the table on which the prizes were on view one after another, each being loudly cheered by the school. When all the prizes had been presented, Mr. Windeyer, in a few observations, pointed out reasons for congratulation in reference to the progress of the school.

The annual examination of the New South Wales Deaf and Dumb and the Blind institution was held on the 15th December, at the institution. The room was well filled with an audience consisting principally of ladies. Among those present were Mrs. John Hay, Mrs. Baillie, Mrs. Mackie, Mrs. Stephen, and others. The chair was taken by the Rev. George King, president of the institution; and among those on the platform were the Rev. J. Milne, Mr. C. J. Fache, Mr. J. Henry, Mr. Ellis Robinson, and Mr. E. Day. The examination was conducted by Mr. Watson and Miss Sharp, the music and blind children's examiners. Several deaf and dumb boys and girls recited in sign language various subjects, and the blind two or three dialogues. The proficiency of all the pupils was excellent. The needlework of the children as well as fancy work was exhibited in the entrance hall. During the examination some among the audience asked several questions on history, geography, religious history, &c. Prizes were presented, consisting of books, purchased by the committee; and special prizes for various special subjects, by Mr. J. H. Goodlet. The singing and playing of the blind were much admired. The building was then inspected by a great number of those present. The meeting closed with the playing and singing of the National Anthem by the blind children, the audience standing.

Through the liberality of a few friends interested in the welfare of the children attending the Sydney Ragged schools, a Christmas treat was provided on the 21st ultimo. The steamer Quandong left the Queen's wharf soon after 9 o'clock, and proceeded up the Parramatta River, round Cockatoo Island, and down the harbour, finally landing the young folks at Chowder Bay, where the merry-go-round, swings, cricket, &c., proved a great attraction; and ample provision in the shape of sandwiches, cake, oranges, nuts, lollies, &c., were supplied, and, after spending a very happy day, all were safely landed by 6 o clock, and will not readily forget the pleasant holiday spent at Chowder Bay.

A meeting of the Trickett Testimonial committee was held on Tuesday 22nd December, in the Australian Building Society's Rooms, 287, George-street, Mr. R. Driver in the chair. The object was to consider the subject of a testimonial to Mr. James Punch in recognition of his services in connection with the aquatic championship of the world—services which had been characterised throughout by uprightness and good judgment. After some discussion, it was decided that the testimonial should take the form of a piece of plate, the nature of which will have to be determined on a future day. Messrs. W. J. Merriman and M. Molony were requested to act as honorary secretaries, and Mr. J. P. Gar as honorary treasurer.

The annual meeting of the members of the Sydney Amateur Sailing Club was held on Friday evening, the 5th instant, at the Exchange Hotel Bridge street. The Commodore, Mr. W. B. Melville, occupied the chair, and the honorary secretary, Mr. W. Johnson, read a satisfactory report. The number of members on the club register for the past year is sixty-two, all being effective and working ones. Through the present racing season the club boats have competed in six races, all of which were well contested. There are still to be raced for the complimentary prizes, presented by Messrs. Lamb and Fairfax, and by the Vice-Commodore, Mr. T. Marshall, in addition to the ordinary club matches, so that this season should be a most lively one, and calculated to bring the S. A. S. Club into very prominent public notice.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Linnean Society was held at the Rooms, Hunter-street, on the 27th ultimo. After the ordinary routine business, a paper was read by Mr. Brazier in continuation, on "The Mollusca of the Chevert Expedition;" the families dealt with being the Littorinidæ, Planaxidæ, and Rissoidæ—in all thirty-three species. six of which had not been previously described. Mr. Ramsay then read a paper on the "Vertebrate Fauna of New Britain, New Ireland, and the Duke of York Island;" also, "Notes on new birds from the Norman River and the Gulf of Carpentaria; and also, "Notes with descriptions of new species) of a number of birds from Port Moresby, presented to the Australian Museum by Mr. Goldie" Many of the birds mentioned in the last paper were exhibited by Mr. Ramsay. Fossil bones of a species of Halmaturus, from Darling Downs, obtained by T. H. Cockburn Hood, Esq., F.G.S., &c., were exhibited by the honorary secretary.

The half-yearly general meeting of the Australian Freemasons' Hall Company was held at the Masonic Hall, on Monday afternoon, Mr James Murphy in the chair. Mr. Leworthy, the secretary, read the forty-fifth half-yearly general report of the directors as follows :—"Your directors in again meeting the shareholders, have much pleasure in submitting the auditors' report, with the balance sheet and supplementary statement for the past half-year showing a balance to credit of £163 11s. 4d., together with arrears of £65 17s. 4d., which your directors recommend to be appropriated in the payment of a dividend on the preferent shares for the last half-year at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum. Your directors have also to report that during the past half-year they have brought in on account of the company 1113 £5 shares, and which, with the £5 shares previously purchased and exchanged amounting to 896 £5 shares, representing £3377, has reduced the capital by the above amount. Your directors, in conclusion, congratulate their brother shareholders on the improved and satisfactory state of the finances. The dividend will be payable at the the secretary's office on and after the 20th instant." Mr. J. Smith moved the adoption of the report, as well as the auditors' report, the balance-sheet and supplementary statement. Mr. J. Booth seconded the motion, and it was carried. The chairman stated that it was intended to fix a new platform in the place of the existing one, and it was also proposed that there should be a moveable procenium; which would be of advantage in letting the hall for certain kinds of entertainments. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the directors and the chairman.

The following are the statistics of the City Night Refuge and Soup Kitchen. Meals given for the month of December 5690, shelter afforded in 3330 instances. Daily average meals supplied, 183; daily average persons sheltered nightly, 108. About 24 situations obtained for men and women. Indoor and outdoor orders for the Infirmary were supplied to several; medicines were obtained for others. Men discharged from the Infirmary frequently come to stay at the institution till they get strong and able to work. Several women, with families, have been assisted in a special manner. Infirm old men coming from the country to obtain admission into the Government asylums are sheltered and cared for till they get the necessary orders. During the month free passes by railway were obtained for many working men out of employment to different parts of the country. The manager, who resides on the premises, attends in the office daily to advise and assist in all cases of distress and destitution presenting themselves. No efforts are spared to place the people who come to the Soup Kitchen in a position, if possible, to help themselves. On Christmas Day 150 were supplied with the usual Christmas fare.

A meeting of the Anniversary Regatta committee, was held at the Exchange, on Monday evening, the 8th instant. The members holding subscription books reported fair progress, and everything portended a good day's sport. A subcommittee was appointed to provide for the catering and some minor details. The honorary secretary reported that Messrs. J. Fraser and Co. had promised their influence to obtain for flagship the new steamer Nemesis, for which they are agents. This steamer is expected from Melbourne at the end of the week, and having a spar deck, is admirably adapted for the purpose. It was intimated that the senior gig race would be contested by crews from the Sydney and Mercantile rowing clubs, and it is hoped that the committee's arrangements will secure a contest free from such causes of dispute as have marred some previous matches between the rival establishments, and bring about a more friendly feeling.

The examination for the Shakspeare Prize, offered by his Excellency the Governor, was held in the University on the 20th and 21st of last month. Only two candidates presented themselves, and the prize was awarded to Mr. J. Oliver, B.A. In a communication to this journal Dr. Badham writes:—"If the junior graduates of the University are too much occupied to devote any of their time to Shakspeare, perhaps it would be as well to open the competition to persons who have no University title to boast of. Although both competitors displayed a creditable knowledge of their subject (which was the more praiseworthy, because the prize was only offered in June last), I found that the papers of Mr. J. Oliver, B.A., clearly entitled him to the undivided victory, and I have since had the satisfaction of learning from Sir H. Robinson, to whom I forwarded the answers of both candidates, that he approves of my decision. The chief merit shown at this examination lay in the accurate knowledge of the text as evinced by explanations of difficult passages propounded, and by quotations demanded by the examiner. But it is to be hoped that with every new competition of this kind those higher points of excellence will be more and more displayed; namely, patient independent thought employed in the discernment of the nicer shades of character, and in the perception of the contrasts or the harmonies to which the dramatic art, in common with all art, directs its aim."

The ceremony of blessing the recently-completed Sacred Heart Presentation Convent at Wagga took place on Sunday, December 10. Archbishop Vaughan was present on the occasion, and high interest was felt in the event. Early in the morning large numbers might be seen wending their way towards the Convent Hall. The site of the building is well known as probably the best for some distance around Wagga. The land, which is naturally very valuable, was very liberally presented by Mr. John Cox, of Mangoplah, and the building fund was, at about the same time, opened with the magnificent donation of £1500 from Mr. John Dennelly, of Berambula. At the appointed hour there was a very large assemblage, The children of the convent school were arrayed in pure white. The procession was formed close to the convent, a cross-bearer leading, followed by the convent school girls. After them came the Children of Mary, in tasteful white dresses and veils, with blue mantles Following them came the ladies of the Sodality of St. Ann, wearing scarlet scarfs. The boys of the Catholic school followed, the rear being brought up by the Hibernian Society. Along the whole line of march, handsome silk banners fluttered in the breeze, and, as the procession rounded the base of the hill, it formed one of the prettiest sights imaginable. At 11 o'clock, high Mass was celebrated. The sermon was preached by Archbishop Vaughan. At 3 o'clock a *dejeuner* was given in the western wing of the building. The large room was supplied with five long tables, all of which were quite filled, so that there could not have been less than, at the lowest estimate, two hundred gentlemen present. Apart from this, a number of ladies and children were separately provided for, and thus we believe upwards of a thousand people in all were most hospitably entertained.

In connection with Polynesian Immigration to Queensland, it is notified in the Queensland *Government Gazette*, that his Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been given the following directions with reference to the Polynesian Labourers Act of 1868, and for regulating immigration under that Act:—"1. Before any license to recruit is granted, a separate application, in form A, must be made by each intending employer, specifying in each case one district only within which the labourers to be imported are to be employed. 2. All agreements to be entered into on board the ship, on arrival, under the provisions of the 9th section of the Act, must be made with the persons who have so applied for and obtained licenses to recruit, and with them only. 3. No transfer of a Polynesian labourer by the original employer is to be allowed except after full inquiry; nor until the execution by the intended transferee of a bond in form K; and then only in cases in which the intending transferor has clearly ceased to require the services of the labourer. 4. No transfer of a labourer to an employer residing in a different district from that specified in the original application, under which the license to recruit was obtained, is to be permitted under any circumstances, until after the lapse of a reasonable time from the arrival of the labourer in the colony. 5. The obligation on the part of employers to pay wages at the end of each year is to be strictly enforced. 6. All the other provisions of the Act are to be observed and followed in all respects."

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has appointed the undermentioned gentlemen to be members of the Council of Education, under the Public Schools Act of 1866, from the 21st instant, viz.:—The Hon. John Robertson, M.P., Premier and Colonial Secretary; and the Hon. George Wigram Allen, M.P., Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

The Inspector-General of Police, Mr. Edmund Fosbery, reports to the Colonial Secretary that a thorough inspection has been made by the police of the Chinese quarters in Sydney, and a census carefully taken of their number and condition. The following figures show the number of Chinese resident in the metropolitan district, number of their dwellings, &c :—Total number, 579; married, 55; single, 524; Pagan, 523; Christian, 56; number addicted to opium-smoking, 286; living with females but unmarried, 11; number of dwellings, 131; average number of rooms to each dwelling, 4.

The returns under the Real Property Act for 1875 have just been published. They show that the total number of applications amounted to 256; number of properties, 353; area of land, 21,399 acres; value, £229,258. The fees amounted to £6029. The number of dealings registered under the Real Property Act during the year 1875 was as follows :—Transfers, 2615, £660,467; mortgages, 944, £831,963; discharges, 401, £244,795; encumbrances, 15, £52,890 :—total number of instruments, 3975; total amount of consideration, £1,700,115. 9830 Crown grants, comprising in the aggregate an extent of 834,956 acres, of the value of £848,883 were registered under the Real Property Act in 1875. Amount secured by mortgage under the Act for the year 1875, £831,963; total area under the Act, 3,139,525 acres 0 roods 7 perches; total value of land under the Act, £6,447,484 18s. 11d.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21.

Criminal Law Consolidation Bill—First Reading.—Mr. DALLEY, in moving the first reading of the Criminal Law Consolidation Bill, disclaimed the idea that he was its originator, it was the outcome of the labours of the Commission, of which Sir Alfred Stephen was president. The bill repealed a large number of statutes affecting the criminal law, and re-enacted them in a condensed form. It comprised the laws from Edward VI. to the present time, together with the amendments made by the Imperial Consolidation Acts of 1861, several provisions adapted from the laws of other British colonies, and several other clauses entirely new. He mentioned the difficulties which Judges had found in administering the law, and especially in passing sentences. So many complications arose from the various Acts on the subject that, with all care, mistakes had been made. A careful conspectus had been prepared of the provisions of the existing laws by Mr. Oliver, which, with other important papers bearing on the proposed amendment of the criminal law, would be placed before hon. members for their consideration prior to the second reading of the bill. He then proceeded to give an explanation at length of the provisions of the bill, and to read authorities in support of the amendments proposed. The more important particulars to which his explanations were directed were the law of homicide, infanticide, and obtaining money or goods by means of false pretences; but he referred at some length to the cases in which it had been deemed right to extend the punishment of whipping. In conclusion the Attorney-General again recognised the experience, learning, and industry exhibited by Sir Alfred Stephen in the preparation of the bill. The motion being agreed to, the bill was read a first time, and its second reading fixed an order of the day for the 10th January next.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10.

The Pacific Mail Service.—On the motion of Sir EDWARD DEAS-THOMSON, it was ordered that a return be laid on the table showing the names, tonnage, horse-power, and places of registration of the several ships employed in the Pacific Mail Service since the contract was first entered into; the length of their respective passages to and from San Francisco, and the general average of the same; the number of passengers conveyed on each such voyage, distinguishing steerage from cabin passengers, and the totals of each; the description, quantity, and value of goods imported and exported in such ships in each year, distinguishing Home and foreign produce or manufacture, and the totals thereof respectively; the number of letters and packets so conveyed in each year, and the amount of postage thereon; the number of newspapers so conveyed in each year, and the amount of postage thereon; the total amount of postage for letters, packets, and newspapers so conveyed; the amount paid for such mail contract in each year, and the total thereof; the balance of expenditure over receipts for such mail contract.

Criminal Law Consolidation.—Mr. DALLEY, in moving the second reading of the Criminal Law Consolidation Bill, explained some of its more conspicuous features, and drew attention to the alterations it proposed to effect in the law, especially as regarded homicide, infanticide, and obtaining money and goods by false pretences. Although he could claim no share in the inception of the measure, he had not been unmindful of its merits and the advantages it was likely to afford. Admitting that it was due to the industry and ability of a commission, of which Sir Alfred Stephen was the president, he had yet given it careful attention, and felt it his duty to endeavour to obtain for it legislative sanction. Mr. CHARLES CAMPBELL agreed that this bill would be a great improvement upon the law. He regretted, however, that instead of attempting to pass a new code, we had not followed in the footsteps of the mother-country. Sir GEORGE INNES, without opposing the bill, took exception to the provisions in the eighth clause in regard to homicide, and also expressed some disapproval of the penalty of death for rape, whilst with regard to infanticide he held that the offence was not likely to be put down by making it punishable in the extreme degree. The debate was adjourned till to-day.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15.

Public Buildings.—On a motion for adjournment, Mr. NELSON moved the adjournment of the House in order to bring under the notice of the Government the great delay which occurred in the erection of public buildings throughout the colony, for which money had been voted by Parliament. It would be necessary to increase the staff in the Colonial Architect's Department, if the work of that department was to be properly carried on. Mr. LACKEY said that the delays in the Colonial Architect's Department were such as were inseparable from a large establishment. Every effort was made to carry out as expeditiously as possible the works sanctioned by Parliament. With regard to what had been said about the character of our public buildings the style of architecture had much improved of late, and he had no doubt that in a few years time our public buildings would compare favourably with those of the other colonies.

New Bills.—In Committee of the Whole resolutions were agreed to affirming the propriety of introducing bills to amend and consolidate the law relating to Parliamentary Elections, to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Insane, to amend the Municipalities' Act of 1867, and to amend and consolidate the laws for the regulation of the Customs. The resolutions were reported to the House, and adopted.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19.

New Bills.—The following bills were read a first time, viz.,—a Bill to regulate the Employment of Females in Workshops and Factories; a Bill for better securing Debts due to Workmen; the Bathurst Presbyterian Trustees Enabling Bill; the Electoral Bill; and the Municipalities Act Amendment Bill.

Employment of Children.—Mr. W. H. SUTTOR moved that a select committee be appointed to inquire into and report upon the employment of young persons in trades, professions, and callings unsuited to their years, and calculated to be injurious to their physical and moral development, and that the evidences taken before the committee on "Employment of Children," appointed last session of Parliament, be referred to the said committee. The motion was agreed to.

The Aborigines.—Mr. W. H. SUTTOR moved that a select committee be appointed to inquire into and report upon the condition of the aboriginal inhabitants of the colony. His object in moving for this committee was to induce the House to do something to ameliorate the condition of these people, and to define their legal status with regard to evidence given by them in Courts of Justice. Mr. BUCHANAN thought the motion well worthy of consideration, all the more as our civilization had injured the aborigines very considerably. The difficulty was in getting information respecting them. Mr. ROBERTSON said that if the committee could suggest anything to ameliorate the condition of the aborigines, the Government would gladly give effect to it. He would be very glad if the committee would recommend some alteration of the law with respect to the evidence of these people. The motion was agreed to.

The Governor's Absence.—Mr. BUCHANAN moved, —"That, in the opinion of this House, the conduct of his Excellency Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of this colony, in leaving the colony for so long a time without swearing in the Lieutenant-Governor and so making provision for the due performance of the duties of Governor in his absence, was detrimental to the best interests of this country. 2 That although the absence of Sir Hercules Robinson was ostensibly to visit the neighbouring colony, it was, in reality, to visit the Melbourne and other horse races. 3. That in consequence of the Governor's absence serious injury has resulted to the public interest by the delay in calling Parliament together, and also through no officer being empowered to act for his Excellency, the consideration of the cases of three men under sentence of death was unnecessarily delayed. 4. That the foregoing resolutions be transmitted by address to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for presentation to her Majesty the Queen." On no consideration whatever ought Ministers to have allowed his Excellency to leave the colony at the time he did. He could conceive nothing more prejudicial to the interests of the country than the conduct of the Government in this matter. They had pandered to the Governor in one of his basest tastes—to this Governor who had gone out of his way to insult and degrade them on every possible occasion. The Governor here stood in no way in the same position towards us as the Queen did to the Parliament of England. The Governor was open to censure and condemnation, and therefore the present motion was a perfectly constitutional one. It was because the Governor had allowed his private amusements to interfere with the discharge of his public duties that he (Mr. Buchanan) condemned him. When horse-racing became a Governor's prime object, his example was pernicious in the highest degree. Swindling was the backbone of the whole institution. Every blackguard in the community found his way to the racecourse, and the sports generally culminated in a scene of universal drunkenness and debauchery. This was the sort of thing that the Governor had taken under his wing. When these private amusements of the Governor retarded the business of the State, and interfered with the due consideration of the cases of prisoners under sentence of death, we were justified in speaking loudly in condemnation of them. If Ministers had had a proper sense of the interests of the country, they would have set their faces against the Governor's leaving the colony for the purpose of witnessing the Melbourne races. They ought to have resigned rather than have sanctioned his absence at such a critical time. The whole engine of State had been stopped in order that the Governor might visit a racecourse. The Government were also censurable for not having had the Lieutenant-Governor sworn in. Of what use was a Lieutenant-Governor if he was not to be sworn in during a seven weeks' absence of the Governor? He denounced in severe terms the conduct of the Governor and the Government with respect to the three condemned men who had remained in suspense during his Excellency's absence from the colony, and who had been since reprieved. He had not much hope from the House in this matter, and he did not disguise the supreme contempt which he felt for it. No one could help feeling contempt for a Parliament which was so entirely lost to all sense of duty as this Parliament was. Mr. ROBERTSON would not insult the character of the Governor by attempting to refute the attacks made upon him by the honorable member opposite, nor should he constitute himself the champion of the racecourse. As to Parliament not being called together at the proper time, that matter had been dealt with and settled the other day. He denied that public business had been in any way interfered with by his Excellency's absence from the colony. The Governor had been absent from the colony for twenty-three days only, not for seven weeks, as stated by Mr. Buchanan. He was in constant telegraphic communication with the Government, and there was no interruption to public business. Indeed he was practically nearer the seat of Government than when he re-entered the colony. So long as the Governor's absence did not exceed the period allowed in his commission, the mode in which he employed his time was immaterial. The opening of Parliament was not delayed by the absence of the Governor. He read correspondence which had passed between the Governor and the Ministry as to his Excellency's visit to Melbourne, and said that no right-minded person could take exception to his Excellency's conduct in the matter. He explained and justified the action taken by the Government with respect to the three condemned men, and censured Mr. Buchanan for his reckless allegations respecting the commutation of the sentences of these men. As to the swearing in of the Lieutenant-Governor no necessity had arisen for taking such a course. Mr. PARKES said the motion had been supported in a speech characteristically eloquent, but he had failed to give any valid reasons in support of it, and he (Mr. Parkes) should not hesitate to vote against it. He did not subscribe to the doctrine that the Governor's name should be excluded from our debates. He could conceive occasions upon which we should be justified in condemning the conduct of a Governor, but certainly no such occasion had now arisen. He passed a high eulogium upon the character of his Excellency. He (Mr. Parkes) would vote against these resolutions on constitutional grounds. Only a few days ago the House had negatived a resolution censuring the Government for its delay in calling Parliament together, and the House could not be expected to stultify itself by reversing its decision. Mr. BUCHANAN having replied, the motion was put and negatived. Mr. Buchanan being the only teller on the side of the ayes.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20.

Board of Health.—The COLONIAL SECRETARY stated, in answer to a question, that it was the intention of the Government to introduce during the present session a bill having for its object the establishment of a Metropolitan Board of Health and Works.

Papers.—Mr. LACKEY laid upon the table a report from the Engineer-in-Chief for Railways relative to the construction of the Moama and Deniliquin Railway. Mr. ROBERTSON laid on the table the following papers, viz.:—Particulars of Schedule A under the new Electoral Act, showing the names of the electorates, the number of electors, and the number of members; Returns under the Real Property Act, the By-laws of the Borough of Parramatta, and the By-laws under the Public Vehicles Regulation Act. It was ordered that the documents be printed.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21.

Christmas Holidays.—On the 21st ultimo, the Assembly, on the motion of the PREMIER, adjourned to the 9th January.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 22.

Public Places.—Mr. TERRY moved the second reading of the Public Place Definition Bill. The Judges had decided that a theatre, a racecourse, and other places were not public places within the meaning of certain Acts which provided penalties for offences committed in any "public place," and it was desirable that the law should be amended so as to include the abovenamed places. Mr. DRIVER objected to this piecemeal system of legislation. There was at present a bill before the other Chamber which provided for the matter sought to be legislated for by the honorable member (Mr. Terry), and it would be as well to wait until we saw what became of that bill.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 9.

Railway Extension.—Mr. ROUSE moved,—"That this House will, on Friday next, resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the following resolutions :—1. That, in the opinion of this House, the importance of the town and district of Mudgee in point of wealth and population demands the construction of a railway from Wallerawang to Mudgee without delay. 2. That the Government should therefore proceed at once with all reasonable energy in the construction of this work. 3. That the above resolutions be communicated by address to his Excellency the Governor." Mr. LACKEY said that the Government did not intend to oppose the motion, and they had shown that they were in favour of the proposed railway from Wallerawang to Mudgee by having last session placed a sum of money on the Estimates for the purpose of carrying it out. Mr. PIDDINGTON also supported the resolutions, and moved, as an amendment, the addition of words to the effect, that a plan of the line and book of reference should be laid upon the table during the present session. He complained of the dilatoriness exhibited by the Government in proceeding with this work, and hoped that more expedition would be shown in the future. He thought that the country would not much longer rest satisfied with the slow rate of progress of our railway extensions generally. Nothing had yet been done to carry out the extensions authorized by Parliament last session. The large cash surplus now to the credit of the Government ought to be expended without unnecessary delay in the construction of railways and other public works of utility. He altogether disapproved of this surplus being lent to the banks as it was at present, and the sooner the Government were compelled to recall the loan the better would it be for the interests of the country. Mr. ROBERTSON considered the amendment to be quite unnecessary. The line, if sanctioned by Parliament, would be proceeded with as speedily as possible. Mr. FITZPATRICK did not think it probable that any information which could be given in committee would induce him to vote for the proposed line. Until the three trunk lines were completed he would not be a party to voting one penny for the construction of any subsidiary line. Mr. FORSTER could not understand on what principle the country should be tied down to the construction of three lines. If it could be shown to the House that the line from Wallerawang to Mudgee would be a benefit to the country, there was no reason whatever why it should not be proceeded with at once. Mr. HURLEY (Hartley) gave his support to the proposed line. Mr. HOSKINS was opposed to the proposed line on broad national grounds. It was to the interest of the colony to extend the railway to Bourke without delay, as by such means we should be securing nearly the whole of the trade of Central Australia. There was already an excellent macadamised road from Wallerawang to Mudgee, and facilities for communication with the metropolis should be afforded to other districts before we went to the enormous expense of making a railway to Mudgee. He criticised the improvident promises made by the Premier during the recess with reference to railway extension to all parts of the colony. Mr. LUCAS saw no reason why we should not have railways both to Mudgee and Bourke. The former was a most important work, and there could be no doubt about its paying well. He contended that railways could be more cheaply constructed than roads in this colony. After remarks from Mr. MACINTOSH and Mr. M'ELHONE, and from Mr. ROUSE in reply, Mr. Piddington's amendment was carried, and the motion, as amended, was then agreed to, on division, by 26 to 5.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10.

Electoral Act Amendment Bill.—The debate on this measure, on the motion of the PREMIER, was adjourned to the 24th instant, as certain desirable information respecting the bill would be in the hands of honorable members.

Customs Regulation Bill.—Mr. STUART moved the second reading of the Customs Regulation Bill. The bill had long been desired by the mercantile community. The English law on this subject had been altered from time to time so as to bring it more in accordance with the spirit of enlightenment of the age. The tendency in England for some time past had been to free commerce as much as possible from restrictions. The time had clearly arrived when it was desirable for us to follow the example of England, and enact such Customs laws as would be in accordance with modern views as to the freedom of commercial transactions. The progress of modern thought had been in the direction of freeing commerce as much as possible from duties, but the Customs Regulations had not kept pace in liberality with our laws respecting duties of Customs. The present bill was intended to do away with all these unnecessary restrictions which our Customs regulations imposed upon the freedom of trade. It would amend and consolidate all the Acts now in force for the regulation of the Customs. The hon. member, at considerable length, explained the various provisions of the bill. Everything under the present law was at the mere caprice of the man; and although he had not a word to say against the able and conscientious discharge of his duty by the present Collector of Customs, he thought that that officer had too much power in his hands, and the bill proposed the appointment of a Board of Commissioners to hear and determine any disputes which might arise between any officer of the Customs and any other person respecting any matters relating to the Customs which might be submitted to them. The other provisions were generally of such a character as would enable the trade of the colony to be carried on without those restrictions which hampered it at present. The reform would extend not only to those regulations affecting our foreign and intercolonial trade, but also to those affecting the trade between one part of the colony and another. Mr. DIBBS had studied the bill pretty closely, and thought that it did the author of it very great credit. He would give every aid in his power to have it passed into law, although it would be necessary to make some amendments when the House got into committee on the bill. He pointed out those portions of it which, in his opinion, it would be desirable to amend. The bill was then read a second time without division, and the House went into Committee on it *pro forma*.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—This renovating agent surpasses every other tonic. Benjamin Clarke, Esq., M.R.C.S., F.L.S., in testifying to its extraordinary efficacy in his own case, remarks: "After the Pale Oil, and all other remedies that I could think of, had failed for debility, I tried, merely as a last resort, Dr. de Jongh's Light-brown Oil. I received immediate relief, and its use was the means of my restoration to health." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London. Agents at Sydney—Elliott Brothers.—ADVT.

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UNIVERSITY DEGREES.

A bill has been introduced into the Legislative Assembly by Mr. W. C. Windeyer, the object of which is to empower the Senate of the University of Sydney to confer degrees in certain cases without examination. The first clause provides that,—Any degree which the Senate of the University of Sydney is now, or may hereafter be empowered to confer, after examination, may at the discretion of the said Senate be conferred without examination upon any person who shall have obtained a corresponding or equivalent degree in any other University recognised by the by-laws of the University of Sydney, or who, having passed the statutory examination, or otherwise duly qualified himself for such corresponding or equivalent degree in any such other University, shall not have proceeded to take such degree therein, and the persons so admitted to such degrees shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges as appertain to those who have taken the same degrees in the ordinary course in the University of Sydney. The second clause gives the Senate power to confer, without examination, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon persons of such high standing or distinction as shall render them in the opinion of the Senate worthy of that honour and all persons so admitted to the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges as appertain to those who have taken the degree in the ordinary course in the University of Sydney. Clause 3 empowers the Senate to confer, without examination, the degree of Master of Arts upon such person as shall previously have taken the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the University of Sydney in the ordinary course. Clause 4 provides that no graduate or other member of the University shall be entitled to vote for the election of Fellows or for a member of the Legislative Assembly, who shall not be entitled so to vote at the time of the vacancy occurring in the Senate, or at the date of the issue of the writ of election, except such graduates as have had the degrees entitling them to vote at such elections conferred upon them in the ordinary course. The provisions of the Act are to be carried into effect in accordance with such by-laws as may be made and approved in the manner prescribed by the Act of Council.

THE HYDRAULIC ENGINEER.

Mr. W. Clark, since his arrival in the colony, has been actively engaged in examining the present source of water-supply and that recommended by the commissioners. After devoting three days to a careful examination of the Botany watershed, he proceeded on the 6th ultimo, accompanied by Mr. Adams, the Surveyor-General, to inspect the watersheds of the Cataract and Cordeaux rivers, in connection with the scheme proposed by the commissioners to supply the city with water from the Upper Nepean, stopping two nights at Appin. On the following Friday, commencing at the site of the proposed tunnel between the Pheasant's Nest and Broughton's Pass, he followed the line down to the proposed reservoir at Prospect. Mr. Clark returned to Sydney on Wednesday, 13th ultimo, and started again the next Thursday evening, in order to complete his examination of the proposed line of pipes and aqueducts between the Prospect Reservoir and Sydney, and returning to town on Thursday night. In company with Mr. Wall, C.E., and the Surveyor-General, Mr. Clark went to Sans Souci on the 18th ultimo, and thence up the George's River to Liverpool, and examined that river thoroughly all the way down, as well as the different points of land suggested for dams and waste weirs. The next day they visited Port Hacking, with a similar object, being met at Ewey Bay by the Custom-house boat from Botany, and after going up the river a short distance, returned to the Heads and inspected the narrow entrance and the spit, in order to ascertain the capabilities of the place for the erection of a dam. Landing at the residence of Mr. Charles York, to which point horses had been sent, the party then proceeded overland to make a further examination of the Heads. On the 21st ultimo, Mr. Clark, accompanied by Mr. Wall, C.E., and the Surveyor-General, proceeded to Richmond by train with the object of inspecting the Lower Grose River, which they visited the following morning, going up the river for three and a half miles by boat, and thence on foot up the Gorse to the junction of Cabbagetree Creek, at which point the volume of water could be easily seen and tested. On New Year's Day Mr. Clark, accompanied by Mr. Adams, the Surveyor-General, and Mr. J. Manning, left Sydney with the intention of inspecting the site of Mr. J. Manning's proposed scheme for supplying the city with water, and proceeded via Campbelltown and Appin to the Loddon River, where they camped for the night. During the following three days they were engaged in examining the proposed sites for dams and the reservoir at Lake Loddon, extending their investigations to the conduit and pipe line to Sydney embraced in the plan. They also examined the head of Port Hacking Creek in view of the proposed subsidiary reservoir in that locality. On Friday, 5th instant, having completed their inspection, they returned to Campbelltown, and on the following day (Saturday), proceeded by railway to Moss Vale, and thence to Wingecaribee. The next two days, *i.e.*, Monday and Tuesday, were spent in examining the Wingecaribee Swamp and its affluent, with the object of testing the practicability of bringing these waters by tunnel and line of pipes to the proposed reservoir at Lake Loddon. There now only remain to be inspected the scheme for supplying the city with water from Penrith, advocated by Mr. Woore, and the Erskine Valley scheme, both of which will be investigated without delay.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

During the past month municipal matters, as far as the ordinary routine work is concerned, have not been disturbed by any marked increase. In the internal arrangements, however, things have been somewhat different. Among several bills promised in the Governor's speech, was one to amend the Municipal Act, and the Government to obtain as general an opinion on it as well as to elicit suggestions to improve and make it satisfactory to all municipalities in the colony, have sent copies to each civic body, and it is now under their consideration. An influential meeting of the Mayors of the metropolitan suburban boroughs has been held to discuss the measure, and they dealt with it in Parliamentary style by submitting each clause for approval, improvement, or excision. Some of the principal features of the bill are the retrospective endowment clauses, which are certain to meet with the approval of all municipal bodies, and the proposal to give the latter the power to rate property to a maximum of 2s. in the pound. These are the principal matters the suburban mayors have so far dealt with, and they have rejected the latter proposition because, although it would secure increased endowment it was thought undesirable that power should be given to rate at a higher sum than 1s. in the pound. They have also suggested that no minimum rate should be less than 5s., intending, by so doing, to remove the inconvenience and cost of collecting such small items as a shilling; and they also suggested that where property owners were absentees, and behind hand with rates, their agents might be sued, and the amounts recovered from the property. They have pronounced emphatically against mayors or aldermen adjudicating upon appeal cases arising in the districts in which they hold office, and they hold that special assessments, where a house has been commenced just after the general assessment, should be made within six months after the annual election of a mayor. The Government have introduced a clause in the bill similar to those in force in New Zealand, South Australia, and Queensland, providing that where rates on property are over two years due, or rather in effect three years, Councils shall have power to lease the property for a term of years, unless the owner can be found and the amount recovered from him by law. This it was thought would meet with general approval as well as a clause under which a special rate might be levied for special work upon a petition in its favour signed by two-thirds of the ratepayers interested. The retrospective endowment clause was thought liberal and just, and hopes were expressed that it would be retained, as it provided nearly everything desired by the late municipal conference. The clauses dealing with the election of aldermen, and providing that a receipt for all due rates should be presented to the returning-officer before an elector was allowed to vote, were agreed to, with a suggestion that, to prevent dual voting or personation, the returning-officer should stamp each receipt with the date of the election and the word "voted," this principal, it was stated, being also in accordance with the principles of the municipal conference, but more simple. One clause was intended to apply to the union of municipalities, and provided that any refusing to become incorporated with another should be entitled to only two-thirds of the endowment it would otherwise receive. It has been opposed as not only too penal, but unjust, as it might tend to burden a prosperous borough with one heavily in debt or with a long account of public works to pull up, and eventually its penal features were disagreed to by the mayors. The 20th clause, a new one, providing that if a municipality is divided into wards, two-thirds of the rates after deducting expenses, should be fairly distributed amongst each, was approved, as well as the clause for giving at least eight days' notice for the reception of tenders for contract, over £50. Upon the suggestion of the Mayor of Petersham, it was resolved that circulars should be sent to all provincial and suburban corporations, intimating the amendments and suggestions thought by the committee of mayors necessary for the perfection of the bill, and requesting each, if they thought fit, to urge upon their parliamentary representatives the desirability of having it passed in its amended form, and the committee, for their part, would see that all their proceedings were duly laid before the Government. The opinions of the Provincial Councils are not yet published, but the intention is that they shall be made through their Parliamentary representatives when the bill is read a second time. Judging by the remarks of the Colonial Secretary another municipal bill will be introduced before long dealing with the city of Sydney especially in regard to a system of sewerage and a water supply. Although the general tenor of it is not known, yet the suburban Mayors have been endeavouring to anticipate its provisions, and it is expected that they will move to have the metropolitan municipal area extended as far as the sewerage and water supply questions are concerned, and made to embrace the suburban boroughs outside the city. The Councils of those boroughs it seems have now no power to deal with sewerage beyond their defined boundaries, and instances have occurred where actions have been taken against Councils for allowing sewage to run down gutters extending beyond their boundaries, and in which damages were claimed and allowed for large amounts. This is one reason why the suburban Councils are desirous of having a voice in the perfection of the proposed bill. They, holding that the present was an opportune time for dealing with the subject, appointed a committee from amongst themselves to watch the progress of the measures in the Assembly and when the suitable time arrives endeavour to have a Board appointed either by the Government or the borough and city mayors to arrange the sewage and water supply questions for the general good of the metropolitan and surrounding districts. In the latter instance they hope to secure the services of Mr. W. Clark, the hydraulic engineer, recently arrived in the colony, and who already has been investigating the means of an increased water supply. He left Sydney on the 18th ultimo, in company with Mr. Wall, civil engineer, and the Surveyor-General, and went to Sans Souci, and thence up the George's River to Liverpool, examining the river thoroughly all the way down, as well as the positions suggested for dams and waste weirs. He next visited Port Hacking, and being met at Ewey Bay by the Custom-house boat from Botany, went up the river a short distance, and afterwards returned to the Heads and inspected the narrow entrance and spit to ascertain the capabilities of the place for the construction of a dam. He next investigated the lower portion of the Grose River, purposing at the same time to visit and inspect the lower Nepean River, comprising Mr. Woore's scheme, the Erskine Valley scheme, as well as a third to pump water from Penrith.

The last elected Mayor, Mr. James Merriman, took his seat again on the 1st instant. He presided over the deliberations of the Council some four years ago, and during his office then gave satisfaction by forwarding several municipal improvements, and at the same time introducing some valuable financial reforms.

A proposition has been made to borrow money for increased bathing accommodation at Balmain, but a deputation waited on the Colonial Secretary, and although admitting the desirability of having them, expressed an opinion that the Council ought not to be permitted to borrow money for the purpose while so much remained to be done in forming the streets and thoroughfares of that borough. Mr. Robertson said, in reply, that nothing should be done in the matter without the most careful consideration of the Government.

PUBLIC WORKS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Improvements, both of a public and private character, are being prosecuted in Sydney as fast as circumstances will permit; in every direction to which an observer may turn, he will find buildings of all descriptions and of all sizes in various stages of progress; and although it was not until a comparatively few years ago that street architecture having any high pretensions had shown itself among us, there are now in different parts of the metropolis warehouses and business premises that will vie, in point of grandeur, with many of the same sort of buildings on the other side of the world. Private enterprise has done much for the ornamentation—notably of George, Pitt, York, and Spring streets, and in fact in nearly all our principal thoroughfares alterations and additions are constantly being carried on. Private energy, however, must not receive all the praise, as the Government has done and is doing much towards erecting buildings that will be a credit to the colony, and amongst these may be classed the new offices for Public Works, the Colonial Secretary's Department, and probably the Colonial Architect's, and also the new Lands and Mining Department, all of which are in Bridge-street. We have fine buildings half completed, but when the Government intend finishing the Museum and Post Office it would be difficult to say, while the state of the Corporation finances will not allow that body to enter into so much expenditure as will be required for the immediate completion of the Town Hall. The buildings mentioned below as in course of progress, however, will be sufficient to show that in Sydney the building trades are kept in constant activity, and doubtless, if we only had a larger number of suitable hands, they would never have to seek employment, for there is not only ample work for those that are here, but abundance would be found for new arrivals.

Public attention has during the past two or three months been attracted to preparations which have been made for the new Lands Office (of which Mr. Young is the contractor), situated on a block of land bounded on the north by Bridge-street, on the south by Bent-street, on the east by Castlereagh-street, and on the west by Gresham-street. The plans for these offices have been prepared by Mr. Barnet, the Colonial Architect, and have been under consideration for some years. Mr John Young has taken the work in hand, and if a criterion can be formed from the progress already made, it is to be presumed that he will push forward the building with all possible speed. It may be mentioned that it is purposed to construct only one-half of the building at present, and when that is completed to pull down the unsightly premises occupied now as Land Offices and then to extend the new building to its ultimately designed proportions. It will have a frontage to Bridge-street of 220 feet, to Castlereagh-street a frontage of about 187 feet, with a width of about 135 feet. The floor space will cover scarcely less than three acres in the aggregate; while the building will be three stories in height, and facing Bridge-street a handsome dome will be carried up to a height of about 140 feet from the pavement. There will be in all about 100 rooms. A great advantage that is being aimed at in the new offices is the concentration of the whole department in one building, whereas at present the different branches of the Lands and Mining Department are scattered over a number of houses leased by the Government. The arrangements for commencing these new offices have been carried out by the contractor on a scale perhaps unknown in the city before; and, amongst other things, the comfort of the workmen has not been forgotten. In addition to every possible shelter from the heat of the sun or from the rain, while at work, a large shed has been provided for them in which to take their meals, and in one portion of the shed there have been fitted up for their convenience benches, tables, and cooking stoves.

The main portion of the shed is used for dressing stones, and from the shed a small tramway runs along the scaffolding about 2[illegible] feet from the ground, according to the fall of the street, around three sides of the building. A substantial scaffolding 52 feet in height has been erected, and on the top there are five travellers, one in Castlereagh, one in Gresham, and three in Bridge streets. One of the travellers on the Bridge-street side carries a steam engine that is capable of lifting stones of upwards of fifteen or twenty tons weight. A steam mortar mill has just been placed in position, and will be in full working order in a few days. Rapid progress is being made with the work, and the heavy nature of the excavations, which had to be made out of the solid rock, somewhat retarded the rate of progress. The foundations are now placed in position, and along the fronts facing Bridge and Gresham streets the stonework is gradually rising; the base-course is completed and the rusticated work of the basement story is now being proceeded with. The stone footings of the interior walls are ready for the bricklayers, and the brickwork will be started in a few days. It may be mentioned that the Lands and Mining Offices will be something of the same style of architecture as the Works Offices in the same street, and that the first storey will be of the Doric, the second of the Ionic, and the third of the Corinthian orders, respectively. The dome referred to above will have a revolving roof, and contain apparatus for the use of the Survey Department.

The other Government offices, in Bridge-street, and of which Messrs. M'Credie, Brothers, are the contractors, are advancing rapidly towards completion, and present an imposing spectacle from the street. In Phillip-street, the upper cornice is completed, and the balustrading is being proceeded with, the height above the pavement being nearly [illegible]0 feet, and the work is progressing to the satisfaction of the contractors, who expect to finish their portion of the contract in the course of about ten months. Some parts of the roof will be placed in position in about two months.

Regarding the progress being made with buildings for business purposes may be mentioned the following:—Messrs. Lassetter and Co. have lately made some considerable additions to their already large premises, which extend from George to York streets; and there is now in course of erection for the same firm another large warehouse, which is to be used as a retail establishment, as well as the building facing George-street. The new premises are in a forward state, and it is anticipated that they will be ready for occupation in the course of six or eight weeks. They cover a space in depth about 82 feet, with a frontage of 63 feet to York-street, with a height of about 35 feet from the pavement in York-street. The building is of brick, the front having a freestone dressing, and will be tuck pointed, which is a superior style of brick work that is to be left for future finishing. The roof will be of light construction, and will be sheeted with boarding in order to receive an iron covering. Mr. Backhouse is the architect.

Mr. Backhouse is also the designer of a new building which has just been commenced for Messrs. Cowan and Co., in York-street, opposite Wynyard-square. The building will be four stories in height, in addition to which will be the basement; the great height to the top of the parapet from the street will be 62 feet. The architecture will be of the Italian style [illegible] a Greek feeling imparted into it. Some little time will be occupied in preparing the foundations on account of the heavy nature of the work, the excavations having to be made out of the solid rock.

The buildings for Messrs. Dalton, Brothers, next to Messrs. Hoffnung and Co.'s, in Pitt-street, are progressing slowly, and when completed will be one of the finest warehouses in the city. The plans have been prepared by Mr. B. Backhouse, who has imparted a somewhat new style of architecture to that ordinarily employed. The back part of the premises are completed as far as the second floor; but the front, which consists entirely of ornamental stone is only up to the frieze on the first story, or in other words about 20 feet from the pavement, but when finished the parapet will be about 75 or 80 feet above the street.

A new Congregational Church for the Rev. J. G. Fraser is in an advanced stage of progress, and it is expected that it will be ready for occupation in the course of about a month. Sitting-room has been provided for about four hundred people, and if necessary in future, accommodation can be made for about three hundred additional people by extending the transepts.

NAVAL AND DEFENCE FORCES.

With the view of obtaining the services of an eminent military engineer in England for the purpose of advising as to the best means of defending the colonies in the event of a European war, the Colonial Secretary, on the 1st of December last, communicated with the Governments of Victoria, South Australia, and Queensland, requesting their co-operation in the matter. It was understood that Sir William Jervois, or some other military engineer of high standing, could be obtained, and that the cost would not exceed a fee of £1000 and expenses for six months. The Governments referred to having concurred in the proposal, his Excellency Sir Hercules Robinson telegraphed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies inquiring if Sir William Jervois would visit the colonies. He subsequently received a reply stating that the services of Sir W. Jervois could not be obtained for four months at least. On this, his Excellency forwarded another communication intimating that the services of any other eminent military engineer would be acceptable.

H. M. S. Wolverine, which has been appointed to relieve H. M. S. Pearl and to take the place of the latter as flagship, arrived in Port Jackson on the 4th instant. She left Plymouth on the 29th August, touched at Madiera on her way out, and arrived at the Cape of Good Hope on the 10th of October, taking her departure thence on the 18th of that month. She made the Crozets in due course and cruised in the vicinity for three days. On the 19th of December she sailed from Perth, Western Australia, and thence has come direct to this port. The ship carries a Gatling gun for ship or field service. It has ten barrels, and discharges 250 shots in 60 seconds, and is effective at 1000 yards. She has also a torpedo room with all the necessary appliances, and is, in short, replete with all the modern improvements, either for attack or defence.

On Tuesday, the 19th instant, at the request of Major Jacques, a special parade of the Balmain Co. Volunteer Rifles was held, and advantage was taken of the occasion to make a presentation of a sword to Captain W. F. Longfield, and a field-glass to Lieutenant G. B. Stack, in token of the respect in which those gentlemen are held, and also to commemorate their promotion to the ranks they now hold. After the drill the company was marched to the School of Arts, in Darling-street, where the presentations were to be made. Major Jacques kindly undertook the office of chairman, and, in a few appropriate words, handed over the souvenirs to the recipients, expressing the pleasure he experienced in being called upon to undertake the duty. Captain Longfield and Lieutenant Stack suitably responded. Cheers having been given for the Queen, the chairman, and officers of the Company, the Company was dismissed, with well-wishes in regard to the present festive season. The sword, one of Wilkinson's best, regulation infantry pattern, as also the field-glass, were neatly engraved and bore an inscription to the effect that they were "Presented by the members of the Balmain Company of Volunteer Rifles."

LEGAL.

The last term ended on the 19th December. No very important decisions have been given since our last summary; but the two following cases are worth notice:—

The first is a mining case, the facts of which are set forth in the judgment of the Chief Justice, with which the other Judges concurred. Messrs. Simmonds, Goulding, and others applied for a lease of a tract of gold-bearing land situated at the Gulgong gold-field. That application was abandoned. Riley and party and Ward and party were each the holders of miner's rights. Riley and party took possession of the claim and pegged it out. Ward and party also took possession. To determine the ownership proceedings were instituted before the Warden, who decided in favour of Ward and party, who accordingly went into possession. From the Warden's decision Riley and party appealed to the Mining Judge (Mr. M'Farland), who upheld their appeal. In pursuance of that decision the Warden went on to the ground and announced to Ward and party that the Mining Judge had decided in favour of Riley and party, and that he (the Warden) was there to put them into possession. Riley and party then put in their corner pegs and took possession of the claim. Ward and party afterwards ejected Riley and party, and themselves worked the ground; thereupon Riley and party instituted proceedings against Ward and party, before certain Justices of the Peace, under the 129th section of the Act (Mining Act), for forcibly retaking possession of the claim. The Justices rejected evidence of the written judgment of the Mining Judge, and refused to go into the facts settled by that decision. They found that Ward and party had taken forcible possession and fined them £5 each. The Court was now asked for a prohibition to restrain that conviction. His Honor was of opinion that the rule ought not to be granted. The working of the Act was very complicated; it was, in fact, one of the worst-drawn Acts in the statute-book; some of its provisions had been found to be altogether unworkable. The Justices were not entitled to go into the merits of the case anterior to the putting into possession of Riley and party by the Warden. They acted rightly in refusing to go into the merits or reasons for the judgment of the Mining Judge or of the Warden, where there has been an inquiry. It might be that they could receive evidence of the merits where the Warden had not held any inquiry, but had acted in an arbitrary manner. The Justices were also right in not receiving in evidence the written judgment of the Mining Judge. On the evidence it was clear that the Warden had put Riley and party into possession, and that they had been ejected by Ward and party. The rule should be refused. The rights of the parties would in no way be effected, as an appeal to the Supreme Court was still open to Ward and party.

The case of Montefiore v. Hazeland was an action on an overdue and dishonoured promissory note for £45, made by the defendants in favour of the plaintiffs. There was also a count for interest. Defendant Hazeland pleaded that after the making of the promissory note, and after the accruing of the causes of action therein mentioned, and whilst he was trading as Hazeland and Co., his estate and the estate of Hazeland and Co. were adjudged to be duly sequestrated as insolvent, and the debt arising from the promissory note was inserted in the schedule of debts; and the plaintiffs thereupon proved for the amount of the promissory note in the estate of Hazeland, and which said proof was duly admitted. A similar plea was pleaded to the count for interest. The plea was demurred to on the grounds (*inter alia*) that the debt, being a joint debt, was not shown by the first plea to be provable against the separate estate of Hazeland, and that even if it were so provable, its proof in the Insolvent Court was no bar to an action at law to recover the same. The Court unanimously held the pleas were good and gave judgment for the defendants. The point was settled by the words of the Local Act 5 Vict., No. 17, secs. 31, 37, and 97.

FINE ARTS.

ADDITIONS TO THE ART GALLERY.—Within the last month four new pictures have been added to this gallery. They were selected in England by some of the gentlemen who were appointed a committee of selection. It may give some idea of the cost of these works to mention that for two water-colour pictures about £140 have been paid; an oil colour picture has cost nearly £170; and another large picture has been purchased for £500. When amounts like these are expended out of a fund intended by Parliament to be set aside for the formation of an Art Gallery for the colony, the public have a right to ask what value they have received for their money? And it must candidly be confessed, looking at the pictures which have come to hand, that to all appearances they cannot rank high as works of art. There is a landscape in oils, painted by Payne in 1855, which is very pretty, but of which little more can be said; much of the effect is lost by the glass over the picture. There is also a water-colour landscape, which is a pretty. The third is a fine, bold, and vigorous sketch in water-colours, showing the hand of a master, but still not professing to be a finished picture. The last addition to the gallery is an immense painting in oils, by F. Madox Brown, "Chaucer before the Court of Edward III." On a first inspection one fails to discover the merits of this picture, or to understand why such a large sum as £500 had been paid for it. There is undoubtedly a large amount of conscientious work about it, and the artist has spared no pains to make a fine picture but the result is not satisfactory. The subject is not particularly interesting, and the treatment by no means happy. There is a good deal of pre-Raphaelite treatment which is not very successful, and it is even doubtful whether the drawing is correct. The gilding effectually kills any brilliancy there may be, either in colouring or contrast. Altogether the spectator must be disappointed with the last purchase made on behalf of the Government.

Some discussion has taken place on the subject, Mr. Coombes, one of the selectors, having adduced extracts from various English papers to prove the excellence of the picture, but the general opinion remains unchanged.

SPECIMENS OF FRENCH ART.—It may not be generally known that amongst the French exiles at New Caledonia, are several artists, specimens of whose works find their way here from time to time. Messrs. Montefiore and Montefiore have received several admirable studies in cotta ware, the work of *deportés*—the subjects being chiefly of a local character, such as native scenery and aboriginal figures. Lapirot, a Communist, living at the Isle of Pines, recently executed a small work, illustrative of the mythological story of Leda, and the swan which bears the impress of being the production of a cultured artist, whose talents would find more congenial employment in Paris than being wasted in expiating his offences on a barren island of the South Pacific.

LADIES' DRAWING CLASS, SCHOOL OF ARTS.—The competitive works for prizes in the ladies' drawing classes are now on view at the School of Arts. They are about forty in number, and comprise drawing in crayons from the round, and copies of prints in pencil and crayon. The prizes have not yet been awarded; and although the studies are numbered, there is no list to which they refer, so that we are unable to make this notice as complete as could be wished. Speaking of the works generally, they evince great care on the part of the pupils and much attention and good instruction on the part of Miss Marsh, the teacher.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS.—PASTORAL.

During the latter half of December, the weather in several of the country districts was characterized by an extraordinary high temperature, the thermometer ranging between 100 and 118 degrees in the shade. Nevertheless, the effect does not seem to have been very injurious, in consequence of the rain which had previously fallen. There was a sudden decrease of temperature soon afterwards in many places, to such a degree that even snow fell on some of the high lands on the southern and the south-western confines of the colony, while in many other places people were glad to have fires in their sitting-rooms. Rain also fell copiously at the breaking-up of the hot weather; so that notwithstanding the trying conditions of temperature, which are unprecedented in the history of the colony, the appearance presented by the country at the present time is really splendid, and most encouraging to pastoral and agricultural pursuits. Some localities, however, there are from which complaints are heard of the want of rain, but no very serious injury to the crops has been done. The weather around Sydney has been dry and cool, with an occasional hot day, and recently some thunder-showers.

In the Shoalhaven district the crops are looking as well as could be wished, and the weather has been favourable for ripening the grain; but the gardens and grass paddocks seem to have been infested with caterpillars, which in confined localities have been destructive to vegetation. On the high lands of Manaro wheat has thriven remarkably well, though dry weather has somewhat injured the fruit trees and the grass lands. Shearing has been completed in this district, and extensive dairy operations are on the eve of being carried on. Notwithstanding a period of dry weather at Tumut, agricultural prospects are looking well. Farmers, taking advantage of the fine weather, have mown splendid hay crops, and the wheat promises to turn out equally heavy. The rain that was wanted to fill out the grain fortunately came down over the whole district at the end of the year. In the Goulburn district, also, the year closed with a prosperity to farmers such as they have not seen for years, while at Yass both hay and wheat will give a magnificent yield. Towards the end of the year storms of rain occurred at Orange and Carcoar, filling the ponds and saturating the grounds; afterwards the weather became remarkably cold. At Bathurst, also, fine showers have freshened the grass and corn crops, and harvesting is busily going on at many of the farms. The close of the hot weather was marked in some other places by the occurrence of severe thunderstorms, such a change being particularly noticeable at Grenfell and at Forbes, where the rain was general, and where the crops have been greatly benefited. In the Northern districts we learn that at Armidale heavy rains have interfered with the harvesting, but no material injury was anticipated. Copious rain fell at Tamworth at the end of December, and an agreeable change was produced in the aspect of the country, but a greater abundance of rain is still required. The wheat crop in this district is reported to be excellent, one crop having yielded as much as forty-five bushels to the acre. Pastoral prospects are not so cheering, the grass being rather bare, owing to the recent hot weather. In the Clarence district the country was becoming brown and parched, and fears were entertained in some quarters for the maize crop. Vegetation generally was languishing for want of rain, when a sudden change occurred in the weather, resulting in a copious downpour. No more beneficial change could have taken place.

Cattle and sheep are looking well everywhere in the colony, and commanding good prices. A fine sample of wool was lately exhibited at Bathurst, the staple of which measured 18 inches in length, the growth of fourteen months. Large quantities of wool are now being brought down to Sydney for shipment.

HORTICULTURAL.

Under the able and active superintendence of Mr. Charles Moore, the Director, extensive improvements have been made in the Botanic Gardens. A large area of land, bounded by a sea wall, has been reclaimed from the harbour. This has been partly converted into beautiful lawns, planted with buffalo grass, and dotted with brilliant flower-beds and shady trees. Artificial ponds, with islands, have also been formed in the same locality. In the upper garden a large hothouse has been built, with improved appliances for maintaining a temperature suitable for tropical plants. An attempt is being made to cultivate the Cinchona, with what success remains to be seen; while separate borders are set apart for plants useful in the arts and in medicine. All the trees and plants are in a remarkably healthy condition, and the general appearance of the gardens reflects great credit upon the way they are managed.

Mr. Fitzgerald, author of a work on Australian Orchids, now publishing, and Mr. Duff, overseer of the Botanic Gardens, returned from a visit to Lord Howe Island, 400 miles easterly from the coast of Australia, whither they had gone to ascertain the habitable condition of the island, as well as further to explore its vegetation. The plants (chiefly palms and ferns) brought by them to Sydney are interesting, but they have not yet been described.

For some time past there has been a good deal of planting in the Domain. The ancient forest of Eucalyptus that stood there has almost disappeared, and its place is being occupied by Pinus insignis, P. pinea, Araucaria excelsa, Ficus macrophylla, Podocarpus spinulosus, Laurus camphora, poplars, planes, and other umbrageous trees. In like manner Hyde Park has been planted with very fine trees, among which are clumps of bamboos.

The Eastern Suburbs Horticultural Society held a very attractive competitive exhibition of fuchsias at Woollahra, the first of the kind in the colony; and the New South Wales Horticultural Society held its monthly meeting in the city, when fine plants were exhibited, and when Mr. Gelding read a paper on Ixoras.

The fruit season is satisfactory, immense quantities of peaches, apricots, plums, pears, and apples being brought into town from the country; while bananas come from Queensland and New Caledonia, and cherries and currants from Tasmania, though consignments of the latter fruit are also beginning to arrive from the Goulburn district.

MINING.

The steady progress of work on the diggings has been somewhat interrupted by the holidays. The claims on Hill End have crushed the stone at grass, with moderate results. In the Star of Peace, 287 tons yielded 470 oz. The most remarkable feature of the month is the discovery of some splendid stone at Fischer-Beard's claim. The Urana rush is not turning out so richly as was hoped by many who have gone there. A report comes from the Patrick's Plains district that gold has been found within forty miles of Singleton, but whether in payable quantities has not yet been ascertained.

The Hill End correspondent of the *Herald*, writing under date the 2nd January, says:—Of course there has been but little work this week, as the majority did nothing till Wednesday, and many did nothing at all. The most noticeable feature was the unearthing of some splendid stone by Fischer-Beard. This was not unexpected, but it was hardly hoped that the stone would prove so good. I described, some short time back, a very pretty little haul of specimens from this claim. The present lot comes from underneath them. The manager is now putting up a rise on the west vein, and cutting out all the payable stone. In addition to this work he is on the Star of Peace vein, stoping in the bottom, and driving north at 313 feet, being in the latter place but 5 or 6 feet from boundary, with no gold in the vein; and in Paxton's vein sinking and stoping, with payable stone in sight. Hermann's tributers are now getting very near their destination, the Star vein, and are looking forward to some return for their labours. The Star of Peace besides stoping at 550 feet on the Star vein towards Paxton's boundary and on Paxton's hanging-wall vein above the break, are prospecting in three directions. Paxton is prospecting on the big vein out in the west crosscut. Creighton, Hixson, and Beard's tributers have finished the repairs to the shaft demanded by the mining inspector, and are almost ready to make a fresh start. Operations are almost completed for a fresh start in Krohmann's. The manager of Carrol-Beard's takes also direction here, and has fixed an additional drum to the shaft of his engine, and trained ropes from it so as work Krohmann's mine. In Carrol-Beard's the north drive at bottom is still going ahead, but without result as far as gold finding is concerned. The Rose of England tributers have finally decided on their plan of operations. The original intention was to go into the shaft sunk by Mr. Harvey, to cut the flat veins at the time when Mr. Gelland got the rich stuff on the adjoining boundary, but they find it has all come together and have decided on starting a tunnel to the same point from the surface. This work they have commenced. At the batteries, the Enterprise has completed the Dragon crushing of 49 tons, obtaining a yield of over 2½ ounces per ton.

The Great Victoria Gold-mining Company, Adelong having struck payable gold at a depth of between 800 and 909 feet, have claimed the reward of £100 offered by the Government. The reward was to be payable to any persons finding payable gold below 800 feet.

A recent visit to the Lucknow mines convinced the correspondent of the *Western Advocate* of the general activity prevailing there. Crushing is being proceeded with at the Phoenix, and, although no very rich specimens are being brought to the surface, Mr. Pascoe, the manager, expresses himself well satisfied with the appearance of the stone generally, the gold and pyrites being more evenly distributed throughout. The manager reports the lode as upwards of 70 feet thick, the distance having been gone through without reaching the footwall. The want of water for crushing purposes is still being felt, but is expected to be somewhat obviated when the new race now being cut is completed. The new force pump by Tange and Co., for supplying the works with water, is a marvel of compactness and power, and gives complete satisfaction. At the Uncle Tom the new engine is at full work, baling water from the shaft. This engine is a well-finished double-cylinder 16-horse-power by Russell and Co., and works with ease and precision. All the top works appear now to be in thorough order for the development of the mine. In the Golden Point the pyrites vein has been struck again, some eighty feet below the former point, the indications being very promising, and about them we hope to be in a position, in a few days, to give a more detailed report. Work is proceeding as usual in the Shamrock; indeed, general activity prevails along the line.

Mining in the district of Grenfell is very dull. The *Record* says:—Since our last the party of prospectors have been engaged in sinking a sixth shaft, not any wash having been found in the previous one, and at a depth of 20 feet they came across a little gold, but nothing payable. When they reported to us they had reached a depth of 80 feet, and as more gravel was met with in this than any other, strong hopes are entertained that there is a good wash at the bottom. They have now got into very deep ground, and with the present shaft the gully they are in will have been thoroughly prospected.

Concerning the Upper Hunter and Denison Diggings, the following particulars have been furnished by a correspondent of the *Maitland Mercury* for publication by the manager:—Fuller's Reef Gold-mining Co., limited. During the past year this company has sunk in shafts and winzes 75 feet, extending drives 415 feet, stoped 75 fathoms of ground, and crushed 210 tons of quartz, yielding over 400 oz. of gold. The auriferous stone was obtained from the 75 fathoms stoped, and from about 120 feet or 20 fathoms of the drives; the sinking and rest of the driving being through unproductive ground to unwater, block out, and ventilate the gold-bearing portion of the reef, preparatory to stoping away the quartz. The yield of stone has been about two tons to the fathom, and of gold two ounces to the ton of stone. This is the only mine working in the district, and about twenty-five men are employed. A good deal of money has been expended by the present proprietors in sinking shafts, driving levels and other important works, with a view to the proper development of the property; and the prospects generally are considered favourable. There has been another diggings opened at Polly Phogo, about ten miles from the Denison, but no trustworthy account is to hand. There are, it is reported, only thirteen miners at work.

The news from Urana (says the *Parkes Gazette*) is still discouraging, and we fear there seems little hopes of its turning out other than a duffer. Several letters have been received in town to this effect. We give the following extract from one written by A. B. Pyke, a miner from the Tichborne. The letter is dated Urana, 24th December:—"I have been here ten days and sunk one duffer, and there are many like myself, viz., Peter M'Guigan and party, Tucker and party, and many more. There are eight claims on gold, and it is doubtful if there is any payable. The sinking requires gad and hammer all the way. Everything is very dull. The prospectors have been three weeks (six men) getting out three loads. It went an ounce to the load, but that won't pay. Another washed this week, and did not pay salt. The same gold that the prospectors have was known of thirteen years ago. There is no business doing."

The Corowa correspondent of the *Herald* states that by far the richest quartz reef ever opened up in this district is the claim of Messrs. Harris and Hollow, near Rutherglen. It is in full working order at the present time. Last week the proprietors had another crushing, the yield being this time 571 oz. 10 dwts. from 220 tons of stone or nearly 2½ oz. to the ton. The operations at this claim are being actively pushed forward, something like 100 tons are already on the surface, and are being run through the mill, and it is expected that the gold yield will be quite equal to the crushing mentioned above. A good deal of excitement prevails, and the ground on both sides of the fortunate claim is taken up and being actively worked.

Respecting the Brown's Creek diggings, a correspondent writes to the *Carcoar Chronicle* as follows:—The heat of the weather is excessive here, and the water is quickly disappearing. The company is busily engaged in getting timber preparatory to starting the new shaft. Tenders are also called for a large supply of timber for the shaft, and I dare say, tenders also for sinking the same; so this savours of a revival of our local mining industry. We have a company now who are not afraid to expend a few hundred pounds in prospecting and testing their mine, and in this case they will be amply rewarded. The manager is steadily progressing with the work in the upper cuttings and drives, and with good results. The manager has to harbour water up now with great care, or he would have to stop working; we are therefore looking forward with no small interest for a good thunderstorm that will be a banker in the creek, to wash away the sludge, &c., from the machine.

THE SMALL-POX CASES.

The public mind during the last month has been much disturbed in consequence of the steamer Brisbane arriving here from China via the Queensland ports, on the 1[illegible]th of December, with a case of small-pox on board, and proceeding right up to the city wharfs. It appears that an Arab sailor on board was afflicted with the disease, and afterwards died; but as ocean steamers visiting other colonial ports are exempt by law from the visitations of the Quarantine medical officers of this port, she passed up to the city without the case being properly reported. News of it, however, was quickly spread, and the steamer at once ordered into quarantine; and, although several of the passengers had been landed, their whereabouts, as far as possible were discovered, and they and the lumpers—and, in fact, every one connected with her—were sent into quarantine also. They had not been there long before a second case was reported amongst the sailors; but he, having had the disease previously, did not suffer to any malignant degree. Then a third sailor was taken ill on board the steamer, but at once taken on shore and placed for treatment in an isolated building. These facts were sufficiently alarming, but the minds of the public were further disturbed when it was reported that the disease had appeared in the city, but fortunately only in one instance—that of a girl named Holden, living at Miller's Point. She went on board the Brisbane when that vessel was at anchor, and doubtless caught the infection then, for the disease shortly after became malignant, and she died on the 9th instant. Immediately it was known that she was suffering from small-pox the locality in which she lived was placed in quarantine by a proclamation of the Governor, and a cordon of sanitary officers placed around it to prevent persons communicating with it, and every means have been taken since then to prevent the disease spreading. The Government caused the hospital ship Faraway to be got ready with all expedition, and moored in a position to receive and isolate patients; and steps were taken by the Mayor (Mr. James Merriman), to open shops in convenient places in the city for the sale of disinfecting fluid for the use of the inhabitants, at cost price; while the medical profession and the police were desired to use the utmost activity in reporting any case of the disease showing itself. It is also stated that the Government, with the advice of the Attorney-General, will prosecute the Captain of the Brisbane after the release of his vessel from quarantine for bringing her up the harbour when she had an infectious disease on board. In the meantime the wants of the people in quarantine were well attended to, and in order to avoid even the risk of the disease being communicated through letters a telegraph wire was laid on to connect the city with their quarters, and allow them to communicate short messages to their friends free of charge. Information was asked for from Hongkong by the Queensland Government when the disease first appeared, hereas to whether it prevailed there to any extent, and the reply was reassuring, as it stated that what was known to exist was not unusual for the time of the year, and that it was confined to children; and in order to further allay public feeling Captain Trouton, of the Australasian Steam Navigation Company, issued instructions to the local agent at Cooktown, the first port of contact from China, to prohibit any connection between the Company's ships and those from Chinese ports, and not on any account to book passengers that had lately travelled by them until further orders. A proclamation has been issued here by the Governor, bringing under the operations of the quarantine laws all vessels and steamers from China and Eastern ports, notwithstanding they might have called at other colonies on their way thither, and also stating that San Francisco was an infected port. In consequence of this the large steamer Australia from that port via Kandavu and New Zealand, on board which a death by small-pox occurred, was upon arrival here sent into quarantine with her passengers and crew. One of the last reports from the Quarantine station states that although no fresh cases of small-pox have broken out, the patients afflicted are in a bad condition. Previous to the death of the woman Holden she was attended by the Rev. Father Young, who administered the last rights of the Church to her, but in performing the sad ceremony remained at a sufficient distance to escape possible infection. When she died the Government at once took steps to have her body buried at the Quarantine station. For that purpose it was taken down the harbour in a boat, towed by the Government steam launch, and the three men employed by the undertaker to place the corpse in its coffin accompanied it, and performed all the necessary offices for its burial. They and the boat are now confined in quarantine. Sergeant Dawson, of the police, superintended the carrying out of the arrangements prescribed by the Government under the advice of the Inspector-General of Police and Dr. Alleyne. The furniture, bedding, and clothing in the house where the girl died were burnt and an ample supply of carbolic acid sent to the neighbourhood to have it properly disinfected. The woman's family were removed to the hospital ship, Faraway, and the last act in connection with her death was to burn the house in which she lay, and keep the district in quarantine and under the surveillance of the police until the Health-officer advises its release. Since the death of the woman there have been other reports of small-pox cases, but all luckily without foundation; so that with the precautions taken by the Government, the Municipal Council, and the efforts of the Queensland Government to prevent the disease reaching the southern ports by applying the strictest quarantine regulations to all those in the north, it may be safely hoped that the public, as far as this city is concerned, need have but small apprehension of a fresh appearance of the disease.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.

At the commencement of last month the general health of the city appeared satisfactory, and the number of births and deaths during the previous months were respectively one above and one below the quinquennial average. The highest percentage of mortality during the same term was from local causes, after which, in diminishing order, come constitutional, zymotic, and developmental diseases, the zymotic being 16·11 per cent., and an evidence of the healthy state of the city at the time. Twenty per cent. of the deaths occurred in the infirmaries and hospitals and gaols, and there were nine deaths by violence, while the infantile mortality was at the rate of 41·11 per cent., or 11·59 below the five years' average. The City Health Officer's report, issued on the 9th ultimo, states that the excess of births over deaths during the previous quarter was 270, and that the most fatal disease was phthisis. The healthiness of the city and suburbs at that time was held to be due to abundant rains, which not only flushed the sewers but furnished a good supply of water for sanitary purposes.

The Health Society have been active in their operations, and at their last monthly meeting reported the distribution of nearly 6000 papers on scarlet fever, they have also held correspondence with the Inspector of Nuisances on the subject of insufficient public and private accommodation in different parts of the city, and the state of existing provisions in that regard. They have also discussed the plan of a model lodging-house intended to accommodate 100 persons and prevent overcrowding, contributed to them with a view of establishing a Model Lodging-house Company here upon the system already adopted in Melbourne, and they have also opened correspondence with Mr. Frank B. Treatt, of London, to further their objects.

CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES.

The season of enjoyment just passed has been observed in the manner usual to British communities; indeed the difference of temperature between Christmas time in Old England and that of Australia is the only dissimilarity that seems to show itself. There is the same feasting and the same viands—goose, roast beef, and plum pudding, with liquids to match; the greetings have not changed—amusements of the time-honoured kind are plentiful, and the quality a good average. On Boxing-Day the principal tide of pleasures set in towards the shores of the harbour, and the steamer had indeed a busy time of it. The chief port of debarcation was the Circular Quay, whence the steamers were plying as fast as steam could take them, and crowded as full as they could hold, to Manly Beach, Watson's Bay, Athol, Chowder, Middle Harbour, Mossman's Bay, North Shore, Cremorne, and places innumerable. Large numbers also were taken from Woolloomooloo, and there were other steamers plying up the harbour — to Lane Cove, Ryde, and Parramatta. There were excursions outside the Heads, both north and south—to Botany and to Broken Bay. Besides these, everything in the shape of a boat that would either pull or sail was put into requisition, so that the "silent highway" presented an unusually lively and interesting sight. The railway was exceedingly well patronised by country folk coming to town, as well as by Sydney people anxious to get a breath of country air, and the special train for the sporting people to go to the Hawkesbury Races was well crowded. In addition to all these the cabs and omnibuses were in a demand greater than the supply, and cabby especially reaped a rich harvest. The new year was ushered in with less music and street parading than is usual, as 1876 died out on Sunday night, but immediately the hour of midnight tolled, bonfires were lit in various places in and around the city, ships were illuminated with blue lights, and the ringing of ships' bells commenced with fury. The weather was beautifully fine till towards evening, and, as on Boxing-Day, tens of thousands of people left for various places to enjoy themselves, and for some hours Sydney seemed as deserted as Palmyra. At night, however, the streets were filled, and all public amusements (with which we are just now almost overwhelmed) were fully patronised.

CRICKET.

THE ALL-ENGLAND ELEVEN IN VICTORIA.

The match between the All England Eleven and fifteen representatives of Victoria was commenced on Boxing-day, but owing to the extreme inclemency of the weather, after a couple of hours it was deemed advisable to postpone play to the Thursday following. In the interim there had been a cool deal of rain, and the state of the Melbourne Cricket Ground was not at all favourable for the bowling of the Englishmen: their opponents make 190 runs in their first innings, while in the second they only scored 105. The English team got 135 in the first innings. When they commenced their second innings they had to make 161 to win, but notwithstanding their utmost exertions they failed to make more than 129. Out of this number Greenwood contributed 38 and Charlwood 23. Midwinter's bowling secured 7 wickets for 84 runs, and Allan obtained 3 wickets for 43 runs. The following is the full score of the match:—

VICTORIAN FIFTEEN.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Alexander, c and b Shaw	12	Alexander, c Greenwood, b Shaw	6
Cooper, run out	6	Gibson, b Ulyett	0
Gibson, b Southerton	21	Cooper, b Shaw	1
Kelly, l b w, b Southerton	16	Kelly, b Ulyett	0
Hastings, run out	4	Horan, not out	47
Woolf, b Southerton	5	Wolfe, b Shaw	0
Horan, c Southerton b Shaw	34	Loughnan, b Shaw	1
Newing, b Ulyett	2	Hastings, run out	1
Loughnan, b Ulyett	1	Newing, b Shaw	0
Allan, st Pooley, b Shaw	0	Midwinter, b Ulyett	12
Midwinter, c Charlwood b Shaw	41	Blackham, st. Pooley b Armitage	16
Blackham, lbw, b Ulyett	20	Allan, c Charlwood b Shaw	2
Hodges, c Selby b Shaw	4	Kendall, b Emmett	20
Kendall, b Shaw	11	Cosstick, b Emmett	1
Cosstick, not out	0	Hodges, b Emmett	4
Sundries	13	Byes	7
Total	190	Total	105

ALL-ENGLAND ELEVEN.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Armitage, c Blackburn, b Midwinter	10	Ulyett, c Alexander b Allan	3
Ulyett, c Hastings, b Midwinter	16	Lillywhite, c Kendall, b Midwinter	5
Charlwood, c Allen, b Cosstick	7	Selby, c Gibson, b Midwinter	12
Greenwood, c Alexander, b Kendall	27	Emmett, b Midwinter	35
Pooley, b Allan	2	Greenwood, c Horan, b Midwinter	38
Selby, b Allan	32	Charlewood, b Midwinter	23
Hill, b Kendall	2	Pooley, c Hastings b Midwinter	1
Emmett, b Allan	13	Armitage, b Midwinter	0
Shaw, b Allan	5	Shaw, c Gibson b Allan	4
Southerton, b Allan	0	Hill, b Allan	8
Lillywhite, not out	15	Southerton, not out	0
Byes	6		
Total	135	Total	129

The match with twenty-two Geelong, resulted in a victory for the All-England Eleven, who won in one innings with 100 runs to spare.

The return contest with New South Wales commences to-day on the Albert Cricket Ground, and there is a good deal of interest manifested in the result, as we are naturally anxious as to whether our colonists will maintain their position. The impression is that the Englishmen will win this contest.

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL V. MELBOURNE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The first intercolonial schools cricket match was played on the Melbourne cricket-ground between an eleven from the Sydney Grammar School and eleven of the Church of England Grammar School. The match lasted over two days, and resulted in a victory for the Sydney school by six wickets.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Italian Opera Company's first season was brought to a conclusion on the 23rd December, when "Norma" was performed. The season has in a pecuniary sense been satisfactory, and so far as the public are concerned the artistes themselves have given general satisfaction. Most of the operas have been placed on the stage in a style superior to anything yet produced in Sydney. The great defects have been in the orchestra and chorus, and have arisen chiefly from want of sufficient rehearsals and practice. Altogether the fairest way to look at the season is as a preliminary to something much better, and an introduction of new artistes to the colonial stage. The company have gone to Brisbane for a short time, after which they will return here and then go on to Melbourne and the other colonies.

The Christmas pantomime produced at the Victoria Theatre is "Alpine Apples, or Harlequin Intelligence, or Swiss A, B, C," and the characters are included under the heads of "Educational" and "Historical," while the plot, if there be any plot amongst the incongruities of Christmas pantomimes, turns from a kind of introductory meeting of the various characters included under the class "educational" to the story of Gesler, the wrongs of the Swiss, and the patriotism of William Tell. The dialogue is lively and some of the jokes are good, while most may be said to be up to the average of jokes in performances of this kind. The localization of the piece, entrusted to Mr. E. L. Scott, has, of course, included the introduction of the names of several public men, and allusions to several public events; and while some of the "hits" are very good, others would bear considerable improvement, or are so far-fetched that they could with advantage be omitted. The scenery generally is very good, and the transformation scene, by Messrs. Clint and Torning, is a remarkable exhibition of the scenic and mechanical arts. It shows six tableaux: A merry Christmas and a happy New Year; dissolving scene—an English homestead in winter; palace of enchantment in fairy land; the golden gate of the nymph's bower; and the abode of Aurora. The fun of the harlequinade is of the usual kind, and sufficiently amusing.

The Theatre Royal pantomime, which was produced on Boxing-night, was, as a spectacle, one of the most graceful ever produced here. The introductory story, which professes to have been written by Mr. Strachan, has been so completely localized by Mr. E. Lewis Scott that the whole dialogue must be regarded as purely colonial. It consists of a happy mixture of the story of "Tom Tucker and the Old Woman who Lived in a Shoe," together with "Twinkle Little Star," and some mythological business. Tom Tucker is the favoured lover of Twinkle, to whom the Emperor of Bagatelle pays his addresses. Through the intervention of the Stars and Icicles, particularly Jack Frost and Diana, Tom is of course successful. The story itself is what it professes to be, a farrago of old fables, and there is little in it to interest the audience. The dialogue relies upon local hits and clever acting, both of which there are in abundance. But the real merit of the piece is the way in which it is mounted, and this deserves great praise. The scenery, by Mr. W. J. Wilson, is beautiful, and the panoramas and transformation scenes are worthy of all praise.

Cooper, Bailey, and Co.'s great show, which arrived from America, consisting of menagerie and circus, was opened in December on the Haymarket reserve. Everything certainly has been done by the management to make the matter worthy of public support. The show in itself is excellent, the menagerie the largest ever exhibited in the colonies, and the circus-riding and acts good in their way; and many matters have been attended to which, though they may seem of minor importance, conduce much to the general comfort, and raise the exhibition quite above the ordinary rough style of show with which one is so familiar in the colonies. The venture is a heavy one, and deserved the public support, which has, especially during and since the Christmas week, been accorded to it.

A company of negro melodists, known as Corbyn's Georgia Minstrels, have been performing at the School of Arts, but without any great measure of success.

Several concerts—sacred and secular—have been given during the month, but they have not been distinguished by anything noteworthy.

The old Queen's Theatre, after dragging on with poor variety business, is now closed, with no present prospect of being reopened.

LIFE IN NEW GUINEA.

Mr. Andrew Goldie, a naturalist, whom illness compelled to leave New Guinea and who recently arrived in Sydney with a collection of botanical and zoological treasure, has furnished the following narrative of his adventures in the neighbourhood of Port Moresby:—

"I left Sydney in January, 1876, for Somerset, with the object of proceeding to New Guinea to explore some of its natural history products. A few days after reaching Somerset I was kindly granted a passage in the mission steamer Ellengowan, in which we made a cruise round the islands of Torres Straits. Among the many islands in the straits, Darnley Island and Murray Island are the only two of importance. On these the soil is very rich, and sustains large crops of cocoanuts and bananas; but notwithstanding this fecundity of nature, the natives on the former are fast dying out from various causes.

"In the early part of March I was again kindly granted a passage in the Ellengowan, which this time proceeded to New Guinea, calling at Darnley Island and Yule Island. During our stay at the latter place the accident to Captain Ridlick happened. Here I saw poor Dr. James, who seemed to have been working under great difficulties. At dawn next morning we sailed for Port Moresby, and reached there the same evening, with Captain Ridlick on board. It being the rainy season at this time, I found it impracticable to go far inland, but succeeded in reaching a distance of ten miles from the coast, and slept one night in the forest. The country was densely covered with rank grass, and on the low ground we had to wade through water up to our knees. I consider this part of New Guinea to be a splendid country for grazing purposes, and especially the hills, where the grass, though dense, is not so rank as in lower levels. We camped on the bank of the Laroki River for

the night, and in the morning I gathered some interesting botanical specimens, which the native who accompanied me carried to Port Moresby the same evening. The only occurrence of any importance that happened during the first visit among the natives was the arrival of a large trading expedition from Alemia, a distant part of Cape Possession, about 20 miles along the coast. The natives brought with them large quantities of sago in conical-shaped mats; this they exchanged for earthenware, which the Port Moresby natives are famed for making. This trading expedition was composed of the pick of the Alemia tribe—young men and women, with a few old men. They numbered over 700, and came in nine large canoes, or rather rafts, for every four canoes were lashed together, making a platform right across, with a span neen right round, and they are propelled by two huge elliptic sails. This large company of natives never having seen a white man before, their terror was very great at my appearance, more especially among the women. I mention this to show that Port Moresby is a great central place for trading purposes, the natives coming from a great distance for pottery.

"It was at this time that I was first attacked by fever. The Ellengowan returning to Somerset, I went back to ship my botanical collection to England, and to get stores, as well as two assistants—one a European, and the other a black boy, a native of the New Hebrides. My experience of European assistance is that it is a mistake. Native boys are much more useful, being better able to bear the climate and to carry burdens.

"I left Somerset again for New Guinea on the 12th June. After spending a few days at Port Moresby the ship went to Kerapuna, and I was courteously allowed to accompany the much respected missionary, the Rev. Mr. Lawes and Dr. Turner. We called at the village of Hula, remaining there a few days, as we were wind-bound. We visited this village on a Sunday, a great crowd of natives gathering round us as we sat under the shade of a large tree taking our lunch. They freely gave us abundance of cocoanuts in a green state, with which we quenched our thirst. The crowd gradually increased, when Mr. Lawes, taking advantage of the opportunity, told them in their own language the object of his visit among them, speaking to them of God and a future state. Having no idols, it is difficult to make them understand what God means.

"Having been invited by an inland chief to visit his village, situated at a distance of about five miles from the coast, we all went, and the journey proved a great treat. There was stretched before us a vast plain of rich land. On our way we passed numerous plantations of bananas, extremely well kept—the native women at work gathering together to look at us with wonder. We also passed through a large plantation of cocoanuts, with neat walks kept clear of weeds, a double row of nuts being laid on the ground, to form an edging, forming graceful curves. At last we came to a part of the road covered with water, when nearly all our boots and plunged in, but we found it was took each of us. The ground being very irregular, a native proud of. The village farm, an honour they were very have seen in New Guinea, to be the largest and finest I streets, with two squares. In the laid out in regular houses, with spires, fifty feet high, attached the chief's whole of the village was enclosed, and was app. The through a long lane bounded on each side by a high fence.

"The natives of this village kept parrots in their houses, and nothing would induce them to part with the birds, though we made exorbitant offers. I observed among the natives two albinos, both of them boys. They were covered with ulcers, and their eyes were exceedingly weak.

"The weather clearing, we got outside the reef and reached Karapuna, which is a very large village, with nearly a thousand inhabitants. The land is flat and sandy. This place has the finest harbour I have seen in New Guinea, and is capable of sheltering a very large fleet.

"We returned to Port Moresby on the 22nd June, when I engaged six natives to build me a grass hut. They worked very hard, put the framework up on piles three feet off the ground, pulled and carried the grass, and had the hut finished in one day, all but the flooring, which I had to purchase from the native slaves, giving them a hatchet for every board measuring 12 feet x 2 feet. The hut was 12 feet x 12 feet, and we found it rather small for three occupants. I now immediately commenced collecting, and in three weeks I secured 100 birds, which were shot within two miles from the coast. I was an amateur at preserving birds, never having seen a bird skinned until I reached New Guinea, but I considered it my duty in a new country to get all the natural history specimens that were procurable.

"At this period I resolved to go inland. Our party consisted of four Port Moresby natives, who carried heavy loads of stores walking very fast, and not halting except at long stages. Rua, a Rorotonga teacher, likewise accompanied us, as did my two assistants, a European and a native of the New Hebrides. The European was ill with fever, and had to return the next day along with the native. Taking with them some kangaroos which Rua had shot, the natives were in great glee, and our first night in camp was a novel sight. I had with me the fly of a tent, and alongside this the natives had collected dry grass, which they placed on and they made two large fires, over which they placed three kangaroos, about three feet off the ground, first breaking the bones of the animals with sticks. When these had done roasting, they had a good feast off some of the choicest parts. It was a beautiful moonlight, and the chattering and noise of the natives added to the novelty of the scene. Next morning the natives left me in good spirits, well pleased with the treatment they had received.

"The first thing I did after this was to build another grass hut, as I was determined to remain a few weeks here, and to return to Port Moresby at intervals for stores. The comfort of being out of the sun's rays when skinning birds helped to keep me in good health. After spending five days with us Rua returned, leaving me alone with my boy Arie and a large Newfoundland dog. One day the dog had a most exciting chase after a kangaroo, which sprang into a river abounding with alligators; the dog followed and seized its victim a few yards from the bank on the other side. I made certain the dog would be seized in turn by an alligator while recrossing, but it safely arrived in the hut. Strolling down the river bank, I came across some inland natives; they were only a few yards distant when we observed each other. Seeing the dog jump out of a bush, they fled in terror. Next day my party was strengthened by the return of my two assistants and Row (another teacher), who was permitted by the Rev. Mr. Lawes to go for a change.

"We returned to Port Moresby at the end of the week with a large collection of birds and plants. I had no sooner returned than I was attacked by fever. After recovering I went inland again to make further collections. It was during this trip that I got the Gouri pigeon, a bird quite as large as the common turkey, with a beautiful mauve-coloured breast, white on the wings, dark slate-coloured back, and a handsome crest on its head. It has a most majestic appearance when walking on the ground in its native habitat. We shot and preserved at different times as many as twelve fine birds of this description. The Australian Museum has procured two fine specimens, as well as a general collection of other New Guinea birds. I was likewise fortunate to secure four birds of Paradise, the Rerina species, which is very scarce in the British Museum.

"From this period I was laid up with fever until the arrival of the John Williams, when I was almost forcibly removed by Captain Turpie, as I was loth to leave till I had completed the work which I had set myself to do. For two months before the John Williams arrived I suffered very much, and was often delirious, during which period I lost 35 lbs. in weight. Mrs. Lawes, the worthy missionary's wife, nursed me with a mother's solicitude, while the late Mrs. Turner, though suffering from the same dreadful malady, exerted herself more for my recovery than her strength justified. Explorers at Port Moresby will meet with much greater difficulties than I did, seeing that Mr. Lawes has removed the mission station from that unhealthy locality. He always evinced the greatest readiness to offer me assistance, either by acting as interpreter himself, or by procuring guides, the natives having great confidence in him, and that same confidence in the end extended to me. His name is known and respected for a long distance along the coast east and west of Port Moresby, and the inland tribes would not hesitate to act as guides in his behalf anywhere in the interior, while to another European the same service would be refused.

"I have purposely refrained from communicating merely scientific facts, nor have I dwelt upon the question of the manners and customs of the natives, feeling certain that the able pen of the Rev. Mr. Lawes will soon afford the fullest information upon those subjects which his two years' experience will enable him to give."

RELIGIOUS MEMORANDA.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

December 13.—A valedictory meeting was held at Windsor, on the occasion of the removal of the Rev. C. F. Garnsey from that parish to St. James, Sydney, at which also an address and a valuable testimonial were presented to the reverend gentleman.

22.—A meeting was held at Manly, the Bishop of Sydney presiding, at which it was resolved to enlarge the church.

30.—The first of a week's series of prayer meetings was held in St. James's schoolroom, the Bishop of Sydney presiding.

It has been determined to build a church at Croydon (late Five Dock).

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

December 10.—The ceremony of blessing the recently-erected Sacred Heart Presentation Convent, Wagga Wagga, was performed by Archbishop Vaughan.

17.—The ceremony of blessing the new church at Deniliquin was performed by Bishop Crane, of Sandhurst.

17.—The Rev. Father Mennant commenced the annual retreat for the parishioners of St. Mary's Cathedral.

A presentation has been made to Archbishop Vaughan of a magnificent crozier, in the manufacture of which 30 oz. of gold have been used, and is valued at 200 guineas.

PRESBYTERIAN.

January 2.—The Sydney Presbytery met in St. Andrew's Church, the Rev. Dr. White, Moderator, transacted business, and adjourned until the first Tuesday in February.

CONGREGATIONAL.

December 14.—A public meeting was held, after a tea meeting, in Devonshire-street School-Church, to welcome Mr. George Preston, the recently appointed district missionary.

28.—Mr. Frederick Trivett, late of Camden College, was ordained a minister at Ocean-street Church, having accepted a call to the pastorate of the Church at Wellington, New Zealand.

WESLEYAN.

December 19.—The anniversary of the Paddington Sunday School was celebrated by a tea and a public meeting, the Rev. C. Olden in the chair.

19.—The anniversary of the Dubbo Church was celebrated by a tea and followed by a public meeting. Mr. T. Hunt, of Obley, in the chair.

NON-SECTARIAN.

December 25.—The annual breakfast meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association was held in their rooms.

January 8.—The annual weeks of special united prayer-meeting commenced in York-street Wesleyan Church; on the 9th the meeting was held in St. Barnabas' (Church of England) schoolroom; on the 10th, in Baptist Church; on the 11th, in St. Stephen's Presbyterian Church; and was concluded last night by a united Communion Service in Pitt-street Congregational Church.

INTERCOLONIAL NEWS.

VICTORIA.

Parliament is to be dissolved in the middle of March. The general election will take place in April.

The Government intend shortly appointing a Royal Commission for the Paris Exhibition, but the colony is not likely to send exhibits. The principal object for which the commission is to be appointed is to obtain models and information.

The Attorney-General has stated it to be his intention to draw the attention of the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the fact that aliens naturalized in the colony have not the advantage of naturalization in another colony. His object is to obtain Imperial legislation.

The Joint Committee on the subject of the Parliamentary buildings report that it is impossible to erect a new Assembly Chamber, but recommend the construction of a central corridor for the purposes of ventilation at a cost of £10,000; also that the front of the building should be completed in freestone, at an estimated cost of £180,000, the work to extend over three years.

A proposition to open the Public Library and Museums on Sundays has again been negatived.

A most disorderly scene occurred in the Assembly over Sir Gavan Duffy's motion relative to throwing open certain areas at Kilmany Park, Gippsland.

The Government has sent home a telegram for the purchase of 26,000 tons of rails.

The Government of the colony are in communication with the New South Wales Government as to precautions to be taken in reference to vessels from Sydney.

The Bishop of Melbourne will temporarily be the guest of the Governor.

The American Consul has received advices to the effect that Hayes and not Tilden has been elected President of the United States.

Mr. A. K. Smith, late Mayor, has announced himself as a candidate for East Melbourne.

The quarter's revenue amounts to £1,082,700—showing an increase on the quarter of £16,670. The revenue for the year is £4,462,262—being an increase on the year of £246,738.

Mr. W. H. Williams, printer, has been fined in penalties amounting to £25 and costs, for printing the paper called the *Clipper* without entering into recognizances.

Captain Coffey, well-known in shipping circles, is dead.

Mr. Duncan, Inspector of Penal Establishments, is attending home on six months' leave, and will very likely [illegible] conference on penal discipline at Stockholm.

The gold [illegible] about 100,000 oz. [illegible] for the past year show a falling-off of

The sale of shorthorns [illegible] Mr. Neil Black's, Mount Moriat, was well attended. [illegible] £217; pedigree heifers averaged £[illegible]; [pedi]gree bulls averaged one and two years, averaged £44; fourteen shorthorn bulls, heifers averaged £65; cows, £25. The total [amount] realised at the sale was £15,252.

The fourth annual sale of shorthorns and Herefords, at Robertson's, Colac, by Messrs. R. Gibson and Co., was most satisfactory. The attendance was far larger than in any previous year, and included buyers from all the colonies. Six stud shorthorn bulls sold at an average of £389 10s.; seventeen shorthorn stud heifers averaged £412 each; six Hereford stud heifers averaged £58 each; thirty-eight shorthorn station bulls averaged £10 9s. each; fifty shorthorn cows averaged £78 15s. each; seventeen Hereford station bulls averaged £30 each; fifty Hereford station cows averaged £36 each. The gross proceeds of the sale amounted to £20,200. 117 Durham cattle averaged £150 each.

The Fourth Duchess of Derrimut was purchased for 1000 guineas, at Robertson's sale, Colac. A large number of purchases were made on Sydney account.

The whole of Victoria is now declared a clean district.

There are great complaints with respect to the scarcity of harvest labour all over the colony.

The Englishmen won the match with Geelong by one innings and 100 runs. Southerton took nine wickets, Hill took eight.

After the match at Geelong, Selby, one of the Englishmen, ran Montgomery, a local pedestrian, a hundred yards, and won by three yards.

Bishop Moorhouse, on arrival, was received by the Dean of Melbourne, Sir William Stawell, and others.

Owing to the committee of the Melbourne Hospital having forbidden the distribution of tracts in the wards, a large meeting of clergy of the Protestant denominations was held. They protested against the determination of the committee, and requested that the resolution might be rescinded.

A saloon passenger named Higgins died on the voyage of the Nemesis.

Matthew Marwood, merchant, late of the firm of Lorimer and Co., is dead.

A tender for £12,800 has been accepted for the building of the new corridor to the Parliament Houses.

Jupp does not proceed to Sydney, but will wait and proceed to New Zealand.

The quartermaster of the Bangalore died the day after leaving King George's Sound.

The amount paid over in stakes at the late race meeting was £3977, of which sum Mr. Reed, the owner of Pride of the Hills, took £1805.

All vessels coming from Sydney have to be examined by the health officer before coming up to the wharfs.

The Board appointed to inquire into the management of the Kew Asylum find the charges made have not been sustained by the evidence, but that some of the attendants have been guilty of acts of violence. They recommend the establishment of a cottage for the barrack-system.

By the outgoing mail the Government have written home for the appointment of a permanent engineer officer and two officers of gunnery acquainted with all the latest improvements. The salaries are to be paid by the colony.

News has been received, by cable, of the loss of the ship City of Seringapatam, from London, bound to Melbourne.

An apprentice boy, on board the Antiope, died in consequence of being overworked. The coroner's jury, in their verdict, found that the conduct of the first and second mates towards deceased was highly blamable.

The takings at the late cricket match amounted to about £3000.

It is reported that the owner of Pride of the Hills won about £9000.

Ilma De Murska and John Hill leave for San Francisco by the next mail.

A company is in course of formation for deep sea fishing. The capital is to be £25,000.

At Ballarat, the match between the All-England Eleven and Ballarat team of twenty-two was played. When the stumps were drawn on the second day the game stood thus:—All-England Eleven, first innings, 123; Ballarat team, first innings, 146. The next day the English team concluded their second innings for 179. The Ballarat team did not go in for their second innings, and the All-England Eleven, after being entertained, left for Geelong.

The trial of reapers and binders, at Windermere, for the Government reward of £1000, has been postponed.

QUEENSLAND.

The Government has accepted the offer of the Australasian Steam Navigation Company for a weekly coastal service. The subsidy is to be £8000 per annum.

The arrivals at Cooktown from Port Essington report having found a fresh water river thirty miles north of Cooktown, with magnificent land on banks, deep, with real black loam of splendid quality and rich for sugar or coffee plantations.

Two residents of Cooktown, while travelling through the bush on Sunday, came across four men, named Callaghan, Thompson, Perelt, and Lynch, who stated that they came overland from Port Essington, and had been out nearly three months. They came through the bush, and had not seen a white man during their journey. The distance they travelled is estimated at a thousand miles. They originally started for the Hodgkinson. They describe the country they passed through as being very mountainous and very poor. Sand-hills were numerous, and there was an abundance of ant-hills. The best land was seen within fifty miles of the coast. One man took ill, and the other three were almost obliged to leave him. Owing to the drought they met with but little water and food. The blacks were very hostile, and attacked them several times. In one of the blacks' camps they found the remains of a white human being, evidently partly eaten. They ultimately struck the coast, walking along which they discovered a number of wrecks. One vessel of 400 tons had been broken up by the blacks, and the beach was strewn with copper.

The *Courier* calls attention to the unsatisfactory position of the Customs and bonded warehouses in reference to bond warrants.

Heavy rain has fallen to the North, and the wet season appears to have set in.

Splendid weather prevailed all through the holidays.

The Government has received official advices, in reply to their questions, to the effect that Singapore just now is particularly free from infectious diseases. The Colonial Secretary of Hongkong states that the small-pox epidemic is all over in the East for this season; and that there are always a few cases at Hongkong about Christmas, chiefly among the Chinese children.

The sick from small-pox aboard the Mecca (s.) are recovering. There are no fresh cases.

Incessant rains have fallen at Cooktown.

The new weekly coastal mail service between Brisbane and Cooktown has commenced.

The opera company is doing a good business.

The revenue for the quarter amounts to £237,000, a decrease on the preceding quarter of £2400; the net increase on the six months exceeds £30,000.

The Government has notified, by proclamation that all steamers and vessels arriving from Sydney or New Zealand must be boarded by the health-officer and admitted to pratique at the first port of arrival.

The Government has issued several proclamations respecting quarantine regulations. The Mecca (s.) has been ordered to proceed to quarantine at Keppel Bay.

Medical men recommend revaccination.

The Attorney-General and the Postmaster-General will attend the Cable Conference in Sydney.

The Government has purchased a Fairlie engine for £2850.

The Government has appointed Captains Heath, Bedwell, Almond, Knight, and Messrs. Forrest and Beattie, a commission to report as to lighting, buoying, and navigation generally of Moreton Bay.

Messrs. Morehead and Co. sold for Mr. Stevenson the Ruthven station, Mitchell district, with 40,000 sheep (delivered after shearing), and 500 cattle, for a lump sum of £32,500 cash—J. and J. Grice, Melbourne, purchasers.

Incidentally to the operations of the National Agricultural Association, the citizens of Brisbane have to thank that body for providing them with a recreation ground which promises to become very popular.

The inconvenience, amounting even sometimes to distress, to which the inhabitants of the districts south-west from Brisbane are subjected during periods of prolonged dry weather has led to the propounding of a project for connecting Roma, which will be the present terminus of the Western railway with those districts, and especially with some of the centres of population therein by a line of tramway.

The Minister for Public Instruction has appointed a travelling musical instructor to move among the country schools, teaching and organizing as he goes.

The creation of a distinct Railway Department is now *au fait accompli*; Mr. A. O. Herbert, who has so long held the joint offices of Commissioner for Railways and Under-Secretary for Public Works, retaining the first and most important office, and his next in command succeeding him the Under-Secretaryship.

NEW ZEALAND.

Sir Donald M'Lean died a few days ago.

Mr. G. M'Lean, Ministerial head of the Telegraph and Customs Departments, will be the New Zealand delegate at the approaching Conference.

Lady Normanby has been seriously ill. On Tuesday she took a decided change for the better.

Mr. Reid, late Provincial Secretary of Otago, has joined the Government. The Hon. E. Richardson, Minister for Public Works, has resigned.

The Rev. — Cornford and wife, and the Rev. G. Brown, left New Zealand for Sydney.

The Union Company's new steamer Rotorua arrived at Dunedin, after a passage from Glasgow of sixty-one days, including two stoppages.

The *Taranaki News* states:—We are informed that the Government have received information that the Upper Wanganui natives are in a state of great excitement, owing to reports of people being out prospecting for gold and coal, and that they are on the look-out for prospectors.

A telegram in the New Zealand *Times* states that another rich lode has been struck in the Mount Rangitoto silver mine, 9 feet below the present working, which gives an assay of 340 ounces to the ton. A large reef, 10 feet thick, of porphyrite quartz impregnated with silver, has also been discovered on the company's lease, a quarter of a mile from the present working. The reef has been driven on for a distance of sixteen feet. The company have 366 feet of tunnelling in, and are prepared to stope out hundreds of tons of ore.

The report emanating from Grahamstown that Sir George Grey had been offered the Governorship of Cape of Good Hope (says the *Otago Times*) is incorrect. It is understood, on unquestionable authority, that it was to Sir William Grey, K.C.S., Governor of Jamaica, the appointment was offered.

At Hokianga, the body of a chief named Wiremu, neglected after death, was entirely eaten by dogs.

The Presbyterian General Assembly has appointed a committee to request the Government that the Presbyterian Church be represented on the Senate of the New Zealand University.

Mr. Ormond has been sworn in as a member of Executive, and to the office of Postmaster-General and Telegraph Commissioner. Mr. Whitaker becomes Attorney-General. Dr. Pollen will probably [take] charge of the Native Office.

The Intercolonial Fire Brigades Demonstration was held at Dunedin. The Ballarat team won two events out of the three—namely, engine competition, and ladder and house practice.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The Government has determined that it will not allow immigrant vessels to carry spirits.

Mr. T. S. Reed has resigned the chairmanship of the Destitute Board.

Splendid rains have fallen in the far north, and the rain continues. It has done incalculable benefit to the runs. Over three inches fell at Charlotte Waters, and over seven inches at Alice Springs.

Stanley Giles, a clerk in the National Bank, and a well-known cricketer, died from breaking a blood-vessel.

Mr. Pendleton, the new traffic manager for railways, who has had great experience in India, has arrived per mail.

The English counsel to whom the case of Hailes v. White was referred report that the transaction between Hay and White amounted to a fraud of the Waste Lands Act.

News has been received from England of the death of Mr. John B. Graham, of Burra Burra celebrity.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Angas have given £500 to the Children's Hospital.

The Moonta Company has declared 10s. dividend.

Several fires are reported, but none disastrous.

The Government has bought an acre of land at the corner of Victoria-square and Wakefield-street, for additional offices, at the rate of £30 a foot.

The Rev. Milne Jarvie, formerly of Sydney, has accepted the pastorate of the North Adelaide Presbyterian Church.

Mr. R. B. Smith has given £500, and the Chief Justice and Mr. Thomas Magarey £100 each, to the Children's Hospital.

Magarey's flour-mill, Port Pirie, was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at £9000. Had the wind been blowing in another direction, nothing could have saved the whole town.

Wild beat Roberts at billiards by 328 points.

The Governor's banquet is fixed for the 23rd January.

Mr. Colton, the Premier, will open the Barracoota railway instead of the Governor.

Captain J. H. Gibson, of Sydney, is appointed secretary to the Adelaide Underwriters' Association.

The revenue for the quarter ending December amounted to £283,297; for the half-year to £593,694.

Herbert Roberts beat Neale at billiards, giving him 300 out of 600.

OBITUARY.

MR. JAMES HANNELL, J.P.—Mr. James Hannell, of Newcastle, died at his residence on the 31st ultimo. The deceased gentleman was a native of Sydney, where he was born in 1813. He was a member of Parliament for some years, representing the city of Newcastle at one time, and the county of Northumberland at another. In 1853, Mr. Hannell was elected an alderman for the City Ward in the first Municipal Council. He was then returned as first mayor, without opposition. That honourable position he filled for several years, and at his demise was Mayor of Wickham, and alderman for the City Ward of Newcastle. As early as 1845 or 1846 (says the *Pilot*) he joined one of the first companies of citizens who purchased, at the Government auction sale, land at Mosquito Island. Mr. Hannell identified himself with the School of Arts, Newcastle, as early as the year 1844, and also with the Hospital from the date of its establishment. He was chosen one of a deputation to wait upon Sir William Denison to urge that the Newcastle harbour should be put in proper condition for ships to come alongside and deliver and receive cargo. For some time past he had been suffering from congestion of the lungs, and afterwards disease of the heart, and a few days before his death unfavourable symptoms set in, but on Sunday morning last the deceased gentleman thought himself better and partook of breakfast. The favourable change did not last, and very soon afterwards he complained that he was not well, in consequence of a peculiar feeling at his chest. Suddenly he leaned back, said "I am going," and expired.

DR. STOKES.—The sudden death of the above gentleman, on the 23rd ultimo, at the Royal Hotel, Singleton, was noticed in the *Herald* a few days ago. Since then an inquest has been held, and, as bottles containing poison were discovered in his bedroom, a suspicion of suicide existed. The evidence, however, went to show that the last time Dr. Stokes was seen alive he was not in a desponding or even melancholy state, and his habits seemed to be temperate. There was no doubt, however, that the deceased had taken prussic acid, the *post-mortem* examination by Dr. Read proving that fact. The jury, found that the deceased came to his death by taking an overdose of prussic acid, accidentally administered by himself.

DR. COLLINSON.—The death of a gentleman residing in the Manning district for three years, but still a stranger to the residents thereof, is thus recorded in the Manning *Times*:—Dr. Collinson died at his residence on Wednesday morning, December 21. As it was not known that he was ailing, the report of his death caused considerable surprise, and gave rise to many conjectures as to the probable cause of it. During the day Mr. W. Allan, the district coroner, held an inquest, and the jury returned an open verdict. There was no post-mortem examination, and consequently there is no proof of the immediate cause of death; but the general supposition is that it was heart disease. No one here appears to know anything of him previous to his arrival in this district some three years ago, and no documents have been found to give any clue to his connections or friends, so that they will in all probability remain entirely ignorant of his early and sudden end among strangers.

MR. COLIN ROBERTSON.—Mr. Colin Robertson, partner in the firm of Cobb and Co., coach proprietors and squatters, died on the 25th instant. Mr. Robertson was by birth a Canadian, and we should suppose was about forty years of age. For many years he was the managing partner in Goulburn of his firm, and during one of his journeys received a fall from the coach on his head, by which his brain was injured, and from the effects of this he never recovered. After a while he retired from the firm, and took a trip to America and Europe in the hope that he would be benefited, but on his return it was apparent that he had grown worse rather than better. A few weeks ago it became necessary to remove him to the Cook's River asylum, and, as stated above, death terminated his sufferings on Monday.

MR. D. G. JONES.—Mr. David Griffith Jones, who will long be remembered as one of the early pioneers of the Riverine districts, was a native of Wales, and was born in January, 1817. He was educated for the medical profession, and, having obtained his diploma, determined, as many young surgeons do, to gain experience, and at the same time to gratify his spirit of adventure, by obtaining an appointment as medical officer on board ship. This resolve he put into execution, and in the year 1848 he arrived in Sydney in a vessel called the Lady Clarke, after a long and dangerous voyage, an interesting account of which, written by Mr. Jones, appeared in the *S. M. Herald* of the time. Mr. Jones was not disenchanted with the sea by the dangers he had undergone, for he soon undertook another voyage to India and China, but subsequently returned to Sydney, and commenced his career of journalism as an *attaché* of this paper. When the gold-fever broke out Mr. Jones was among those who caught the infection, and for some time he laboured with the pick and the cradle at the Bendigo diggings, though as far as can be ascertained, without meeting with any extraordinary success. In those days, when so many miners were inexperienced, accidents were not uncommon, and the skill of Dr. Jones in alleviating the sufferings of those around him was quickly recognised, and he was urged by the diggers to give up mining, and practice as a medical man. This request he acceded to, and practised on Bendigo for some years. His next move was to Deniliquin, where he established himself while yet the place was only a squatting station, and the township was represented only by a few huts and tents. The doctor here not only practised his profession but also embarked in pastoral pursuits, and from his genial yet modest disposition, his intelligence, and his skill, he soon became a great favourite in the district. Several of the influential squatters in the district, feeling the difficulty of making their local wants known in the distant capital, and finding that Dr. Jones had some acquaintance with journalism, urged him to establish a newspaper in Deniliquin, which was then beginning to rise into importance, as the centre of the district, and they even offered to supply him with the means. This offer the doctor declined, but in the year 1859 he started the *Pastoral Times* on his own account, and continued to carry on the paper from that time until his death. The position he took up is well described in the following extract from an article in the *Pastoral Times*, published a week after his death:—"During his long career here as a journalist, he was unremitting in urging the claims of the district, and ably advocated the cause of the pastoral tenants. He took a warm interest in all matters relating to the welfare of the town and district, and was foremost in promoting all measures tending to their advancement. For several years he carried on almost unaided the agitation for railway communication, and in the face of the many obstacles which were presented to the undertaking, persevered with the scheme until the Deniliquin and Moama Railway became an accomplished fact. He was a director of the Railway Company at the time of his decease. It is not perhaps out of place upon the present occasion to say that he was known personally or by name throughout the colonies in connection with this journal—still more so with the town and district. The results of his labours in the town will long be remembered, as also his efforts in 'olden times' here on behalf of the then local requirements. His great energy and talents exercised on behalf of the town and district never flagged up to shortly before his decease." Dr. Jones was never a man of robust health, and of late he had suffered much from painful internal disease. Shortly before his death he came down to Sydney for professional advice. Drs. Milford and Schuette, who were called in, found that an operation was necessary. This was performed, but a second operation was found indispensable. Dr. Jones passed through these two painful ordeals with much fortitude, and was apparently on the way to recovery, when having, unfortunately, left his room for the purpose of thanking his landlady for the care and attention during his illness, he took cold, which resulted in an attack of fever and ague, to which he succumbed on the 26th December last, at Arnott House, Margaret-street. Dr. Jones was within a month of his 60th year at the time of his death.

MERCANTILE AND MONETARY REVIEW.

The holiday season having filled up the greater portion of the time that has intervened since last mail was dispatched for England, no matters of any great importance have transpired. Amongst those worthy of notice the position of the public finances claims most attention. On Tuesday evening a detailed statement of public revenue receipts and expenditure for the quarter and year ending the 31st ultimo was published in the *Government Gazette*. The figures given are larger than was anticipated, but, as will be seen, the increases on the quarter and on the year arise principally from other than purely fiscal sources. The total amount collected on account of the revenue proper during the past quarter was £1,558,489, an increase of £278,077 as compared with the last quarter of 1875. Land sales alone contributed £207,223 towards the surplus—the total amount derived from this source alone being £675,982, irrespective of £15,016 received on account of conditional purchases and interest thereon. Customs, including Murray River, yielded an increase of £21,026; refined sugar, £1750; colonial distilled spirits, £495; railways, £31,054; post office and telegraphs, £2791; fees of office, £4659; miscellaneous receipts, £15,822. On the debit side stand Mint and gold receipts, which have fallen off to the extent of £3037. There has been a decrease of £247[illegible] in pilotage and harbour dues, and a few smaller amounts in other departments. Turning to the statement for the year we find the Customs yielded £1,011,872, of which the collections along the Murray amounted to £120,061. The land revenue, including £2,345,240 realised by sales, was £2,772,999. The railways contributed £678,391; the Postmaster-General's department, £190,981; licenses and fees of office, £147,243; miscellaneous receipts, £98,220, of which £52,628 was for bank interest on public moneys. These were the principal sources from which an aggregate of £5,037,661 was derived in 1876, as against £4,126,303 for the previous year, or a net increase of £911,358. As had been previously indicated by the quarterly returns, there are several heads showing a decrease. Mint and gold receipts fell off to the extent of £9249, the abolition of the stamp duties added a further sum of £4270, and pilotage, harbour dues, &c., yielded less by £4781. In rents exclusive of land there was a decrease of £2670, in sheep disease contributions of £1521, and in Brands Act fees of £315. Against these amounts we have heavy increases in other directions. Of these, land stands first with £752,318; railways next, with £79,728; sugars refined and spirits distilled in the colony, added a further sum of £5995, and the post office and telegraphs of £26,873. The amount realized from licenses, fees of office, miscellaneous receipts, &c., helped to swell the increase by nearly £32,000 more. The disbursements, though not quite proportionate to the income, were on a magnificent scale, considering population, the total being £3,773,046, which includes £859,048 for special appropriations. The remainder consisted of departmental expenditure. The Treasurer also liquidated £729,800 of the public debt represented by debentures, and advanced £250,000 of revenue proper to loan fund account. On the 31st ultimo the net balance at credit of the consolidated revenue account was £2,720,807, and the aggregate balances to credit of the public accounts £3,509,065. The distribution of the balances was as follows:—The Bank of New South Wales held £1,738,088; the Joint Stock and Oriental, each £200,000; the City, £175,000; the Union, Mercantile, Australasia, London Chartered, English, Scottish, and Australian, £125,000 each; and the Treasury chest held debentures, chiefly on trust accounts, representing a value of £570,976. By comparing these balances with the returns for 1875, we find that the surplus on consolidated revenue alone has increased £594,815 within the past year, and is now actually more than was raised from all other sources than land during the whole of 1876. No useful purpose can be served by this large aggregation of money; on the contrary, it has a disturbing influence, and under certain circumstances, may be the means of inflicting injury upon the principal interests of the country. It is tolerably certain that the year upon which we have entered will not produce the same results as its predecessor, as the pastoral tenants have already availed themselves of their opportunities to secure the freehold of the most eligible portions of their runs. Monetary affairs are unmarked by any new features. There is a plentiful supply of capital and low rates of interest. The banks continue to pay 5 per cent. for interest on deposits fixed for long periods, and outside the banking circle mortgages can be negotiated at from 5 to 6 per cent. How long this may last depends chiefly on the value of our staple product, for whatever politicians may aver to the contrary the London wool sales are in one sense the pulse of New South Wales. The stock and share market closed on the 22nd ultimo, and reopened on the 2nd. Since that time the demand has been slack and sales limited.

BANKS.—Fair inquiry has been experienced. City are at 9½, steady with a dividend due next week. Commercial scarce, all obtainable at the advanced figure of 96½ were taken and more required. Joint Stock rose to 14, and Mercantile fully paid to £6 19s. New issue of the latter not dealt in recently. New Zealands are 6s. higher, National of Queensland and Union unchanged.

DEBENTURES.—Investors have offered full rates for New South Wales Government securities. Long dated fives are wanted, at 107½; and funded stock at 95, with a bare market; New Zealand fours selling at 83½; City of Sydney and A.S.N. Company's six per cents. were taken at fair prices.

INSURANCE.—Since the reported losses of two outward bound London ships there has been less inquiry for marine shares, and prices have receded a little. Fire in demand and firm; Mutual wanted at 3s. 6d.; Sydney sold at 64s.; General are still held for 45s.; New South Wales and Pacific offered at 26s., no sales; Sydney Marine and United changed hands at 3d. decline.

STEAM.—A few Australasian have met buyers at last month's quotations. Clarence and Richmond preferential scarce and wanted at 12½; old issue sold at 7½, and are offering at that figure. Illawarra have risen to 5½ buyers—6 asked by holders. Hunter River offered at 8—buyers at 7¾.

MINING.—The principal alteration has been in Wallsend Coal, which have dropped from 15½ to 13½. Waratahs are nominally unaltered. Bulli steady at at about 14¾. Shale Oil quiet at par to 3d. premium. Copper shares have maintained their value. Gold shares, dull, transactions few.

MISCELLANEOUS.—We note an advance of 10s. in Sydney Exchange, sales at 7½. Gaslight very firm, buyers of fully paid at 16, sellers at 16¼; new issue held for 10½.

The course of sales during the past four weeks has been:—

BANKS.—City, 9¾, 9½, £9 6s, 9½; Commercial, 96½; Joint Stock, 13¾, 14; Mercantile, fully paid, 6¾, £6 16s. 6d., 6¾, £6 19s.; new issue, 5⅞, £5 8s. 6d.; New South Wales, 50½, 50, 50½; New Zealand, 19, 19½, 19¼; National of Queensland, 5⅞; Union, 56, 57.

DEBENTURES.—A. S. N. Co. sixes, due 1886, 103½; City of Sydney ditto, due 1878, 100½; 1879, 101½; 1883, 102½; New South Wales long-dated fives, 107½, 107¾; New Zealand fours, due 1914, 83½.

INSURANCE.—Sydney Fire, 64s.; Sydney Marine, 13s. 6d., 13s. 3d.; United, 19s. 6d., 19s., 19s. 3d.

STEAM.—Australasian, 17¾, 18; Clarence and Richmond, old, 7¼.

MINING.—Wallsend Coal, 15¼, 15 13½; Bulli, 14¾; Waratah, 10½; Shale Oil, 20s. 3d., 20s., 20s. 3d.; Peak Downs Copper, 9s., 9s. 3d., 9s. 1½d., 9s., 8s. 9d., 8s. 10½d., 9s., 9s. 3d., 9s.; Mount Perry, 4s., 4s. 3d.; Fischer-Beard's Gold, 3s. 6d., 3s. 9d.; Krohman's, 1s; Star of Peace, 2s. 10d.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Sydney Exchange, 7½.

The following table shows the state of the market at close:—

COMPANIES.	Capital (nominal.)	Capital paid up.	Shares paid up.	Prices.
BANKS.	£	£		
Australasia	1,200,000	1,200,000	£40	
Commercial	500,000	500,000	25	98, 96½
City	240,000	240,000	8	9¾
Joint Stock	500,000	500,000	8	14
New South Wales	1,000,000	1,000,000	20	50½
New Zealand	700,000	700,000	10	19, 19¼
Union	1,250,000	1,250,000	25	55, 57
Mercantile	120,000	120,000	£4	7, 6¾
New ditto	80,000	60,000	£3	5½, 5¾
Oriental	1,500,000		25	43, 44
Queensland National	286,300	286,300	5	5½, 5¾
DEBENTURES.	Issue.	Due.	Int'st.	
N. S. W., terminables	8,783,500	74 to 1902	5	107½, 108
Ditto, interminables	240,830	inter.	5	100, 103
Ditto, inscribed stock	...	...	4	96 97
Queensland Government	3,022,000	1881 to 91	6	109, 107½
Ditto	500,000		4	92
Ditto Treasury Bills	300,000	71 to 74	6	100½
A. S. N. Co.	100,000	1886	6	102, 103½
City of Sydney	168,100	1871 to 7	6	100½, 102½
Colonial Sugar Co.	50,000	1874 to 77	6	
INSURANCE.				
General Marine	600,000	18,000	1½	43/, 45/
New South Wales Marine	150,000	15,000	2	25/, 26/6
Pacific Fire and Marine	1,000,000	31,742	3	20/, 25/
Sydney Fire	250,000	50,000	2	63, 64/
Sydney Marine	100,000	10,000	15/	13/3, 13/
United	500,000	25,000	1	19/, 19/6
STEAM.				
Australasian	320,000	320,000	20	17½, 18½
Clarence and Richmond	50,000	37,500	10	7½
Ditto, Preferential	8,330	8,330	10	12½ 13
Hunter River	55,000	55,000	10	7¾, 8
Illawarra	57,000	57,000	5	5½, 6
Clarence and N. E.	13,271	13,271	5	2½, 4
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Gaslight	166,000	166,000	£6	16½, 16
Pyrmont Bridge	50,000	34,605	£5	
Sydney Exchange	30,000	26,475	10	7, 7½
Omnibus Co.	30,000	27,000	£1	14/6, 15/6
MINING.				
Anvil Creek Coal	50,000	50,000	15/	
Bulli	28,050	28,050	£10	14¼ 14½
Ditto, pref. (12½ per cent.)	8,420	8,420	£10	
N. S. W. Shale and Oil	...	...	£1	20/, 20/3
Wallsend Coal	100,000	100,000	£10	13, 13½
Waratah Coal	60,000	59,088	£6	10½, 10
Mount Perry	85,000	85,000	£1	4/, 4/3
Peak Downs	100,000	100,000	...	9/ 8/9
Great Cobar	80,000	80,000	£1	9/
Beyers and Holtermann's	72,000	72,000	£1	1/
Carroll, Beard, and Co.	90,000	90,000	£1	
Hixson, Creighton, & Beard	80,000	80,000	£1	
Krohmann's	80,000	80,000	£1	1/
Paxtons's	160,000	160,000	£1	6d 8d
Star of Peace	84,000	84,000	£1	3/6, 2/6
Williams	75,000	75,000	£1	1/4
North Williams	18,750	13,450	3/7	10d, 11d
Fischer-Beard	60,000	60,000	£1	3/6, 3/9

The following is the declared value of Imports and Exports weekly at the port of Sydney, from January 1, to December 30, 1875 and 1876:—

	Imports. 1875.	Imports. 1876.	Exports. 1875.	Exports. 1876.
Jan. 8	£199,125	£364,749	£198,780	£108,899
15	296,488	354,670	332,598	265,403
22	216,670	81,400	356,176	391,766
29	208,466	188,619	56,533	267,143
Feb. 5	275,560	286,004	110,071	253,914
19	[illegible]	151,967	182,553	107,740
26	136,570	333,873	179,406	45,148
Mar. 4	138,935	[illegible]	273,801	119,894
11	245,271	142,191	157,601	67,279
18	326,298	118,491	37,423	271,043
25	126,643	238,517	96,059	340,082
Apl. 1	133,037	264,113	117,[illegible]	85,575
8	132,415	181,549	204,415	100,476
15	167,964	265,559	78,254	120,787
22	125,301	277,659	144,462	47,724
29	305,469	230,103	124,464	164,464
May 6	241,079	274,851	188,330	98,538
13	182,809	80,892	214,946	51,049
20	315,215	109,413	65,408	140,190
27	126,272	88,808	105,156	54,300
June 3	231,704	238,921	67,618	87,509
10	262,871	338,990	271,832	248,438
17	311,265	306,851	69,250	63,441
24	99,541	201,348	65,396	90,454
July 1	222,183	305,751	91,434	130,982
8	295,720	140,277	469,606	113,811
15	44,090	183,447	64,194	82,5 8
22	333,790	375,086	44,824	19,795
29	396,188	283,159	77,279	42,453
Aug. 5	276,504	885,625	559,371	552,208
12	285,106	115,696	63,867	68,798
19	147,593	140,342	42,790	67,393
26	341,392	328,876	89,364	183,538
Sep. 2	98,440	164,187	440,659	450,909
9	262,221	321,861	47,981	53,963
16	373,000	142,512	98,694	51,118
23	222,643	249,883	61,252	60,061
30	123,138	113,667	321,289	261,101
Oct. 7	437,466	305,189	57,853	78,955
14	102,837	132,494	87,520	221,450
21	180,991	195,918	64,049	65,571
28	269,218	219,956	451,812	188,525
Nov. 4	194,768	205,524	130,359	248,721
11	71,030	186,853	200,011	171,028
18	172,297	406,375	163,435	87,044
25	354,453	191,236	176,451	348,972
Dec. 2	215,239	157,788	299,312	196, 21
9	271,648	250,958	250,593	191,823
16	98,619	331,789	204,854	252,238
23	226,885	100,081	236,551	[illegible]
30	157,582	195,157	195,163	111,183
	£11,590,721	£11,507,485	£8,751,350	£9,277,520

The total value of imports for 1874 was £9,256,716; exports, £8,663,131.

LABOUR SUMMARY.

The following are the average prices paid for labour in some of the principal trades of the colony, as given in various leading firms, labour agents, and others:—

		s. d. s. d.
Compositors (*S. M. Herald*)	Per 1000.	1 1
Ditto (*Evening News*)	„	1 0 and 1 1
		Per day.
Carpenters		9 0 10 0
Stonemasons		11 0
Ditto (labourers)		3 0
Plasterers		12 0
Ditto (labourers)		8 0
Bricklayers		11 0
Ditto (labourers)		8 0 9 0
Painters		9 0 10 0
Shipwrights (8 hours)		12 0
Joiners (ditto)		10 0

[All the labour connected with the building trade is fully employed, and in some departments scarce.]

	s. s.
Saddlers	45 to 55
	Per week. £ s. £ s.
Tailors and shoemakers (paid by the piece) can average about	3 to 3 10

	Per hour. s. d. s. d.
Iron turners	1 0½ to 1 5
Engine-fitters	0 11 to 1 4
Coppersmith	1 1 to 1 4½
Blacksmiths	1 1 to 1 6
Blacksmiths' striker	0 8 to 0 9½
Iron moulders	1 10½ to 1 4
Boiler makers	1 0 to 1 6
Pattern makers	1 1 to 1 4
Boilers makers' assistants	0 8 to 0 9
General labourers in ironworks	0 7½ to 0 9½
Engine-drivers	0 9½ to 0 9½
Furnace-men	1 1½ to 1 3
Dressers	0 8½ to 0 11
Brass moulders	0 0 to 1 2
Brass finishers	1 1 to 1 3
Carriage and waggon builders	1 1 to 1 4
Carriage painters	0 10 to 1 4
Sawyers in mill	0 10 to 1 3
Machine men in fitting shop	1 0 to 1 2

[The above trades connected with the iron and engineering departments work eight hours a day, with two breaks in summer and one break in winter.]

The following quotations for domestic servants &c. include rations or board, in town or country:—

	Per annum. £ £ s.
Married couples for stations	60 to 75 0
Farm labourers	35 to 45 0
Bullock drivers	40 to 52 0
Horse-team drivers	40 to 65 0
Boundary riders	40 to 52 0
Stockmen	40 to 75 0
Shepherds	35 to 40 0
Road-makers	52 to 65 0
Telegraph workers	52 to 65 0
Grooms	40 to 52 0
Gardeners	40 to 52 0
Blacksmiths (country)	75
Cooks (private houses)	32 to 52 0
Ditto (hotels)	52 to 65 0
Laundresses	32 to 45 0
House and Parlour Maids	26 to 35 0
General Servants	26 to 45 0
Nursemaids	26 to 35 0
Grooms and coachmen (in town)	45 to 65 0
Gardeners (in town)	52 to 65 0
Useful boys on stations	16 to 30 0
	Per week. £ £ s.
Wheelwrights (country)	3 to 3 10
	Per thousand. £ s. d.
Brickmakers	1 2 6
	Per week.
Pipemakers	2 10 0
Potters	2 10 0
	Per day.
Tinsmiths	0 9 0
Galvanized iron workers	0 9 0 to 0 10 0

(The two trades above mentioned work ten hours to the day.)

	Per day.
Plumbers	0 10 0
Gasfitters	0 10 0

(These two trades work eight hours to the day.)

Coopers (on odd jobs)	0 12 0
on piece as follows:—	Per tun
Wine casks	1 2 6
Oil casks	1 0 0
	Each.
Tierces	£0 3 9
Hogsheads	0 5 6
Ten gallon kegs	0 3 0
Five ditto ditto	0 2 0
Two ditto ditto	0 1 0
	Per ton.
Tallow casks	0 13 6
	Per hour.
Lumpers and wharf labourers—	
Day work for handling general cargo	0 1 0
Ditto ditto ditto coal	0 1 3
Night work	0 1 6

INSOLVENCIES OF THE MONTH.

	Liabilities.	Estimated Assets.
But Sue, Sydney, carpenter	236 19 7	60 0 0
John Silvy, Howlong, farmer	226 0 0	51 [illegible] 0
Alfred Henry Moore, Sydney, teacher	81 14 9	7 0 0
Patrick Mead, Macleay River, farmer	115 10 0	6 0 0
Charles Robert Blain, Balmain, bookseller	1141 17 3	1186 18 9
Jeremiah Jenkins, Balmain, grocer	594 12 6	309 18 [illegible]
Thomas Miller Wellington, Bathurst, builder	640 11 11	466 1 [illegible]
Constantine Braithwaite, Glen Innes, watchmaker	258 17 6	123 8 8
Samuel Charles Lawson, Darlinghurst	Schedule not filed	
James Macdonald, Albury, publican (compulsory)	Rule pending	
Adam Lind Leslie, Eden, Twofold Bay, publican	179 15 0	77 19 3
Michael Damey, Grafton, labourer	43 16 2	5 0 0
John King, Pyrmont, agent	137 5 0	121 0 10
Patrick Prinville, Waverley, quarryman	55 14 5	5 0 0
Thomas Gravestock, Muswellbrook, publican	125 0 0	12 18 8
Thomas Russell, Sydney, publican	172 11 0	52 0 0
Robert Percy Greenwood, Murrumbateman, contractor	1203 14 0	934 10 0
Justus Felsch, Woodburn, labourer	165 5 2	5 0 0
Alexander A. M'Aulay, Chatsworth Island, storekeeper, compulsory	Rule pending.	
Frederick William Roper, Bathurst, storekeeper	74 2 8	10 0 0
George Wilkie, Sydney, gentleman	293 17 6	85 0 0
William Hogan, Sydney, draughtsman	162 19 7	70 0 0
Manes Canon, Waverley, dairyman	158 18 9	50 11 9
Thomas Birch, Iceiv, miner	43 0 0	19 0 0
J. G. Carroll, Tamworth, storekeeper, compulsory	Rule pending.	
William Walden, Dubbo, coachdriver	142 7 7	35 5 0
George Gale, Newcastle, butcher	151 1 3	117 0 0

COMMERCIAL CIRCULARS.

PER MAIL STEAMER CITY OF SYDNEY.

STOCK AND SHARE REPORTS.

J. MULLENS.—The share market has been quiet since my last report, as is usual at the close of the year, but though the amount of business done has been moderate, prices, with but one or two exceptions, have remained unchanged, or have advanced on those paid during the previous month. The characteristic feature that marks the progress of our public companies during the past year (1876) is their growth in solidity. A careful comparison of the amounts of reserves at the close of 1875, with those shown in this report, will give satisfactory evidence of this. The comparative freedom of many of our trading companies from indebtedness, in the shape of debentures or deposits on short terms, is also an additional proof of the same fact. Banks: There has been a steady though moderate demand for these stocks, but the only changes have been—in Commercial Bank shares, owing to the nearness of the dividend, an advance of £3 per share; in Mercantile Bank shares of 5s per share; and in Bank of New Zealand shares of 10s per share. Steam Companies: In these stocks there is no change. Illawarra Steam shares are wanted, and salable at £5 10s. Insurance Companies: Australian General Assurance shares are wanted at 45s, and held for a further advance. Sydney Fire Insurance shares are firm, and salable at 64s. United and Sydney Marine shares have been sold at last month's prices. Coal Companies: Wallsend and Waratah Coal shares are weaker than last month, and are dull of sale. Bulli Coal shares are unchanged. Miscellaneous Companies: Gas shares are from 5s to 15s dearer; buyers—£16, sellers, £16 10s. The excitement about Shale and Oil shares has ceased, but sellers are firm in expectation of a good report at the half-yearly meeting this month. Sydney Exchange shares are 10s higher from the same cause. Debentures: Government debentures to 10s are very scarce and command very full price; here—107¾ of interest accrued interest; in London—109¾ to 110¾ inclusive. Peak Downs Copper Mining Companies: The meeting of the rally understood that is looked for with interest, as it is generally [illegible] vance on their last half-yearly position will show a great advance.

CHATFIELD AND MACKENZIE report.—January 14. Interfered with business, and the Christmas holidays have have been limited. Banks: Bank shares in the share market generally have improved. Steam: A.S.N. shares are firm and prices in at former rates, and Clarence and Richmond have been dealt in. Insurance: Few transactions reported at 5s improvement. Sydney Insurance a shade weaker; other stocks unaltered. No sales reported. Coal: Newcastle, Wallsend, and Wd. Gas: obtainable at a reduction on last month's rates; Bulli are the are quotations. N. S. W. Shale and Oil have remained stationary from 20s to 21s. Copper: No change to report. Debentures: N. S. W. Government are scarce, long-dated bonds have changed hands at £107½; City of Sydney, 1883, at £102½; New Zealand 4 per cent. at £83¾.—January 11.

PROPERTY CIRCULAR.

RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.—For the last four weeks (being the holiday time) business in this market has been nearly at a standstill, sales being comparatively light and unimportant. When we have fairly started in the new year, there is every prospect that there will be a favourable market for all descriptions of properties suitable for investments. Speculators, with a view to future subdivision, are now in the market for the purchase of large suburban blocks of land, in convenient localities, especially on our railway line, within reasonable distances of the railway stations. The population of the city and suburbs is rapidly increasing, without adequate addition of house accommodation. We therefore feel confident that good city and suburban property will fully maintain its present value. For improved country estates there is considerable demand, and where well situated, would find ready sale. We notice among our sales, since the departure of the last San Francisco mail, the following:—Business premises, George and Pitt streets, near Circular Quay, occupied by Messrs. Mitchell and Co., £9000; residence, with about 87 acres land, near Goulburn, known as the South Hill Estate, £3600; premises, No. 160, George-street North, £3500; the residence of Hemming's orchard and orangery, Burwood, £1250; land with cottage, Hunter-street, between Phillip and Macquarie streets, £2000; 4 houses, Cooper-street, Chippendale, £1100; store, Wynyard-lane and Little Margaret-street, £1200; Glenwood House and grounds, Hereford-street, Glebe, £3000; block of land, 41 feet to Sussex-street, extending to Union-street, near Erskine-street, with 3 small premises thereon, £2409; Chesterfield House, Catherine, Westmoreland, and Harden streets, Glebe, leasehold, £800; farm of 328 acres, Mount Druitt Estate, near Rooty Hill, £960; Wilton House, Piper-street, Woollahra, leasehold, £1450; block of land, Cavendish-street, South Kingston, £120; allotment, 60 feet to William-street, Waverley, £60; 28 blocks of land, Stimson's subdivision at Guildford Railway platform, at £12 17s 6d to £35 per lot; subdivision of allotments, Darling Road and Birch Grove Road, Balmain, at from 28s to 70s per foot; block of land, 1¾ acres, Whaling-street, Neutral Bay, North Shore, £1 47; 40 allotments land, Hereford and Woods streets, Glebe, at 15s to £6 per foot; 30 allotments, Willoughby Park, North Sydney, at £10 to £21 5s per lot; quarry, Manly Beach, £50; land with cottage thereon, Weston-street, Balmain, £100; 1⅛ acre, Parramatta Road, Liberty Plains, £60; two allotments, Adelaide-street, Burwood, £102; block of land, Newtown, £50; residence, Railway-street, Petersham, £550; block of land, 202 feet, at 30s per foot, or £439; two houses, Nos. 9½ and 11, Prince-street North, £475.—January 11.

STOCK AND STATION CIRCULAR.

P. N. TREBECK.—Stations: During the past month several Victorian capitalists have been inquiring for first-class sheep stations; but very few of these have been brought into the market yet, since shearing. Fenced properties, beyond the reach of selectors, are the most salable, especially if situated con-

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veniently for the Victorian as well as for this market. I note the sale of a large station on the Barcoo, at about 15s per head; and some other large properties are being inspected, with a view to purchase. Good and moderately stocked cattle stations are in fair demand. I have in conjunction with Messrs. Walter Hays and Co., Townsville, sold on account of Mr. Henry Mort, the Waterview station, in the North Kennedy district, Queensland, with 2000 cattle, at £4 7s 6d per head—cash—Mr. W. G. Ewan, purchaser. I have had numerous inquiries for well-watered unstocked country. Store Cattle: No lots are being sent south this season, as the dry weather in Riverina prevents any purchases being made for that district. Until we get a general soaking rainfall, prices will remain nominal. I note the sale of heifers, for stocking Queensland runs, at £4 per head. Store Sheep: The market is improving slightly, and the rise in the price of fat sheep has encouraged owners of fattening runs to look about for suitable lots. I have sold during the month, on account of Messrs. T. Edols and Co, 10,000 wethers at 4s per head, and 1000 ewes at the same price. Fat Cattle: The supply still continues in excess, and prices remain without much improvement. The best quality are now worth from 18s to 20s per 100 lbs.; medium, from 15s to 16s 6d per 100 lbs. The Meat Preserving Company have been doing good service in bidding freely for suitable lots. Fat Sheep: One of the squatters having cleared the market of all surplus, prices have since improved from 2s to 3s per head, and boiling has now ceased. The prices for best sheep are now firm at from 7s 3d to 8s 6d per head; for medium, 6s 6d to 7s.—January 8.

PRODUCE CIRCULAR.

Richardson and Wrench.—Wool: Since our last circular the market for this staple has shown an animation we hardly expected, and all wools offered have been eagerly competed for, resulting in a substantial improvement in prices, and a firm market. The catalogues have been well supplied, and the principal portion offered found buyers at satisfactory prices. The quantity offered at public sale for the four weeks amounted to 13,050 bales, of which 8827 were sold under the hammer, being an unusually large proportion, and showing that prices had not failed to reach owners' reserves or brokers' valuations. During the month the following vessels have started on their homeward journey, carrying 18,440 bales, making a total of 63,445 bales of this clip sent forward to date, against 58,668 bales at a similar period last year. Tallow: An average business for three sales has been done in this market without any noticeable alteration in value. 591 casks were offered, of which 326 were taken, chiefly for shipment. Beef, say £29 to £33 10s; mutton up to £36 per ton. Hides: The holiday season has somewhat interrupted the demand for this produce, only 8900 were placed, and at slightly reduced figures. Heavies are worth 3¾d to 4¼d; medium, 3d to 3¼d; light and middling up to 3d per lb.—January 11.

STOCK AND SHARE REPORT.

Melhado and Curtis.—The share market has been very quiet during the past month, the Christmas holidays having materially interfered with business. The approaching half-yearly meetings of the banks and other companies will, however, cause more inquiry for investment, and we may therefore expect some improvements in the value of those securities whose half-yearly reports are considered satisfactory. Banks: Bank of New South Wales have remained steady at £50 to £50 10s, at which prices sales have taken place; Commercials are firmer, and have advanced fully £2 per share; buyers at £96 10s, and no sellers under £98; the only sale reported was at £98 10s. In Unions a sale has been made at £57, and there are still buyers at £56 unsupplied. Citys have ranged from £9 6s to £9 10s, at which rates sales have taken place. Mercantile have advanced 5s per share and have buyers at £6 17s 6d. Bank of New Zealand continue to rise, and as the quotations in the London market are much higher, there is no likelihood of their falling; buyers £19 5s, sellers £19 10s. Joint Stock Bank are very firm and some fair lots have changed hands at £14 per share. Queensland Nationals have changed hands at £5 16s to £5 17s 6d. Steam: Australasian Steam are steady; sales quoted at £17 17s 6d and £18 per share. Clarence and Richmond have changed hands at £7 5s. Hunter River New Steam are inquired for and would command £7 10s per share. Illawarra are also in demand at £5 10s per share, but no sales have taken place, holders asking £6. Insurance shares are quiet. Sydney Fire have been dealt in at 64s, Sydney Marine at 13s 6d to 13s 3d, and United at 19s 6d to 19s. In Pacifics and Generals there are no sales reported. Mutual Fire are quoted at 3s 6d to 4s. Gold remains very quiet; the only sales reported are Krohmann's at 1s and 1s 1d; Star of Peace, 2s 10d; and Fischer-Beard's, 3s 6d to 3s 9d. Victorian Gold are firmer, but no sales reported. North Clunes have advanced to £17 buyers, in consequence of improved yields; the dividend for the month was 15s, which makes the total dividends paid by this company during the year amount to £8 10s. Hustler's are worth 24s to 30s; a dividend of 1s was paid last month. Band and Albions are more inquired for; they paid a dividend of 1s out of the sale of some surplus machinery, but their prospects are improving. Acadia Catherines have paid a dividend of 6d per share. Copper: Peak Downs have remained firm at 8s 9d to 9s. Mount Perry quoted at 4s to 4s 3d. Coal: Wallsend continue to fall, and as buyers do not come forward, every sale shows a reduction on the preceding one; last month they were quoted at £16, and since they have been sold down to £13 10s., at which price they are offered. Waratah are quoted at £10 to £10 10s, without leading to any business. Bulli Coal are an exception, and are firm at £14 to £14 10s per share. Gas and Shale Oil: Old Gas are inquired for, and none obtainable under £16 10s; buyers, £16. New Gas have changed hands at £10 11s 6d per share. Shale and Oil—a moderate amount of business has been transacted in these shares at from 19s 9d to 20s 3d per share. Sydney Exchange have changed hands at £7 and £7 10s. Debentures: New South Wales Government—these due in 1901 to 1902—have been sold at £107 1s to £107 15s, and there are buyers at £107 10s, for any amount, unsupplied. New Zealand Government 4 per cent., due in 1913 to 1914 have been placed at £83 10s. Australasian Steam at £103 10s; City of Sydney Corporation at £101 10s to £102 10s, according to currency.—January 11.

SHIPPING SUMMARY.

ARRIVALS FROM ENGLAND.

December 19.—Woollahra, barque, 974, Sinclair; from the Start Point, 102 days.
December 29.—Windsor Castle, ship, 979, Finnie, from 89 days.
December 30.—Ann Duthie, ship, 993, M'Kay.
January 2.—Wave of Life, barque, 800, Henderson, from Start Point, 92 days.
January 5.—H.M.S. Wolverine, 17 guns, Brine, from Plymouth.
January 7.—Glengairn, ship, 1000, Pinnister, from Torbay, 106 days.
January 9.—Northam, ship, 1540, Cotter, from Gravesend, 90 days.
January 10.—Cutty Sark, ship, 930 Tiptaft, from the Lizard 79 days.
January 10.—Lalla Rookh, barque, 814, Hender, from Liverpool 110 days.

ARRIVALS FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

December 17.—Ellida, barque, 555, Winters, from Java.
December 24.—Adeline, barque, 530, Best, from Java.
December 30.—Arabella, barque, 665, Pearson, from Java; Somerset (s.), 600, Torrens, from Singapore.
January 4.—Australia (s.), 2500, Cargill, from San Francisco; Normanby (s.), 1000, Reddell, from Hongkong.
January 10.—Willing Pendleton, barque, 809, Blanchard, from Burrard's Inlet.

DEPARTURES FOR ENGLAND.

December 17.—Agnes Rose, ship, 991, Moir, for London. Passengers—Miss Bell, Mrs. Chamberlain, Mr. and Mrs. Daires, Mrs. and Miss Moir, Mrs. B. Ware, Messrs. J. Bruce, C. Danty, J. H. Myers, C. Gow, M. Coxon, and T. Bowstead. Cargo: 2803 bales wool, 5 bales cotton, 21 bales skins, 100 bales leather, 208 casks tallow, 1602 ingots tin, 842 ingots 307 cakes copper, 539 bags manganese, 348 bags nickel ore, 7 cases drugs, 940 hides, 85 cases pearlshell, 5 packages sundries.

December 20.—William Duthie, ship, 968, Davidson, for London. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Dobie, Mr. C. Gannon. Cargo: 2344 bales wool, 2 bales hair, 6911 ingots tin, 314 casks tallow, 234 bags nickel ore, 112 bales leather, 10 bags shale, a quantity of bone, 4 packages sundries.

December 21.—Hariaw, ship, 894, Stephens, for London. Cargo: 3699 ingots tin, 15 cases pearlshell, 689 ingots spelter, 1016 cakes copper, 627 bags copper ore, 454 bags nickel ore, 112 casks tallow, 5413 bales wool, 76 bales leather, a quantity of copra, and sundries.

January 5.—Martha Birnie, ship, 1000, Jamieson. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Easton, Messrs. Seymour, Smith, and Guerepa. Cargo: 3017 bales wool, 1868 cakes copper, 1537 ingots tin, 236 casks tallow, 296 cases meat, 86 cases pearlshell, 10 cases glue, 8 bales mohair, 6 packages.

CLEARANCES.

January 9.—Queen of Nations, barque, 827, Donald, for London. Passenger—Mr. Sinclair. Cargo: 2838 bales wool, 61 bales leather, 70 casks tallow, 19 bags candle nuts, 16 cases pearlshell, 2 packages plants, and a quantity of copra.

January 10.—Cicero, ship, 1115, Allen, for London. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Yates, Messrs. Hansley and T. Johnn. Cargo: 3519 bales wool, 5 bales skins, 624 casks tallow, 136 cases meat, 1426 hides, 19 bales leather, 19 bales basils, 29 packages hair, 1304 ingots tin, 275 cakes 237 ingots copper, 250 tons manganese, 10 cases colonial wine, 27 cases pearlshell, 765 bags copra, 3 cases beeswax, and sundries.

DEPARTURES FOR FOREIGN PORTS.

For Manila, December 17.—Lodore, barque, 860, Jones, 500 tons coal.
For Shanghai, December 17.—Capella, barque, [illegible] Anderson, 490 tons coal.
For Petropaulovski, December 20.—[illegible] Grove, barque, 385, Longmuir, 640 tons coal. [illegible]ard, barque, 780, Vandervord, 800 tons coal.
For Hongkong, December 20.—[illegible]ons, Captain Bryant, for Yokohama.
Roving Sailor, barque, [illegible] and 3 children. Cargo: 630 tons coal.
Passengers—Mrs. Bryant: 30.—Lanoga, ship, 865, Pierce, 876 tons
For Manila, December 31.—Haydon Brown, barque, 860, coal.
For Shanghai, tons coal.
[illegible] Francisco, January 1.—Loch Cree, barque, 723, Telfer, [illegible] tons shale, 212 tons coal.

DEPARTURES FROM NEWCASTLE.

November 22.—Mary, for Mauritius, 334 tons coal
November 29.—Nehemiah Gibson, for Hongkong, 1080 tons coal.
December 1.—Espiegle, for Bombay, 595 tons coal.
December 2.—Ocean (s.), for Hongkong, 1100 tons coal.
December 14.—Emma Augusta, for San Francisco, 400 tons coal.
December 15.—Inverness, for Shanghai, 876 tons coal.

VESSELS LOADING.

AT SYDNEY.

For London.—La Hogue, Nineveh, Thunderbolt, Darling Downs, Brucklay Castle, Cairnbulg, Cicero, Duke of Sutherland, Parramatta, Rajah, Damascus, Regent Murray.

AT NEWCASTLE.

For Bombay.—Thomasina.
For San Francisco.—Emma Augusta.

FREIGHTS.

AT SYDNEY.

For London.—Wool, clean pressed, ⅝d; ditto, greasy, ditto, ½d; wool, clean, unpressed, 1d; ditto greasy, ditto, ⅞d; cotton, same as wool; oil (cocoanut) nominal; copra, 45s to 50s; tallow, 45s; copper, 5s; tin, 5s; nickel, 5s to 7s 6d; hides, 30s; leather, 50s; meats, 35s to 40s; bones, 20s; horns, 22s 6d; wheat, nominal.

NAVAL.

MEN-OF-WAR ON THE STATION.

Nymphe, 9 guns, Captain Francis G. Suttie, at Sydney.
Pearl, 17 guns, Commodore Hoskins, at Sydney.
Sapphire, 14 guns, Captain E. H. Murray, on a cruise.
Sappho, 4 guns, Commander N. S. F. Digby, at Sydney.
Beagle, 1 gun, Lieut.-Com. Caffin, on a cruise.
Alacrity, 1 gun, Lieut.-Com. More, at Sydney.
Sandfly, 1 gun, Lieut.-Com. Bell, on a cruise.
Renard, 1 gun, Lieut.-Com. Nowell, at Sydney
Conflict, 1 gun, Lieut.-Com. Carey, at Sydney.
Wolverine, 17 guns, Captain Brine, at Sydney.

SHIPS' REPORTS.

Woollahra.—The barque Woollahra, from London, had hard westerly winds in the Channel, and took her departure from the Start Point 8th September, with N.W. wind, which was carried to 35° N.; had then eight days' light baffling and southerly winds in the neighbourhood of Madeira; had poor N.E. trades, which were lost in 8° N.; light southerly winds then prevailed; she did not cross the Equator until 19th October in 23° W.; passed the Cape of Good Hope on 15th November, in latitude 46·30 S.; passed an iceberg on the 8th; the winds from the Cape had prevailed from a N.E. to N.W., with heavy rains and very unsettled weather; passed Cape Otway 8 p.m. 15th December, and carried southerly winds up the coast, and was becalmed for two days off Warrnambool.

Wotonga (s.)—The latest addition to the A. S. N. Co.'s already large fleet of steamships, has arrived safely in port, after a good passage of 64 days, including all detentions. The Wotonga left Glasgow on 21st October, and arrived at St. Vincent on 2nd November, where she took in a supply of coal, and left again the following day. The equator was crossed on the 21st November in longitude 0·53 W., and the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope was made on the 24th November; from thence she ran down her easting on a mean parallel of latitude 38 S., carrying strong breezes. On the 28th November it was discovered that one of the blades of the propeller was loose, or from some cause striking the screw. Opening this necessitated the stopping of the engines, when the steamer was as a natural sequence got under canvas, and was kept to the northward to obtain lighter weather. She was in this condition for six days, when fortunately the damaged blade broke off, and steam could be again applied, and Cape Otway was signalled at 2.30 p.m. on Friday last. Had it not been for this mishap the voyage would doubtless have been made in 54 days, as when all was going well the good ship trundled off her 276 knots.

The Ann Duthie.—This fine vessel has arrived in her usual splendid trim, after a successful passage of 89 days. The Downs was left on the morning of Thursday, 29th September, Gravesend on Friday evening, leaving the tug in the Downs on the morning of Saturday, 30th September, wind at south, with drizzling rain; landed the pilot on the 2nd October off the Start, and passed the lighthouse in a fresh southerly gale at 5 p.m. same day; for the next week experienced a succession of strong southerly and south-west gales with a tremendous heavy swell; for the ensuing week moderate breezes from the S.W. and W.S.W. were encountered, causing several tacks to be made off the coast of Spain. On the 15th the Island of Salvages, one of the Canary group, was sighted; Palma on the 17th, and St. Antonio, in the Cape Verd group, on the 21st, after having light, unsteady winds from E. to S.E., scarce worthy the name of trades. After a week of variables the S.E. trade was encountered on the 29th, in latitude 7 degrees N. The equator was, in longitude 30 degrees W., crossed on Wednesday, the 2nd November. Moderate S.E. trades carried her down to 20 degrees S., from whence fresh S.S.E. winds to the longitude of Greenwich; whence moderate westerly winds and fine weather, the Cape of Good Hope being passed latitude 44·40 S. on the 28th November. Ten days of light westerly winds followed, after which heavy gales from N.W. and S.W., between 44 and 26 S. to longitude 100. Another week, in which 1800 miles were run, brought the ship to Tasman's Head on 24th of December. Very boisterous weather from the N.E. to N.W., finishing with a hard gale from S.W., brought the ship here late on Friday night, after a passage of eighty-seven days from the Start Point. The following vessels were spoken:—October 20th, latitude 21° N, longitude 24·40 W., Runnymede, London to Adelaide; October 25th, latitude 12.25 N., longitude 25·30 W., ship Thermopylæ, from Foo Chow to London, 84 days out; October 29th, latitude 7·30 N., longitude 26° W., four-masted ship County of Peebles, of Glasgow, from London to Bombay; November 12th, latitude 27° S., longitude 28° W., ship May Queen, London to Otago, 52 days out; December 5th, latitude 45° S., longitude 48° W., Dutch ship A. and W. C N., Shields, to Sourabaya, 83 days out.

Windsor Castle.—The well-known trader Windsor Castle arrived 29th December from London after a good passage of 88 days. She discharged her pilot off the Start on the 1st October, and crossed the Equator on 2nd November, having had very poor N.E. trades. The meridian of the Cape of Good Hope was passed on the 25th November, and from thence she ran down her eastings on a mean parallel of latitude 43° S., very heavy weather being experienced throughout. The ship Ann Duthie, from London to this port was fallen in with on several occasions, and was last sighted on the 27th October in latitude 10° N., longitude 27° W.

Wave of Life.—The Wave of Life, barque, 92 days from London, arrived on 2nd January. She left London September 30, 1876, and discharged her pilot October 2; weather easterly. Experienced strong S. and S.W. gales in leaving the Channel, and then light S.W. weather, taking her to the eastward of Madeira, which was passed on the 15th of October, after which had light baffling E. and S.E. weather, passing the Island of San Antonio on the 23rd October, getting nothing worthy the name of N.E. trades, the winds being light and variable throughout. The Equator was crossed on the 3rd of November in 31.11 W. longitude, with a moderate steady S.E. breeze, which settled into moderate trades, which carried her to 22.0 S., from thence variable weather with several strong gales from S. and S.W., with rapidly falling barometer; crossing the meridian of Greenwich on the 26th November in 41.34 S., then getting the wind for some days from the N.W. and west, with squalls and fresh gales with heavy rain. On the 8th December, latitude 42.0 S., longitude 48.0 E., experienced a very heavy gale from the west, with a tremendous sea, the barometer falling from 30.0 to 28.70 in six hours; from thence to the S.W. Cape had moderate weather with alternate gales, which passed on the 28th December. During the passage the ship encountered some very heavy and irregular cross seas, causing her to ship a very great deal of heavy water on deck. From S.W. Cape along the coast had light N.E., weather, and variables, arriving off the Heads at 4.30 p.m. of the 2nd January; all well.

Glengairn.—The Glengairn, from London, discharged Channel pilot on 22nd September off Torbay, cleared the Channel on the 23rd, after which had a succession of gales commencing at S.E. and veering to S.W. until past Cape Finnisterre, which was passed on the 4th October. In one of these gales, on the 29th September, the wind blew from S.W. with hurricane force, raising a terrific sea, the barometer having fallen from 30 to 29 in ten hours. In this gale a sea struck the ship on the starboard bow, sweeping everything before it, taking forecastle rails, boats, bulwarks, &c., and literally smashing like matchwood a lot of spare spars, viz., topgallant yard, flying jibboom, topmost studdingsail boom, and several other smaller ones. One of the hands, W. Atkinson, had one leg broken and one arm severely bruised. From Cape Finnisterre to Madeira had southerly and S.W. winds till in 6° N. got the S.E. trades. Crossed the Equator on the 4th November, in 31° W., lost S.E. trades in 16° S., had variable winds and weather from there to meridian of Cape of Good Hope which was passed on the 30th, in latitude 40° S. From Cape eastward as far as 70° winds were very variable and poor for making progress; between the longitudes of Crozet Island and Kerguelen had several gales, commencing at E. S. E., and backing by southward to S.W. The rest of the castings as far as Bass's Straits was made under more favourable circumstances. Sighted the land by Cape Otway on 28th December, had three days easterly winds in the Straits, passed Cape Howe 2nd January, had northerly winds and strong southerly currents off the coast, and received pilot off Sydney Heads at 5.20 p.m., on 7th.

Northam.—The Northam, from London, was originally a steamer belonging to the P. and O. Company, and has visited this port when in the mail service on many occasions, but she has been converted into a sailing ship, rigged with four masts, the first that has been in these waters. She left London on the 11th October, crossed the Equator on 18th November, passed the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope on 7th December, and rounded the S.W. Cape of Tasmania on the 2nd instant. The Northam has excellent accommodation for passengers, and the owners, it is said, intend to keep her in the trade between this port and London. During her run out, she signalled, on October 20, the Glen Lora, bound to Auckland, out 8 days; on November 11, the Constance, of Swansea, from London to Port Natal, 59 days out; on November 18, the Herschel, from Hamburgh, with emigrants for Adelaide; and on November 21, the Knight of Snowdon, from Cardiff to Calcutta, out 51 days. The Northam's first essay as a sailing vessel has proved remarkably swift, beating every ship she came in sight of since she left England.

Normanby (s.).—The E. and A. R. M. S. S. Normanby reports that she left Hongkong December 4, at 3.30 p.m.; passed Port Sapata December 7, 7 p.m., fresh N.N.E. winds and fine weather across the China sea; December 10, 5.52 a.m., hauled alongside Singapore wharf; December 12, 10.30 a.m., having received mails, &c., proceeded to sea, light variable winds and constant rain; December 15, passed the Sapodie Straits, calm weather; passed Cape Jacki December 19, and spoke Singapore (s.), bound west, all well—across the Arafura sea light E. winds and fine weather; December 23, passed Booby Island 1 p.m., and anchored off Somerset 6.5 p.m. same day; December 24, 5.47 a.m., left Somerset, light variable winds and fine weather—0.37 p.m., anchored off Cape Direction till daylight; December 25, at noon, supplied the schooner Kingston, of Hobart Town, with provisions; December 26, 6.56 a.m., anchored off Cooktown; 1 p.m. left same day, light variable winds and fine weather; December 27, 3.30 p.m., anchored off Townsville; left 4.45 p.m., and anchored off Bowen 5.30 a.m.; December 28, from thence to Keppel Bay had strong S.E. gale and heavy head sea, anchored in Keppel Bay 6 a.m., left 7.15 a.m.; December 31, 2 p.m., rounded Breaksea Spit; received pilot off Cape Moreton, 11.25 a.m. January 1, 1877, and anchored in Brisbane Roads at 2.45 p.m. same day; January 2, 4.20 p.m., left Brisbane Roads 7.40 p.m. and arrived in Port Jackson at 4 p.m.—January 4.

Australia (s.).—The P.M.S.S. Australia, W. Cargill, commander, cleared Sydney Heads at 4 p.m. September 22nd, and on the following day experienced strong winds from N.E. to E., which held the ensuing three days. A brisk gale was encountered on the 26th, accompanied by a high head sea, and at 7 a.m. same date she dropped anchor at Kandavau harbour at 1 p.m.; the company's steamer City of Sydney arrived from New Zealand, and ranged alongside the Australia, for the purpose of receiving Australian passengers, mails, and cargo, and left for San Francisco at 6.20 p.m. On the 4th October, from company's steamer City of New York arrived [illegible], mails, San Francisco, and having transhipped [illegible] she proceeded and cargo for New Zealand to [illegible] Australia left for Auckland at en route for Sydney at 2 p.m. [illegible] a.m. of the 8th, after a run of the same hour, arriving there, being the fastest on record. Left three days and thirteen day for Napier, Wellington, Lyttelton, again at 6.30 mers. arriving at the latter port at 4 p.m., October and Port mails forty-two hours' ahead of contract time. Left Port Chalmers at 4 p.m., October 18, for San Francisco, arriving at Auckland via Lyttelton, Wellington, and Napier at 8 p.m., of the 22nd; after having received mails and passengers, left for Kandavau at 4 p.m., October 23rd. Fresh head winds, with squally weather and head sea prevailed during the passage, arriving at 6 p.m. of the 27th; made fast alongside company's steamer City of New York, and received Australian mails, passengers, and cargo, and at 3 a.m. the following morning left for Honolulu and San Francisco; at 9.30 a.m., passed the company's steamer Zealandia, bound south, in latitude 11·36 S., longitude 175·0 W. The equator was crossed in 167·42 W., at 1 p.m. of the 1st November. Experienced light unsteady winds and fine weather the whole passage from Kandavau to Honolulu, at which port she arrived at 4.30 p.m. of the 6th; left again at 8 p.m. of the 7th, light airs with smooth sea prevailed the whole trip to San Francisco, where she arrived at 1.30 a.m., November 15. At 9 a.m., 6th December (Australian time) cast off the P. M. S. S. Co.'s Wharf, San Francisco. While proceeding down the bay the Oakland ferry steamer Capitol ran into the Australia, damaging starboard bow, whereby she had to put back for repairs. At 9.30 a.m. next day cast off again from wharf, discharging pilot at 11 a.m. Moderate variable winds prevailed to Honolulu, at which port she arrived at 7 p.m. 15th; left again at noon following day; experienced light steady trade winds during the entire run to Kandavau. The equator was crossed at 7 a.m. of the 20th. Entered Nanuka Passage at noon 25th; 6.30 a.m. of the 26th, arrived at Kandavau. In consequence of sickness on board, she was not permitted to tranship New Zealand portion of mails and passengers to company's steamer City of Sydney. 2 p.m. same date, left Kandavau for New Zealand; at 2.30 p.m. of the 27th ultimo, John Morgan, one of the ship's company, died of variola, or varialoid; 5.30 p.m. same date, committed his body to the deep; 6.30 a.m. 30th December, arrived in Auckland; landed cabin and steerage passengers in quarantine; 8.30 p.m. same day, proceeded towards Sydney. Experienced light winds all the way across, arriving at Sydney Heads at 7 a.m. 4th January. At noon of 3rd, passed a three-masted schooner standing to eastward. On the arrival in port yesterday of the Australia she was taken into Spring Cove and safely moored.

The barque Willing Pendleton is from Burrard's Inlet, and sailed on the 8th November. She started under very inauspicious circumstances, as bad weather prevailed for several days after taking her departure; but, as a rule, there has been but small cause of complaint, fine weather having predominated after the first ten days. The only land sighted has been Howe's Island, which was picked up three days since.

Wolverine.—H.M.S Wolverine, appointed to relieve H.M.S. Pearl, taking the place of the latter vessel as Commodore's ship, arrived on the 5th instant. She left Plymouth on the 29th August, touched at Madeira on her way out, and arrived at the Cape of Good Hope on the 10th October, taking her departure thence on the 18th October. She made the Crozets in due course, and cruised in the vicinity for three days. On the 19th December she sailed from Perth, Western Australia, and thence has come direct to this port.

Reported Wrecks at Sea.—A telegram forwarded to us from a correspondent at Wollongong, states that a bottle containing a paper having the undermentioned words written on it, has been found on the beach at Wollongong:—"June 1, 1876: This bottle was hove overboard in a heavy storm twenty miles north of Jervis Bay, from the barque Phoebe, dismasted, drifting from land, and leaking fast. If we are not heard of again, the person who finds this, will know our fates and advertise. Signed —Joseph Dixon, mate, bound from Hongkong to Newcastle." From the sources of information open to us, we have been unable to learn that such a vessel as the one named left Hongkong for Newcastle. In our Brisbane telegram it will be noted that a bottle has been found at Adelaide Point, near Bowen, with a paper describing the wreck of the schooner Venture, in 1873. The Register of Australian and New Zealand Shipping for 1876-7 describes two vessels, a schooner and a brig, each named Venture. But they are both mentioned as being in existence in 1876. The names of the captains are given for the schooner, J. Rondio; for the brig, G. Robertson. In the list of vessels wrecked or missing, mention is made of the wreck of the ketch Venture of Nelson, but the wreck is described as having taken place in 1872.

The Ship City of Seringapatam.—News of the loss of the above vessel was received by the Torres Straits mail. The *Argus* of Thursday states:—Messrs. James Service and Co., who are the agents for the City line of ships, to which the City of Seringapatam belongs, have no information of the occurrence beyond what has already appeared. The papers relating to the vessel will not reach here until the arrival of the next mail steamer, and therefore no particulars can be given as to the cargo on board, or the insurances effected on the ship. As will be seen from our English telegrams the ship was lost off Bona Vista, one of the Cape Verd Islands. The City of Seringapatam was a 1200-ton ship, and had been to this port on two previous occasions in command of Captain Murray. On this voyage, however, she was in command of Captain Reddie, who had been transferred from another of the ships of the City line. Messrs. George Smith and Sons, of Glasgow, are the owners of the City of Seringapatam.

The Geltwood.—The plundering of the Geltwood wreck has been further investigated at the Mount Gambier Police Court, when the charge against Mr. T. C. Ellis, the proprietor of the Benaira station, was investigated. A witness named Kerr (according to the *Border Watch*) stated that he was engaged for five days in plundering between the 1st and 6th July. He helped to cart away a lot of the goods, and afterwards helped the police to find it. He saw Mr. Ellis on the beach on the 1st and 2nd of July, but did not see him take anything. Mr. Ellis helped to drag a boat out of the surf, and remarked, "It's a pity your bullocks are not here, Kerr, to lift it." Mr. Kennedy's evidence did not throw any light upon the matter. Mr. Ellis was then committed for trial, bail being granted on the application of his solicitors, himself in £5000, and four sureties in £500 each. The cases against Sparks, Meyer, and Drysdale were then heard. The two first-named were committed for trial and the last was discharged.

Wreck of the Brigantine Airolo.—An Auckland telegram in the *New Zealand Times* of January 1, reports that the mate and cook of the brigantine Airolo, of Liverpool, wrecked at Savage Island on October 10, had arrived by the Helena. The mate, Mr. Whitton, has furnished the following particulars:—The Airolo sailed from Liverpool two and a half years ago, for a trading voyage to the South Pacific, under the command of Captain Scott. She was captured by the French about twelve months ago for trading among the Lower Archipelago without a protectoral flag, and was sent on to Sydney, and the captain imprisoned at Tahiti, where he escaped and rejoined his vessel at Melbourne. The Airolo started from Sydney on her last voyage on the 3rd of July. She went on to Savage Island, and traded there two or three days. On October the 10th, while standing in to the shore, the wind fell away light, and then came in from the sea and drove the vessel on the reef on the west side of the island where she became a total wreck. The crew and all the cargo and movables were saved without difficulty. The captain and two of the crew stayed at the scene of the wreck, the rest came on to Samoa. The Airolo belonged to Messrs. John S. Dewolfe and Co., of Liverpool.

Shipmaster's Society.—We have received a circular from the secretary of the above society, lately formed in London, the offices of which are in Jeffrey's-square, St. Mary Axe. The objects of this society are detailed therein, and they are intended for mutual protection and the advancement of the interests of its members, but, it is expressly stated, "without power to entertain any question in dispute between a shipmaster and his owners." The principal aims of this organisation are to defray any legal expenses it may be thought necessary to incur in the interests of its members, when proceedings may involve one or more of them, and in affording legal assistance to those who may have to appear in a court of law; to provide means for meeting the expenses necessary to watch over and represent the interest of members in any proposed alteration of the law or further enactment, &c., to obtain suitable premises in which members of the society may meet daily for the interchange of nautical experience, for the discussion of matters affecting the general interests of members, and to procure furniture, books, periodicals, and other things necessary. The list of vice-presidents and patrons contains the names of some of the largest shipowners in England, headed by the P. and O. Company. There is a general committee, composed entirely of sea captains, and a committee of management apparently selected from prominent persons in the various shipping firms, of which latter Captain John Williams (of Devitt and Moore's) is the chairman. Two guineas entrance fee, and a guinea a year subscription, will secure to a member of the society advice and help when in need of them.

Fire Drill on board Ship.—The following piece of very necessary discipline on board ship—particularly those with a large number of passengers—ought to become general. A New Zealand journal states that on board the immigrant ship Waitara, which has recently arrived at Napier, both immigrants and crew were, during the voyage, regularly engaged at fire drill, and the boats were lowered whenever opportunity offered. On one occasion, during light weather, the alarm was given, and a buoy picked up in three and a half minutes.

Presentation to Captain M'Kay.—A splendid silver salver from the establishment of Messrs. Flavelle, Brothers, a most beautiful specimen of the silversmith's art, and of considerable value, has been presented to Captain M'Kay, of the Aberdeen ship Ann Duthie, by his passengers as a mark of respect for the great kindness they had received during the voyage from England just terminated. The salver bears the following inscription:—"Presented to Captain and Mrs. M'Kay, by the passengers on board the Ann Duthie, from London to Sydney, December, 1876." Included with the valuable gift was a very complimentary address.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

AGGS—Dec. 15, Sydney, Mrs. W. S. Aggs, of a daughter.
ALKIN—Jan. 1, Campbelltown, the wife of the Rev. Thomas V. Alkin, M.A., of a son.
ALLEN—Dec. 15, Waverley, Mrs. W. J. Allen, of a son.
ARIA—Dec. 29, Sydney, Mrs. Aria, of a son.
ATWILL—Dec. 25, Sydney, Mrs. A. Atwill, of a daughter.
BALDICK—Dec 18, Kingston, Mrs. S. Baldick, of a son.
BARTON—Dec. 24, Bathurst, Mrs. R. Darvall Barton, of a son.
BARKER—Dec. 29, South Kingston, Mrs. F. L. Barker, of a son.
BEATTY—Oct. 6, Mrs. T. J. Beatty, of a son.
BELL—Jan. 2, Forest Lodge, Mrs. Edmund Bell, of a son.
BENNETT—Dec. 20, Hunter's Hill, Mrs. A. G. Bennett, of a daughter.
BOYD—Jan. 1, Cook's River Road, Mrs. T. J. Boyd, of a son.
BISHOP—Dec. 26, North Shore, Mrs. J. Bishop, of a son.
BLOMFIELD—Dec. 9, Boorolory, Mrs. E. C. Blomfield, of a son.
BOWES—December 12, Muswellbrook, Mrs. J. W. Bowes, a son.
BOWEN—Dec. 24, Orange, Mrs. M. B. Bowen, of a daughter.
BROWN—Dec. 9, Woollahra, Mrs. A. H. Brown, of a son.
BUCHANAN—Jan. 5, Sydney, Mrs. J. Buchanan, of a son.
BUTLER—Jan. 12, Stanmore, Mrs. T. Butler, of a son.
BUTTERFIELD—Dec. 28, Stanmore, Mrs. G. Butterfield, son.
BUTLER—Dec. 12, Sydney, Mrs. W. Butler, of twin daughters.
BYRNE—Dec. 13, Sydney, Mrs. G. Byrne, of a son.
CALDER—Dec. 30, Mrs. D. Calder, of a daughter, still-born.
CLARKE—Jan. 7, Sydney, Mrs. W. J. Clarke, of a son.
COOK—Dec. 21, North Shore, Mrs. F. W. Cook, of a daughter.
COWLISHAW—Jan. 4, Surry Hills, Mrs. M. C. Cowlishaw, a son.
CROSS—Dec. 15, Darlinghurst, Mrs. H. Cross, of a daughter.
DALY—Nov. 30, Surry Hills, Mrs. J. Daly, of a son.
DALY—Dec. 28, Darling Point, Mrs. J. E. O. Daly, of a daughter.
DAWBARN—Dec. 12, Waverley Road, Mrs. R. R. Dawbarn, of twin daughters.
DAY—Dec. 20, Pyrmont, Mrs. A. Day, of a son.
DE LISSA—Jan. 4, Point Piper Road, Mrs. M. de Lissa, daughter.
DENT—Dec. 7, Penrith, Mrs. W. Dent, of a son.
DIGHT—Dec. 10, Singleton, Mrs. J. R. Dight, of a daughter.
DOUDNEY—Dec. 30, North Shore, Mrs. A. M. Doudney, of a daughter.
DOYLE—Oct. 15, Whalan, Mrs. J. N. Doyle, of twin daughters.
DRUMMOND—Jan. 5, Berry's Bay, Mrs. W. Drummond, twins.
EARLE—Jan. 1, Camperdown, Mrs. W. Earle, of a son.
EBSWORTH—Dec. 29, Snail's Bay, Mrs. E. A. Ebsworth, of a son.
FLYNN—Dec. 15, Woollahra, Mrs. P. H. Flynn, of a son.
FRY—Dec. 25, Woonona, Mrs. Henry Fry, of a son.
GALE—Dec. 21, North Shore, Mrs. W. C. Gale, of a son.
GARNSEY—Dec. 22, Windsor, the wife of Rev. C. F. Garnsey, of a daughter.
GASTON—Dec. 27, Forest Lodge, Mrs. A. E. Gaston, of a son.
GILMAN—Dec. 18, Torquay, England, Mrs. R. J. Gilman, of a daughter.
GREENWOOD—Dec. 12, Paddington, Mrs. J. Greenwood, of a son.
GROCOTT.—Dec. 5, Chippendale, Mrs. M. A. Grocott, of a son.
HAMILTON—Dec. 15, Mrs. A. F. D. Hamilton, of a daughter.
HARRISON—Dec. 20, Marrickville, Mrs. G. R. Harrison, of a son.
HARDIE—Dec. 30, Woollahra, Mrs. G. Hardie, of a son.
HARPUR—Jan. 3, Woolloomooloo, Mrs. H. S. Harpur, of a daughter.
HENWOOD—[illegible], Surry Hills, Mrs. J. W. Henwood, of a son.
HERRING—Dec. 29, North Shore, Mrs. L. Herring, of a son.
HICKING—Dec. 25, Sydney, Mrs. Henry J. Hicking, daughter.
HORDERN—Dec. 23, Potts Point, Mrs. E. Hordern, a daughter.
HOWARTH—Dec. 22, Young, Mrs. W. B. Howarth, of a son.
JAQUES—Dec. 9, Gosford, Mrs. A. S. Jaques, of a son.
KENDALL—Dec. 16, Lavender Bay, Mrs. Samuel Kendall, a son.
KNILANDS—Dec. 24, Paddington, Mrs. C. Knilands, of a son.
LACKEY—Dec. 12, Yass, Mrs. W. Lackey, of a daughter.
LEVIEN—Dec. 15, Drysdale, Victoria, Mrs. J. F. Levien, of a daughter.
LONG—Dec. 23, North Shore, Mrs. R. Long, of a daughter.
JOHNSTON—Jan. 1, Parramatta, Mrs. A. Johnston, jun., of a daughter.
JOSEPH—Jan. 3, Paddington, Mrs. A. J. Joseph, of a daughter.
LARKIN—Dec. 10, Ashfield, Mrs. C. Larkin, of a son.
LEVY—Dec. 26, Grenfell, Mrs. Michael Levy, of a son.
MACKENZIE.—Dec. 13, Armidale, Mrs. J. Mackenzie, of a daughter.
MARSHALL—Dec. 23, Woolloomooloo, Mrs. J. G. Marshall, son.
MASON—Dec. 21, Surry Hills, Mrs. D. D. Mason, of a daughter.
MASSINGHAM—Dec. 6, Stanmore, Mrs. W. G. Massingham, of twins.
MAXWELL—Dec. 19, Waverley, Mrs. A. H. Maxwell, of a son.
MIDDENWAY—Dec. 1, Sydney, Mrs. J. S. Middenway, of Clarence Town, of a son.
MOREHEAD—Dec. 15, Goulburn, Mrs. B. D. Morehead, of a daughter.
MURRAY—Dec. 22, Sydney, Mrs. T. Murray, of a daughter.
M'CALLUM—Nov. 26, Clarence River, Mrs. J. M'Callum, of a son.
M'CREA—Newtown Road, Mrs. W. A. M'Crea, of a son.
M'FARLANE—Dec. 22, Sydney, Mrs. W. M'Farlane, of a son.
M'INROY—Dec. 22, Brisbane, Queensland, Mrs. A. M'Inroy, son.
M'LEAN—Nov. 29, Berida, Mrs. W. J. M'Lean, of a daughter.
M'LACHLAN—Dec. 25, Orange, Mrs. J. C. M'Lachlan, daughter.
M'MAHON—Dec. 25, Miller's Point, Mrs. J. M'Mahon, of a son.
M'NAMARA—Dec. 23, Ultimo, Mrs. H. M'Namara, of a daughter.
NEWMAN—Dec. 29, Paddington, Mrs. T. E. L. Newman, of a daughter.
NEWTON—Dec. 11, Glebe, Mrs. A. Newton, jun., of a son.
O'BRIEN—Dec. 30, Surry Hills, Mrs. J. G. O'Brien, jun., of a daughter.
PARISH—Dec. 28, Surry Hills, Mrs. R. J. Parish, of a son.
PARKES—Dec. 25, Marrickville, Mrs. R. S. Parkes, of a daughter.
PATERSON—Dec. 12, Botany Road, Mrs. W. H. Paterson, of a daughter.
PIETER—Jan. 4, Mrs. M. Ricardino Pieter, of a daughter.
POPE—Oct. 30, Sydney, Mrs. W. R. Pope, of a daughter.
POWELL—Dec. 24, Woollahra, Mrs. H. W. Powell, of a son.
RABONE.—Dec. 20, Sydney, Mrs. S. G. Rabone, of a daughter.
REID—Dec. 22, Gulgong, Mrs. G. A. Reid, of a son.
REYNOLDS—Dec. 30, Mrs. S. Paterson Reynolds, of a son.
ROBERTSON—Dec. 25, Stanmore Road, Mrs. D. Robertson, of a daughter.
ROBERTS—Jan. 4, Mrs. Henry Clarence Roberts, of a daughter.
ROBINSON—Dec. 22, Surry Hills, Mrs. L. E. Robinson, a son.
RODD—Dec. 12, Miller's Point, the wife of Rev. E. J. Rodd, of a daughter.
RUSSELL—Dec. 15, Cooranbong, Mrs. T. Russell, of a son.
RYDER—Dec. 5, Mango Island, Fiji, Mrs. T. K. Ryder, of a son.
SANDERS—Dec. 20, Ashfield, Mrs. J. A. Sanders, of a son.
SHERIDAN—Dec. 4, Woollahra, Mrs. H. A. Sheridan, of a son.
SMITH—Dec. 23, Haymarket, Mrs. C. Smith, of a son.
SMITH—Dec. 30, Middle Harbour, Mrs. D. M. Smith, jun., of a daughter.
SMITH—Dec. 22, Mrs. E. A. Smith, of Narrogal, of a son.
SMITH—Dec. 25, Campbelltown, Mrs. H. A. Smith, of a son.
SMITH—Dec. 9, Kingston, Mrs. J. Smith, of a son.
SOLOMON—Nov. 23, Liverpool, Mrs. S. Solomon, of a daughter.
SPARLING—Dec. 26, Morpeth, wife of the Rev. W. Sparling, of a daughter.
SWANSON—Dec. 6, Gympie, Queensland, Mrs. J. M. Swanson, of a son.
SYMONDS—Dec. 30, Surry Hills, Mrs. T. C. L. Symonds, of son.
TAYLOR—Dec. 3, Balmain, Mrs. J. Taylor, of a daughter.
TULLOH—Dec. 23, St. Leonards, Mrs. W. H. Tulloh, daughter.
WADSWORTH—Nov. 26, Waterloo, Mrs. J. Wadsworth, of a son.
WILLIAMSON—Dec. 19, Redfern, Mrs. J. Williamson, of a son.
WOOLCOTT—Dec. 31, Darlinghurst, Mrs. W. P. Woolcott, a son.

MARRIAGES.

ADAMS—HOWELL—Dec. 1, at St. James's, Wickham, by the Rev. John Dixon, Henry Thoburn, son of Mr. William Adams, to Laura Augusta, daughter of J. R. Howell, Streatham, England.

ALLWORTH—ALDERSON—Dec. 14, at the residence of W. Devlin, Ganmain, William Frederick, third son of the Rev. William Allworth, of Woolloomooloo, to Sophia Louisa, second daughter of the late Henry Alderson, of Grafton.

ALLAN—COATES—Dec. 27, at the parsonage of the Rev. Dr. Steel, Captain L. M. Allan, of Sydney, son of the late D. H. Allan, Esq., of Liverpool, England, to Dorothea Jane, second daughter of Edward Coates, Tasmania.

BARNES—DOLE—Dec. 21, at the residence of the bride's parents, Cambrian Cottage, Crown-street, John, third son of Mr. E. Barnes, of Balmain, to Elizabeth Ann, youngest daughter of Mr. Joseph Dole, of Sydney.

BEARD—WANT—December 4, by the Rev. J. A. Nolan, at St Luke's, Surry Hills, Samuel Brice, only son of the late John Ulton Beard, to Jeannette Regina, youngest child of the late John Armand Cladan Want.

BEVILL—MOLLOY—Dec. 13, at St. Philip's, Sydney, by the Rev. Canon O'Reilly, Frederic, eldest son of Robert Bevill, of Royston, Cambridgeshire, to Annie, daughter of the late John Molloy, of Sydney.

BOOTH—DOBBINS—December 21, at Balmain, by the Rev. Mr. Uzzell, Mr. George Booth, Clyde River, to Caroline, relict of the late Mr. Samuel Dobbins, Manning River, and only daughter of Thomas Cummings, Esq., Gloucester, England.

BORTON—LEVY—Dec. 19, at the residence of the bride's parents, 191, Campbell-street, by the Rev. T. Johnson, John William, only son of the late Edward Borton, to Annie, eldest daughter of J. G. Levy.

BRIDLE—GOSNEY—Dec. 23, at St. Peter's Church, Woolloomooloo, by the Rev. G. H. Moreton, William Henry, eldest son of William Bridle, of Rose Vale, Tumut, to Emma, second eldest daughter of the late Nicholas Gosney, of Armidale.

BRINDLEY—GRIFFITS—December 21, at St. Stephen's, Newtown, by the Rev. Robert Taylor, Robert Charles, eldest son of the late R. H. Brindley, to Ada Florence, fifth daughter of the late Henry Griffits.

BRIGSTOCKE—HOWELL—December 20, at St. Clement's, Yass, by the Rev. W. H. H. Yarrington, William Henry, son of the late Rev. C. F. Brigstocke, of Yass, to Sarah Jane, daughter of the late W. Howell, of Llangrove.

BUCKLEY—PAGSON—Dec. 26, at St. Francis' Chapel, by the Rev. Dean Sheridan, Charles Buckley, of Goulburn, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Edwin Pagson, Oldham, England.

CAMPBELL—HARNETT—January 1, at St. James's Church, Sydney, by the Rev. Canon Stephen, William, eldest son of Henry Campbell, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mrs. Arthur Harnett, of Darlinghurst, Sydney.

CHRISTIE—RENWICK—Dec. 6, at the Redfern Congregational Church, by the Rev. W. Slatyer, Charles James, son of the late G. Christie, Esq., of Brisbane, to Margaret Nelson, daughter of G. Renwick, Esq., J.P., of Redfern.

CLARK—RALPH—Jan. 4, at the Catholic Apostolic Church, Melbourne, Charles Clark, of East Talgai, Darling Downs, Queensland, to Amy, second daughter of T. S. Ralph, Kew, Victoria.

COHEN—SPICER—Dec. 22, by the Rev. J. R. Read, at Parkes, Aaron Burnett Cohen, to Sarah, relict of the late George Spicer, Esq.

COZNEAU—BENTLEY—Dec. 23, by the Rev. H. B. Redstone, New Zealand, Pierce Mott, son of the late Edward Lancelott Cozneau, Liverpool, England, to Emily Florence, daughter of the late R. Bentley, Esq., Sydney.

CROSS—PEGUS—Dec. 6, at St. Mary Magdalene's Church St. Marys, by the Rev. J. Vaughan, Joseph Edward, son of the late J. Cross, Esq., to Ellen Louise Antoinette, second daughter of the late Captain Pegus, R.M.

DALY—DEMPSEY—Nov. 7, at St. Saviour's, Maida Vale, London, by the Rev. H. V. Macdona, M.A., James T. Daly, late R.N., son of H. M. Daly, of Plymouth, to Elizabeth Ann, only child of W. Dempsey, Maida Vale, N.W.

DUCKWORTH—COLLMAN—Dec. 14, at St. Paul's, Redfern, by the Rev. Canon Stephen, Thomas, son of the late T. Duckworth, to Caroline, daughter of the late C. Collman, Esq.

EMERY—GLANVILLE—Dec. 20, at the residence of the bride, Mount Joy, Shoalhaven, by the Rev. Robert Wilson, John J. Emery, of Kiama, late of Shoalhaven, to Lucy Veale, eldest daughter of John Glanville, Esq., J.P., Nowra.

FERGUSON—GOOLD—On the 14th instant, by the Rev. W. Slatyer, George Ferguson, to Kate Creighton, eldest daughter of the late S. S. Goold, M.L.A.

FITZGIBBON—MELLY—November 8, at Mount Carmel Church, by the Rev. Father Cunningham, John, youngest son of the late Mr. Martin Fitzgibbon, to Susan, eldest daughter of Mr. James Melly, of Sydney.

FLANNERY—REGAN—December 28, at Burrangong, by the Rev. F. R. Seaborn, incumbent of St John's, Young, George Henry Flannery, of Grenfell, to Harriette, eldest daughter of W. Regan, Esq., of Curra Burrama station, Morangarell, Bland.

GIBLETT—ELWORTHY—December 18, at St. Michael's Church, Surry Hills, by the Rev. Canon H. S. King, M.A., John Giblett, of Camperdown, to Amelia Elworthy, relict of the late Louis Elworthy.

GILCHRIST—KNOX—December 20, at St. Mark's, Darling Point, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Sydney, William Oswald, son of the late John Gilchrist, to Clara Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Knox, Double Bay.

GRAY—BUCKHAM—Dec. 25, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. J. A. Nolan, John Owen, youngest son of the late Mr. John Gray, Picton to Catherine S., third daughter of Mr. James Buckham, Sydney.

GREENWOOD—HENDERSON—Dec. 30, at the Congregational Manse, Newcastle, by the Rev. T. J. Pepper, Nimrod, only son of Mr. Robert Greenwood, Preston, England, to Margaret, only daughter of Mr. W. Henderson, Helensburgh, Scotland.

HANNAN—WALSH—Nov. 21, at Mount Carmel Church, by the Rev. Father Cunningham, Mr. Cornelius Hannan, of Waterloo, to Mary Theresa, the eldest daughter of Mr. Peter Walsh, of Botany Road.

HEAVER—SANDERSON—June 19, at St. Stephen's Church, Newtown, by the Rev. R. Taylor, Mr. R. Heaver, to Tryphosa Sanderson, widow, of Kingston.

HINCHCLIFF—O'MAILEY—Oct. 25, at St. Mark's Church, Notting Hill, London W., by the Rev. Kendall Sam. Edward Hinchcliff, to Arabella Kate, fourth daughter of Hugh Charles O'Mailey, of Waterloo, N.S.W., formerly of Dublin.

HOPE—MARSHALL—December 16, by the Rev. T. Johnson, Albion-street, Surry Hills, David Hope, of Annon, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, to Annie Mary Marshall, second daughter of the late James Marshall, Kiama, New South Wales.

HUMPHRYS—FROST—Dec. 27, at the residence of the bride's mother, Montavia, Karuah River, by the Rev. A. Shaw, William, only surviving son of the late Lewis Humphrys, of Newtown, to Priscilla, second daughter of the late James Frost.

JAMESON—CURRY—Dec. 19, Sydney, by the Rev. William Curnow, Alfred Jameson, Deniliquin, to Jane, eldest daughter of Henry Curry, Balmain.

KINSELA—SINCLAIR—Dec. 11, by the Rev. Canon King, Charles Kinsela, Esq., to Louisa, third daughter of the late Thomas Sinclair, Pyrmont.

LEWIS—BAYLISS—Dec. 20, at St. Peters, Cook's River, by the Rev. Charles Baber, Griffith Brookes, son of the late Thomas Lewis, of Carmarthen, to Mary Ann Louisa, daughter of the late Joseph Bayliss, of Sydney, and widow of the late H. Lamb.

MARTIN—WALSH—Dec. 9, at St. Mary's, by the Rev. A. W. Petrie, Patrick, eldest son of Mr. Henry Martin, Ballytrain, Monaghan, to Bridget, third daughter of Mr. Patrick Walsh, Ballina Park, Waterford.

MOLINEAUX—LOXTON—Dec. 19, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Dr. Steel, Boulton Merlin, eldest son of Boulton Molineaux, to Lucinda Jane Australia, eldest daughter of Thomas Loxton.

MORRIS—EDWARDS—Dec. 8, at the residence of the bride's sister, by the Rev. T. Johnson, James, only son of William Morris, to Ellen, youngest daughter of the late Edward Edwards.

M'CANN—BIDDLES—December 18, at St. Paul's, Redfern, by the Rev. Canon Stephen, Charles William, second son of the late Charles M'Cann, of Wollongong, to Ann, second daughter of the late George Biddles, of Queanbeyan.

M'FARLANE—DYBALL—Dec. 23, at the Scots' Church, by the Rev. Dr. Gilchrist, John Mitchell, eldest son of Alexander M'Farlane, of Pyrmont, to Eliza, eldest daughter of Samuel Dyball, of Sydney.

M'LEAN—O'BRIEN—Dec. 27, by the Rev. Archibald Gilchrist, M.A., LL.D., George M'Lean, of Bowen Downs, Queensland, to Maria, third daughter of Patrick O'Brien, of Sydney.

NEVIN—M'GONIGAL—December 19, at St. Bridget's Church, by the Rev. Father Young, William Nevin, to Emily, only daughter of Edward M'Gonigal.

NEWMAN—HARRIS—Dec. 14, by the Rev. J. A. Nolan, William Newman, of Sydney, to Maria, youngest daughter of the late Dr Samuel Harris, Sydney.

NOSSITER—WRIGHT—December 30, at St. James's Church, by the Rev. Canon Allwood, Henry, youngest son of Charles Nossiter, of Cateswell, Warwickshire, to Alice, younger daughter of Horatio G. A. Wright, Sydney.

PEARSON—GUINERY—Dec. 15, at York-street Wesleyan Church, by the Rev. W. E. Bourne, Charles, second eldest son of Thomas Pearson, late of Pitt-street, to Georgina, youngest daughter of George Guinery, Miller's Point, Sydney.

PICKUP—DALEY—December 21, at St. Matthew's Church, Windsor, by the Rev. Canon C. F. Garnsey, Laurence, the youngest son of James and Isabella Pickup, of Blackburn, England, to Annie Daley, of Windsor.

PUNCH—MOONEY—Nov. 25, by the Rev. Father Young, Francis Punch to Sarah Mooney.

READFORD—MILLER—Dec. 13, at All Saints' Church, Hunter's Hill, by the Rev. J. T. Roussell, John Thomas, son of John Readford, Esq., of Warren, to Catherine Anne, daughter of Alexander C. Miller, Esq., Gladesville.

ROBERTSON—WHILEY—September 26, at St. Mary's Church, Balmain, by the Rev. T. B. Tress, John James Robertson, of Hill End, to Fanny Ida, fourth daughter of Isaac Whiley, Petersham, Sydney.

ROGERS—SHUTTLES—December 18, at St. John's Church, Bar Island, Hawkesbury River, by the Rev. Henry H. Brittain, Mr. Albert Rogers, West Cowes, Isle of Wight, to Sarah Jane Shuttles, daughter of Mrs. Shuttles, Mara Mara Creek, Hawkesbury River.

SAUNDERS—SIMONS—Dec. 28, at St. Paul's Church, Redfern, by the Rev. Canon Stephen, John William, eldest son of W. H. Saunders, of Sydney, to Eliza Ann, eldest daughter of the late William Simons, of Forest Lodge, Goulburn.

SCLATER—WALLACE—Jan. 1, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. W. J. Gunther, of Parramatta, John Hardie, son of Mr. William Sclater, Sydney, to Margaret Adelin, daughter of Mr. Thomas Wallace, Upper Bankstown.

SHEPHERD—FOSTER—Dec. 21, at St. Benedict's Church, by the Rev. J. Pollard, Joseph, second son of the late William Shepherd, to Alice, fifth daughter of Henry Foster.

SMITH—LARCOMBE—September 27, at St. Mary Magdalene Church, Taunton, Somerset, England, by the Rev. A. S. Althan, Edmund Smith, of Araluen, to Sarah Larcombe, of Battins, Somerset, England.

STELZOR—CORNISH—Jan. 2, at St. James's Sydney, by Rev. Canon Allwood, Peter Stelzor, second son of Martin Stelzor, of Grafton, to Ann Eliza, eldest daughter of William and Eliza Cornish, of Sydney.

STEVENS—MILTON—January 2, at the Congregational Church, Point Piper Road, by the Rev. J. G. Fraser, M.A., Henry Stevens, East Maitland, to Mary Jane, eldest daughter of Henry Milton, Woollahra.

THOMAS—SKILLMAN—Dec. 28, at St. Paul's Church, Adelong, by the Rev. G. Spencer, William George, eldest son of W. H. Thomas, Esq., C.P.S., Grafton, to Jane, fourth daughter of H. Skillman, Esq., Booral.

THOMPSON—SPIKE—Dec. 28, at the Mariners' Church, Sydney, by the Rev. T. Gainford, George Stiles, eldest son of Joseph Thompson, late of Newcastle, to Mary, youngest daughter of Nathaniel Spike, Falmouth, England.

UPTON—ALLEN—December 23, at St Philip's Church, North Richmond, by the Rev. Joseph Dark, John William, fifth son of the late Mr. Jesse Upton, Emu Plains, to Mary Ann, fifth daughter of Mr. Charles Allen, of North Richmond.

VERNEY—TURNBULL—December 23, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. William Fletcher, Richard, third son of Captain Thomas Verney, to Janet Steven, third daughter of Mr. William Turnbull, both of Balmain.

VIPAN—ABBOTT—Dec. 25, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. John Gardiner, Frederick Martyn, third son of the late Robert Vipan, of Mepal, in the Isle of Ely England, to Margaret, fourth daughter of the late Nicholas Abbott.

VIPOND—ALBURY—November 9, at 50, Oxford-street, by the Rev. J. Gardiner, Benjamin Hutchinson, eldest son of Mr. A. Vipond, Oxford-street, to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Mr. J. Albury, Manning River.

WALLACE—THORN—Dec. 16, at St. Paul's, Ipswich, Queensland, by the Rev. J. H. L. Zillman, Donald Smith Wallace, of Logan Downs, Queensland, son of J. Wallace, Esq., Ballarat, Victoria, to Ida Australia, daughter of the late G. Thorn, Esq., Ipswich, Queensland.

WHITNEY—BOWLES—November 9, at St. Philip's Church, Sydney, by the Rev. Canon O'Reilly, George Charles Whitney, of Ashfield, to Elizabeth Bowles, of Walmer, Kent, England.

WIGGINS—DONOVAN—December 9, at St. Mary's, Waverley, by the Rev. Stanley Mitchell, Henry, third son of Charles Wiggins, to Susan Donovan, second daughter of Mrs. Donovan, both of Surry Hills.

WILCOXON—HENDERSON—Dec. 26, at the residence of the bride's brother, George-street, Waterloo, by the Rev. Mr. Curtis, William Wilcoxon, to Mary Ann, second daughter of the late Mr. Peter Henderson.

WOODHOUSE—CARTER—Jan. 3, at All Saints' Church, by the Rev. E. Barker, Henry Woodhouse, Esq., of Grenfell, to Mary Collins Carter, of Golden Vale, Sutton Forest.

WORNUM—DOHERTY—December 11, at St. James's Church, by the Rev. Canon Allwood, Arthur Selden, son of Ralph N. Wornum, London, to Alice Elizabeth, daughter of John Doherty, of Longfield, Kent, England.

DEATHS.

AHRONSON—Dec. 25, Cundletown, Manning River, Lewis, son of Herman and Rachel Ahronson, aged 19 months.
ARQUE—Dec. 16, Gladesville, Katie Mabel, aged 2 years and 4 months, only daughter of R. and S. Arque, Newcastle.
ANNESLEY—Dec. 15, Alice Maud, daughter of David and Amelia Annesley, aged 2 years and 10 months.
BARKER—Dec. 18, Tambo, Queensland, Benjamin Barker, aged 28 years.
BEAVER—Jan. 1, Canterbury, Mary Martina, wife of Charles Henry Beaver, aged 21 years.
BEVIN—January 6, Sydney, Ernest Alfred, aged 8 months and 3 weeks, son of Alfred and Jane Bevin.
BISHOP—Dec. 18, Forest Lodge, Edward, youngest son of the late E. H. Bishop, Esq., of Kent, England aged 27 years.
BLAIR—Dec. 13, Paddington, David Lawrence Eugene, son of David and Susan Blair, aged 10 months and 16 days.
BLYTH—Oct. 13, Edinburgh, Janet Fraser, relict of the late John Blyth, of that city, aged 70 years.
BLYTH—Dec 9, Windsor, Melbourne, Alexander Ferguson Blyth, aged 0 years.
BOLDFIELD—Dec. 15, Sydney, A. Boldfield.
BOULTON—Dec. 22, Walter William, child of Edward and Letitia Boulton, aged 11½ months.
BROWN—Dec. 18, Newtown, Thomas Watson, son of Stephen and Jane Brown, aged 14 months.
BROOKES—Nov. 4, Walsall, England, in the 76th year of his age, William Henry Brookes.
BUTCHART—Dunnichen, Angusshire, Scotland, Margaret St. Clair Erskine, widow of the late Henry Butchart, aged 64 years.
BUTLER—Dec. 23, Sydney, Jane, relict of the late James Butler, sen., Victoria-street, aged 64 years.
BYRNE—Dec. 15, Catherine, infant daughter of Mr. Bernard Byrne, aged 9 months.
CAMPBELL—Dec. 19, Sydney, Mr. G. M. Campbell, aged 39 years.
CLAYDON—Dec. 23, Milton, Sarah Maria Claydon, wife of Henry Claydon, aged 48 years.
COATES—Dec. 26, Newcastle, Elizabeth, relict of the late T. R. Coates, of Sydney, in the 85th year of her age.
COOPER—Dec. 20, Woollahra, Charlotte, relict of the late Mr. Samuel Cooper, aged 71.
COWLISHAW—Jan. 6, Sydney, Mildred Elston, infant daughter of William and Helen Cowlishaw, of Christchurch, N. Z.
CURTIS—Jan. 7, Surry Hills, Frederick James, son of J. A. and Augusta A. Curtis, aged 7 months.
DAVIS—Jan. 2, Manly Beach, Henry William Johnson, eldest son of the late Sydney Davis, aged 18 years.
DAVIES—Dec. 19 Strawberry Hill, John Davies, aged 71 years.
DEERING—Jan. 3, John Dawson, the beloved son of John W. Deering, Ashfield, aged 6 years.
DENNETT—Sept. 29, at the County Hospital, Helena, Arkansas, N. A., George Cornelious, aged 25 years 6 months, son of Y. and S. Dennett.
DOYLE—December 28, Sydney, Mr. James Doyle, a native of Dublin, in the 60th year of his age.
DOYLE—Dec. 23, Sydney, Mr. James Doyle, a native of Dublin, in the 60th year of his age.
DYER—Dec. 14, Redfern, Arthur Harry, only son of Henry and Lavinia J. Dyer, aged 12 months.
ELLIS—Dec. 31, Surry Hills, Elizabeth Devenish, widow of the late Knox Ellis, Esq., aged 42 years.
EVANS—Dec. 22, Esther, wife of George Evans, Manly Beach, aged 43.
EWENS—January 7, Forbes Road, Edward Farr Ewens, aged 43 years.
FERGUSON—Dec. 21, Alice Orpah, aged 14 days; also, on the 25th, Elizabeth Ruth, aged 18 days, the beloved children of John and Elizabeth Ferguson.
FLEAY—Dec. 23, Blackheath, London, John Goss Fleay, eldest son
FOWLER—January 10, Camperdown, Enoch, son of Mr. Enoch Fowler, aged 33 years.
FOX—Jan. 5, Woolloomooloo, Henry Nils, son of Robert and Mary A. Fox, aged 3 years and [illegible].
GAUDRY—Dec. 2, Picton, Elizabeth, the wife of George F. Gaudry, Esq., aged [illegible].
GILMAN—Dec. [illegible], Wagga Wagga, Arthur Hugh Mervyn, infant son of Arthur and Lily Gilman, aged 2 months.
GILLILAN—Dec. 29, Ballarat, Eric Oswald, the infant son of James Gillilan.
GLEESON—Jan. 7, Sydney, Charlotte, wife of Florance Gleeson, aged 60 years.
HAIGH—August 16, at Bradford, Yorkshire, England, Thomas Haigh, in his 80th year.
HALE—Dec. 19, Sydney, Hannah Eliza, child of Samuel John and Frances Hale, aged 1 year and 2 months.
HASTINGS—Dec. 13, Forest Lodge, William Henry, infant son of J. L. and F. E. Hastings, aged 3 months and 10 days.
HIGGINS—Dec. 21, Hawthorn, Melbourne, Mary, relict of the late J. J. Higgins, of Berrima, aged 69 years.
HILLEARD—Dec. 30, St. Peters, Cook's River Road, Anne, wife of William Hilleard, native of Tyrone, Ireland, aged 51 years.
HOLMES—January 1, Mr. James Holmes, aged 45 years; born at Castle Hacket, county Galway, Ireland.
JEANNERET—Jan. 5, at Hunter's Hill, John Louis, son of Henry Jeanneret, Esq., M.D., of Cheltenham, England, aged 26 years.
JOHNSON—Dec. 21, at Merriwa, Frederick George, only son of G. N. and Mary Johnson, aged 19 months.
JOHNSON—Dec. 19, Parramatta, George Henry Jeffreys Johnson, son of George M. and Emily J. Johnson.
JONES—Jan. 7, Balmain, Percy Henry, son of H. and P. Jones, collector, aged 3 years.
JOSKI—Dec. 16, Sydney, David Joski, native of Bromberg, Germany, aged 28 years.
KAVANAGH—Dec. 28, Edmund James, second son of William and Ellen Kavanagh, aged 3 years and 7 months.
KELLY—Dec. 29, Sydney, Jessie, wife of Captain Robert Kelly, aged 40 years.
KENNEDY—Dec. 3, Wilcannia, John, aged 8½ years, only son of the late John Kennedy, Esq.
KERR—Dec. 24, at Botany Road, Redfern, William Thomas, child of William Henry and Frances Kerr, aged 1 year 4 months.
LISTER—January 9, Strawberry Hill, John Lister, aged 43 years.
LYNCH—Dec. 27, Rockhampton, Lawrence Robert, son of John and Elizabeth Lynch, aged 1 years and 4 months.
MACNEVIN—January 6, Frederick, son of Thomas and Edith Ashworth MacNevin, aged 16 months.
MAGILL—Dec. 27, Brisbane, Queensland, Edith Maude Brisbane, child of M. B. and J. Magill.
MAGOVNEY—Dec. 18, Woolloomooloo, Thomas, eldest son of the late Thomas Magovney, aged 29 years.
MAHONEY—Dec. 30, Sydney, Mary Ann, wife of the late Patrick Mahoney, aged 70 years.
MAITLAND—Dec. 25, Sydney, Emily, daughter of Duncan and Emily Maitland, of Tumut, aged six months.
MALLOCH—Dec. 13, Sydney, Mary Louisa, wife of Alexander Malloch, in the 39th year of her age.
MARTIN—Dec. 26, Strawberry Hill, Robert Ferrara, son of Francis P. and E. Martin, aged 10 months and 10 days.
MARCHAND—Dec. 17, Tamworth, Isidore Henri Marchand, aged 47 years, eldest son of the late M. Isidore Marchand.
MARWOOD—Jan. 8, Hawthorne, Melbourne, Matthew Marwood, Esq., aged 42.
MATTHEWS—Dec 15, Sydney, Angelina Agnes, daughter of the late R. E. Matthews, Home Rule, near Mudgee, aged 21.
MAXWELL—Dec. 20, Waverley, Alexander Charles, son of A. H. and Eliza C. Maxwell.
MINELL—Glebe Point Road, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Richard and Sarah Amy Minell, aged 6 years 7 months.
MONGAN—Dec. 27, Darlington, Mr. Daniel Mongan, a native of Tyrone, Ireland, aged 43 years.
MORKILL—Dec. 17, Condobolin, Arthur Morkill, son of the late Thomas Morkill, of Rowley, near Leeds, Yorkshire, England.
MOUTON—January 8, Sydney, Johanna, infant daughter of William and Johanna Mouton, aged 7 months and 14 days.
MURRAY—Dec. 26, Neutral Bay, Maria, widow of the late Charles Knight Murray.
M'CUBBIN—Jan. 1, Gulgong, Mr. John M'Cubbin, aged 42 years, native of Dumfriesshire, Scotland.
M'EUEN—Nov. 14, Pembridge-square, London, Edith Mary, second daughter of D. F. M'Euen, Esq., aged 23 years.
M'GRATH—Dec. 27, Kingston, mother of Joseph M'Grath, and daughter of the late Samuel Howell, aged 56.
M'INROY—Dec. 22, Fortitude Valley, Mary Ann Gorman, wife of Alexander M'Inroy, aged 26 years.
M'LEOD—Jan. 1, Ultimo, Janet, daughter of the late Peter M'Leod, aged 10 months.
NATHAN—Nov. 3, Victoria Park, London, Moses Nathan, father of Samuel Nathan, of Sydney.
NEAL—Dec. 23, Kingston, Ada Elizabeth, aged 8 years and 8 months, daughter of James and Elizabeth Neal.
NEIL—Dec. 31, Newtown, Edward John, son of James and Elizabeth Neil, aged 2 years and 7 months.
O'CONNOR—Sydney, James O'Connor, aged 25 years, son of the late Mr. Peter O'Connor, Lisowen, Ireland.
OLDFIELD—Dec. 18, A. B. Oldfield, of 61, George-street, Sydney.
PAISLEY—Nov. 20, Robert Henry, eldest twin son of M. H. and Lydia Paisley, aged 7 years and a half.
PATERSON—Dec. 21, Paddington, Victoria Mabel Florence, daughter of Alfred and Emily Paterson, aged 3 months.
PATISON—Dec. 17, Parramatta, Mary, wife of A. L. Patison, aged 42 years.
PENNEY—Dec. 16, Liverpool, Benedict Penney, aged 83 years.
PIPER—Dec. 15, Warby, near Casallis, in the 64th year of his age, William Piper.
PYNE—Dec. 19, Manly, Mr. George Pyne, aged 56 years.
PEARSON—January 4, Surry Hills, Francis Matilda, daughter of James and Francis Pearson, aged 9 years.
REYNOLDS—December, Balmain, William, son of A. W. and Annie Reynolds, aged 22 years.
RICHARDS—January 9, St. Leonards, Ethel, infant daughter of T. W. and P. Richards, aged 11 months.
RIGG—Dec. 13, Sydney, Gaveston Stanley Westbrook, son of E. H. and G. S. Rigg, aged 6 months.
ROBERTSON—Dec. 24, at Sydney, Colin M'Ivor Robertson, second son of the late F. Robertson, Canada, North America.
ROSE—June 14, Kingston, Newtown, Elizabeth, aged 82 years, relict of the late Thomas B. Rose, Bristol.
RUTTER—Dec. 14, Redfern, Elma Eleanor, infant daughter of J. C. Rutter, aged 4 months.
RYDER—Dec. 15, Sydney, Bridget, relict of the late John Ryder, aged 57 years.
SEATH—Dec. 14, Parramatta, Mr. John Seath, sen., in the 77th year of his age.
SERVICE—Dec. 15, Woolloomooloo, Mr. Joseph Service, 30 years.
SHIRLEY—Jan. 5, Elizabeth, wife of William Shirley, aged 24 years.
SHELLEY—January 7, at Ash Island, Hunter River, Alice, daughter of William Shelley, aged 14 months.
SLY—January 8, Sydney, William Seaford, the only son of W. and E. Sly, of Degilbo Station, Queensland, aged 10 months.
SMITH—Dec. 19, Parramatta, Matthew Hector, only child of Matthew and Clara Smith, aged 8 months.
SMALL—Dec. 26, Glenmore Road, George Richmond Small, late of Paisley, Scotland, aged 27 years.
SNELL—Jan. 6, late of Petersham, Henry Snell, aged 58 years.
STENNETT—Dec. 21, Woodlands, Cobargo, Emily Ely, eldest daughter of Frederic Stennett.
STEWART—Dec. 25, Bathurst, Airlie Athol, infant daughter of J. H. Stewart, aged 16 months.
TAIT—Nov. 17, John, third son of the late William Tait, of Surry Hills, aged 35 years.
TARRANT—Dec. 11, Kiama, Frances, wife of Richard H. Tarrant, Dublin, aged 63 years.
TAYLOR—Jan 8, Balmain, Nina Pendrill Mary, daughter of Augustus Davis and Annie Taylor, aged 1 year and 4 months.
THORNTON—Dec. 22, at Newcastle, Fergus Thornton, formerly of Camperdown, Sydney, aged 26 years.
TIGHE—Dec. 19, Waratah, Amy, daughter of Atkinson A. P. Tighe, aged 12 months.
TORMAN—Dec. 31, Surry Hills, Anne, wife of Thomas Norman, in her 41st year.
UNDERWOOD—October 7, Strabane, county Tyrone, Ireland, Thomas Neilson Underwood.
URQUHART—Jan. 4, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. James Urquhart, aged 68.
WEBB—Dec. 25, Redfern, William Cooper Webb, for many years a resident of Goswell-street, London, aged 89.
WHYTE—Dec. 27, Meltham, Victoria, Charles James Whyte, Esq., aged 60.
WILLIAMS—Jan. 4, Redfern, wife of John Williams in her 49th year.
WILD—Oct. 9, at Rawal Pindi, India, Clara, wife of Lieut.-Colonel E. J. Wild, and daughter of T. Stubbs, Melbourne.
WRIGHT—Nov. 4, Sydney, Elizabeth, relict of the late James Wright, in her 78th year.
YATES—Dec. 16, Glen Innes, Arthur Yates, aged 43 years, late of Windsor, native of Stamford Hill, London.

Cooling, Refreshing, and Invigorating are the effects of Rowland's Kalydor on the face and hands of ladies, and all exposed to the scorching rays of the sun and heated particles of dust; it eradicates all sunburn, freckles, tan, &c. Rowland's Eukonia will be found by ladies to be the best toilet powder ever yet produced, giving to the complexion a blooming purity of transparent delicacy. Sold by all chemists, druggists, and at oil stores. Ask for Rowland's articles—Adv.

SHIPPING RETURNS.

A Return of Foreign-going Vessels, as shown by the Registers in the Shipping Master's Office, giving the number of such vessels and amount of tonnage, with the number of seamen and passengers arriving at and leaving this port during the year 1876.

Months	Number of Vessels.	Amount of tonnage.	Number of seamen.	Passengers, Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.
ARRIVALS.							
January	93	56,993	2,491	2,104	582	205	2,891
February	109	51,482	2,716	1,777	622	289	2,688
March	102	51 807	2,975	1,874	622	251	2,747
April	112	53,035	2,504	2,844	511	250	3,191
May	106	54,223	2,7 8	2,0 0	407	204	2,671
June	125	64,3.3	3 001	1,097	679	814	2,570
July	103	61,533	2,939	1,417	494	189	2,110
August	111	57,377	2,793	1,845	620	360	2,347
September	95	48,321	2,371	1,289	442	192	1,928
October	108	64,241	2,749	1,401	405	232	2,115
November	99	58,550	2,645	2,084	736	247	3,067
December	110	53 940	2,724	1,827	591	283	2,691
Totals in 1876 ...	1278	681,295	33,083	22,0?2	6690	3182	31,894
Totals in 1875 ...	1179	608,378	31,355	20,701	6141	2826	29,228
Increase in 1876 ...	99	62,922	1,728	1,701	549	356	2,666
DEPARTURES.							
January	92	64,447	2,597	1 140	414	158	1,712
February	89	57,154	2,791	1,541	511	178	2,230
March	95	55,924	3,071	1,642	438	209	2,289
April	88	44,95[illegible]	2,492	1,8 4	304	155	2,353
May	90	48,279	2,300	1,443	442	196	2,081
June	83	54,300	2,610	1,100	394	139	1,633
July	93	40,8 4	2,631	955	334	135	1,425
August	103	59,[illegible]53	2,839	1,055	816	130	1,551
September	75	41,855	2,[illegible]89	1 006	307	134	1,357
October	102	46,[illegible]0[illegible]	2,344	1,300	482	161	1,953
November	79	4[illegible],578	2,510	1,129	349	123	1,608
December	77	45,977	2,442	1,544	416	170	2,130
Totals in 1876 ...	1074	611,771	31,557	15,657	4841	1990	22,418
Totals in 1875 ...	1054	562 862	29,052	14,371	4391	1700	20,382
Increase in 1876 ...	20	48 909	2,505	1,286	450	100	1,936

Summary of the last five years—Arrivals and Departures of Passengers.

The Year.	No. of Passengers arrived.	No. of Passengers departed.	No. remaining.
1872	22,350	15,517	6,843
1873	22,732	16,972	5,760
1874	27,315	19,[illegible]91	8,124
1875	29,228	20,5[illegible]2	8,646
1876	31,894	22,418	9,476

Referring to the Returns of the last five years it will be perceived that there has been a continued excess in the number of arrivals over departures of passengers (of [illegible] [illegible] annually accumulating.

N.B.—These returns are exclusive of ships of war, and other vessels employed coastwise.

WM. EDGAR SHORTER.
Shipping Master's Department,
Government, Sydney, N.S.W., January 8, 1877.

Table showing the average rate of Monthly Wages paid to able seamen in the Government Shipping Office at the port of Sydney during the year 1876.

	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.
Great Britain and Europe direct ...	£5 0 0	£4 10 0	£4 10 0
India or China and home ...	5 0 0	4 0 0	4 10 0
India or China and back ...	5 0 0	4 0 0	4 10 0
West Coast of America and home ...	5 0 0	4 0 0	4 10 0
West Coast of America and back ...	None.	None.	None.
Island Trade and back:			
Per month	5 0 0	4 0 0	4 10 0
Per lay	None.	None.	None.
Intercolonial Trade and Coasters:			
Sailing vessels	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
Steamers	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0
Steamships to India and back ...	None.	None.	None.
Whaling trade (colonial) ...	140th lay.	None.	None.
Ditto (foreign)	None.	None.	None.

	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Great Britain and Europe direct ...	4 10 0	4 10 0	4 10 0
India or China and home ...	None.	4 10 0	4 10 0
India or China and back ...	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
West Coast of America and home ...	5 0 0	None.	4 0 0
West Coast of America and back ...	None.	None.	None.
Island Trade and back:			
Per month	4 10 0	4 10 0	4 10 0
Per lay	None.	None.	None.
Intercolonial Trade and Coasters:			
Sailing vessels	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
Steamers	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0
Steamships to India and back ...	None.	None.	None.
Whaling trade (colonial) ...	None.	None.	None.
Ditto (foreign)	None.	None.	None.

Intercolonial Steamships:
Mates, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd respectively, £14, £9, £7.
Engineers, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd respectively, £20, £16, £13.
Firemen, £9; trimmers, £7.

The wages generally have been unsteady and fluctuating during the last month, but the above statement shows a fair average.

W. E. Shorter, S.M.

MAITLAND.

[From our Correspondent.]

The weather is sultry and oppressive, but vegetation is looking well in consequence of the showers we have been visited with.

At the usual meeting of the Borough Council, Alderman Griffiths moved,—"1. That with a view of promoting joint action in the district, to obtain the opinion of the hydraulic engineer now in the colony, respecting the possibility and manner of mitigating the disastrous effects of the floods in the Hunter, a conference of delegates from the Borough Councils of East and West Maitland, Morpeth, Singleton, and Muswellbrook, be held at West Maitland, and that the Mayor and the mover be delegates from this Council. 2. That the Council's named, be invited to send two delegates each to the proposed conference." These resolutions were seconded by Alderman Pritchard, and carried unanimously.

On Monday morning Mr. R. Hyndes had just taken his seat in his buggy when the reins were caught by the horse's tail, which made him restive, and eventually unmanageable, he bolted down High-street and broke one of the shafts and other parts of the buggy; Mr. Hyndes then jumped out—the horse continued his career, but was eventually caught uninjured except a few scratches.

On Monday a race of 40 yards took place in Devonshire-street, between R. Stephen and E. F. Watson, for £2 aside—the latter is in training for his race with Hewitt on Saturday next. They both got away well together, but Stephen pressed Watson to the crowd of people and was carried on by Watson. The judge declared it a tie. Some say that Stephen's elbow touched the tape first, others that Watson's breast touched it first. Great excitement ensued, and very coarse and violent language freely indulged in. The result is that some police court proceedings are pending.

At a meeting of the Hunter River Agricultural and Horticultural Association, the committee has decided to obtain the services of Mr. John Gelding, secretary to the Horticultural Society in Sydney, to name the different kinds of fruit exhibited, and some ladies were nominated to act as judges of cut flowers.

January 10.

Mortality of Children.—At the instance of Mr. W. H. Suttor, a return has been prepared showing the number of children who have died under the age of five years in Sydney, suburbs, and country districts of the colony of New South Wales, in each quarter of each of the five years previous to December, 1875, with classification of diseases causing such death—also percentage of deaths under five years to total deaths; and of deaths under five years to population. The totals for each year are as follows:—1871: Sydney, deaths from zymotic disease, 199; constitutional, 52; local, 289; developmental, 184; violence, 19; total, 743; percentage of deaths under 5 years to population, 0.93. Suburbs: Zymotic diseases, 148; constitutional, 29; local, 180; developmental, 120; violence, 10: total 487: percentage of deaths under 5 years, to population 0·88. Country districts: Zymotic, 387; constitutional, 54; local, 548; developmental, 405; violence, 81: total, 1475; percentage of deaths under 5 years to population, 0·39. 1872:—Sydney: zymotic, 261; constitutional, 62; local, 295; developmental, 189; violence, 8: total, 815; percentage of deaths under 5 years to population, 1·02. Suburbs: Zymotic, 149; constitutional, 53; local, 157; developmental, 140; violence, 4; total, 503; percentage of deaths under 5 years to population, 0·79. Country districts: Zymotic, 514; constitutional, 107; local, 667; developmental 507; violence, 90: total, 1885; percentage of deaths under 5 years to population, 0·48. 1873: Sydney, zymotic, 200; constitutional, 46; local, 276; developmental, 180; violence, 18; total, 719; percentage of deaths under 5 years to population, 0·86. Suburbs: zymotic, 118; constitutional, 31; local, 180; developmental, 159; violence, 16: total, 510; percentage of deaths under 5 years to the population, 0·77. Country districts: Zymotic, 390; constitutional, 100; local, 641; developmental, 484; violence, 80; total, 1695; percentage of deaths under 5 years to population, 0·42. 1874:—Sydney: Zymotic, 310; constitutional, 72; local, 309; developmental, 226; violence, 11: total, 929; unspecified, 1; percentage of deaths under 5 years to population, 1·07. Suburbs: Zymotic, 225; constitutional, 47; local, 225; developmental, 162; violence, 12; unspecified, 1: total, 672; percentage of deaths under 5 years to population, 0·98. Country Districts: Zymotic, 645; constitutional, 109; local, 806; developmental, 520; violence, 87: total, 2167; percentage of deaths under 5 years to population, 0·52. 1875:—Sydney: Zymotic, 522; constitutional, 91; local, 355; developmental, 279; violence, 15; unspecified, 2: total, 1264; percentage of deaths under 5 years to population, 1·40. Suburbs: Zymotic, 350; constitutional, 58; local, 268; development, 230; violence, 7; total, 913; percentage of deaths under 5 years to population, 1·28. Country districts: Zymotic, 1097; constitutional, 149; local, 856; developmental, 593; violence, 82; unspecified, 4; percentage of deaths under 5 years to population, 0·64.

OUR LETTER FROM ROME.

NOVEMBER 23.

THE great Cardinal Secretary of State, Antonelli is dead. He passed away at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 6th instant. Only two days before he had given audience to the Baron de Baude, the new French Ambassador accredited to the Vatican. Although it was known that he was suffering severely from gout, and that his malady had reached an acute stage, no one anticipated that his end was so near, and the news of his death fell on the city like a thunderbolt. It was election time, and party spirit was running to great heights, but no one thought more of the pretensions or merits of rival candidates; the life and doings of the man who has played one of the most important parts in the history, both of Italy and of the Roman Catholic Church during the last thirty years, became the sole subject of conversation. It is true that his career virtually ended when the Italians entered Rome and the temporal power fell; when he ceased to be a Secretary of State except by courtesy; when he became a name instead of a power; but it was a name so intimately associated with that of Pius IX. from almost the day when he ascended the Papal throne, that to hear of the death of the man who bore it, sounded like a warning that the end of the longest of the Pontificates had at last commenced.

Endowed with extraordinary force of will and indomitable energy, Cardinal Antonelli would not give in to the painful malady through which he endured tortures. When other men would have taken to their beds, he dressed as usual, and seated in his arm chair received the members of the Diplomatic Corps. Even during the heat of last summer he suffered from cold, and yet, rolled up in flannel, and with the pallor of death on his face, but a smile on his colourless lips, he sat calmly discussing the affairs of Europe and of the Church, with the representatives of the foreign Powers. It was his custom, and in fact part of the official routine, for him to visit the Pope each morning for the transaction of business. I may mention that his apartment in the Vatican was immediately above the suite of rooms occupied by his Holiness. These daily visits he would not discontinue. On the morning of the 5th he went to the Pope as usual, insisting on walking down the stairs, and while busy with him was suddenly seized with so violent an attack of his malady in the chest, that he had to be carried in a fainting state back to his own apartment. The Pope, greatly alarmed, sent off at once for his own physician and surgeon, Drs. Pelagalli and Ceccarelli, who after holding a consultation, informed the Cardinal that his end was approaching. At first he would not believe them; he had refused all along to recognise the gravity of his case; but the doctors in the meantime had communicated with the Pope, and told him the Cardinal had not forty-eight hours to live. On hearing this, Pius IX. ordered his chair, and had himself carried up to the Cardinal, who, on seeing his Holiness enter his room, became convinced of the truth. It is said that he threw himself at the Pope's feet, imploring his pardon for all errors he might have committed during his long administration of the affairs of the Church, as well as his final absolution and blessing. The Pope listened to his last confession, and absolved him *in articulo mortis*. Later the Pope visited him again, but he was then delirious. At 5 the next morning he had breathed his last.

Giacomo Antonelli, born at Tonnino on the 2nd of April, 1806, was educated in the Academy of Noble Ecclesiastics in Rome; the institution, where those young men were trained, who, nominally entering the Church, and taking the vows, were destined to fill the Diplomatic, Judicial, Fiscal, and other civil offices of the Pontifical States. His abilities were soon recognised by Gregory XVI., who raised him to the prelature and appointed him Assessor of the Superior Criminal Court. After having filled that post for a short time he was sent as Papal delegate—an office equivalent to chief police magistrate—to Orvieto and thence first to Viterbo, and afterwards to Macerata. In 1841 he was named Under-Secretary of State of the Interior, and in 1845 Treasurer-General of the Apostolic Chamber. When Pius IX. succeeded to the Papal throne, and was occupied with those reforms which brought him the applause of Europe, Antonelli, who appeared to be one of the most liberal among the prelates, was elevated by him to the rank of Cardinal, and made Minister of Finance in the first Council of Ministers created on the 14th June, 1847. In November of the same year he was made President of the Council of State, and when, on the 14th March, 1848, Pius IX. granted the Constitution, Antonelli formed part of the first Liberal Cabinet. Then followed that rapid train of events into the consideration of which it would not be practicable to enter now, nor regarding which, possibly, can any satisfactory explanation be given until future historians are permitted to examine and publish State archives now carefully hidden. On the one hand the expectations of the people became exaggerated: on the other the Pope took alarm, hesitated, and began to draw back from what he had commenced. The agents of the Austrian and other Governments, displeased at the liberal concessions made by the Pope, worked unremittingly to destroy what he had accomplished by urgent counsels against the Liberals, and by secretly inciting the Liberals to greater excesses in order to prove the wisdom of their advice. In November, 1848, Pellegrino Rossi, the Pope's constitutional Prime Minister, was assassinated as he was entering the Chamber of Deputies, and no one knows to this day who struck the blow. Those who looked with disfavour on the new state of things said it was done by the ultra-Liberals, in whose opinion Rossi's policy was not sufficiently advanced; while the Liberals assert that the deed was done by an Austrian agent to throw odium on the Liberal cause. Whichever way it was, the crisis soon followed which led to the flight of the Pope, and the proclamation of the Roman Republic. Among the first to join Pius IX. at Gaeta was Antonelli, who was then invested with the office of Cardinal Secretary of State, which he continued to hold from that time until the day of his death. One of his first acts in that capacity was the drawing up of the famous circular addressed to the Ministers of State of Austria, France, Spain, and the two Sicilies calling for the intervention of the Catholic Powers for the restoration of the Pope to his temporal dominions. The result of that appeal was the siege of Rome by the French, the downfall of the Roman Republic, and the return of Pius IX. on the 12th April, 1850.

Then commenced that system of policy which led to the final withdrawal of the temporal power. The unyielding, uncompromising answer—*Non possumus* was henceforth made by the Vatican. It seems impossible that Antonelli could have been totally blind to the consequences patent to all the world. Again and again the Pope had opportunities which would have enabled him to avert the catastrophe and save the greater part of his dominions, without the slightest prejudice to his spiritual rule, but the same answer was always given. How far Antonelli was responsible for this who can tell, or how far he is to be blamed for the dogma of the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin, and that of the Infallibility, with the fatal Syllabus, which if they did not positively hurry on the ruin, deprived the Papacy of the sympathy and the support from any civil power; above all of which, the Pope has placed himself in civil, as well as in spiritual, matters. Working within that inscrutable circle called the Vatican, where so many powerful and unseen influences are at work, he may often have urged a different policy from what, when decided upon, he was bound to carry out as if emanating from himself. On his shoulders is laid the blame of that course of action, which lost Rome to the Papacy, but with what degree of justice it is not likely the present generation will ever know. Few men have had a greater number of enthusiastic admirers and of uncompromising enemies; few have been so plentifully bespattered with dirt. That is one of the penalties every public man who has attained to greatness has more or less had to suffer, and particularly when, like Antonelli, he has followed a lay career, under an ecclesiastical disguise, forced upon him. It is not in my power to undertake to say that all the gossip which in times past used to be so plentifully circulated about Antonelli, was entirely without foundation; but whatever may have been his failings, they must be blamed to the system, rather than to the man. He lived at a time, now gone by, when every career was closed against the men of the Pontifical States, unless they assumed the ecclesiastical habit. They might certainly,—if they have talent in these directions,—become artists, musicians, or men of science, but those who desire to distinguish themselves in diplomatic, judicial, political, or administrative matters, were compelled nominally to enter the Church and take the vows, for to none but ecclesiastics were those walks open. In fact, men of talent had to find distinction through the Church, or sink into absolute nothingness. It is not then, to be wondered at, if men who have "no vocation," rebelled against the vows they had been obliged to accept, and disdaining the spiritual tyranny which enforced them, broke them without scruple. This was one of the gravest evils involved in a priestly temporal government. Antonelli, like hundreds of others, did not enter the church; in which he never became more than a deacon, to fill the office of a minister of the gospel, but to become the political Minister of State of an Ecclesiastico-temporal Government. He gained his red hat through his distinction in diplomacy, as Cardinals Matteucci and Randi did for their skill as Chiefs of Police, or Pacca for his adroitness in the courtly etiquette of the Vatican Palace.

For some days after Antonelli's death, there was a good deal of discussion as to who would be appointed as his successor. Several Cardinals were named, and among others Cardinal Franchi. Possibly he would have accepted the office, but the Cardinal Secretary of State is considered as disqualified for election to the Pontifical throne; and to that elevated dignity, it is believed, Franchi aspires. The Pope's choice has finally fallen on Cardinal Simeoni, Apostolic Nuncio to the Spanish Court. He came favourably under the notice of His Holines some years ago, through being employed at the Vatican in drawing up Latin briefs and letters. He was a protege of Cardinal Franchi's, whose ambitious views may have had something to do with his appointment; and again, he is well versed in all matters connected with the East, and therefore, perhaps, the best able to fill the office of Pontifical Secretary of State at this time, when the anxious attention of all Europe is concentrated upon Turkey. I sent you a brief notice of Simeoni when he was raised to the rank of Cardinal last year.

While people were still asking each other, "Have you heard of the Cardinal's death?" the news reached us that the Angel had struck the Quirinal as well as the Vatican,—the family of the head of the State, at the same time with that of the head of the Church, though in a very different person. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 4th, Maria Victoria, Duchess of Aosta, the wife of Prince Amedeo, second son of Victor Emmanuel, and ex-King of Spain, expired at San Remo in the arms of her husband, in the 29th year of her age. The news of her death caused scarcely less sensation than that of Antonelli's, for she was greatly beloved by the Italian people; and, from what we now learn from letters from Spain, by the Spanish people also, who soon began to discover the worth of the good Queen they had lost. The Italian papers with one accord announced her death as a cause of mourning, not only for the house of Savoy, but for all Italy. This young Princess was the only child of the Prince della Cisterna, and his wife Countess Louise de Merode, and was one of the greatest heiresses in Europe. She was married at the age of nineteen to Prince Amadeo, Duke of Aosta, and, according to the old superstition about "marriages in May, early decay," her whole life since has been but a series of blighted hopes, as far as her public history is concerned; although in her husband and children, she seems to have enjoyed the happiness most prized by good women.

Immediately on her marriage, the anger of the clerical party in Italy, to which her mother's family belonged, showed itself against her by unseemly suggestions, working upon the superstitions of the vulgar, to induce them to believe that she had the "evil eye." Prince Amadeo took her to Naples on their wedding tour, and the steamer in which they sailed, having afterwards been shipwrecked, it was said by the Neapolitans, that she had the *jettatura*. For three or four years afterwards, the Royal pair lived quietly and happily in comparative privacy. The Duchess had two little sons, the second coming into the world just at the moment when the Crown of Spain was offered to her husband. Her confinement prevented her accompanying the Duke to Spain, and her recovery was so slow it began to be whispered in Italy that the Princess Maria Victoria was in dread of incurring Papal excommunication by joining her husband in accepting the constitutional sovereignty of Spain. So much was said that at last the testimony of her physicians as to her really delicate health was published in all the newspapers of the Peninsula. Nearly three months elapsed before she was sufficiently strong to take the journey. She travelled, with her two little boys, by sea to Barcelona, where she was received by King Amadeo, and conducted to Madrid, to share a Crown which to her was one of thorns. During the brief Royalty, Maria Victoria occupied herself in founding charitable institutions and in relieving the wants of the poor. She was in the carriage with Amadeo when his life was attempted, and displayed a courage worthy of a Queen. When Amadeo found that he had no choice between civil war and abdication, and decided on the latter, Maria Victoria had just given birth to their third and youngest son, and on their hurried departure from the Palace at Madrid she was carried downstairs by her Royal husband. Since that event the Duke and Duchess of Aosta lived in retirement in Piedmont, far from the Italian Court. Her health gradually became precarious, and they spent the last two winters at San Remo, on the sunny Mediterranean shore, the mild climate of which seemed to alleviate her disease. But during last summer consumption advanced rapidly, and although the Royal pair once more proceeded to San Remo at the end of October, there were but faint hopes that the Duchess would survive the autumn. On the evening of the 6th she was taken suddenly worse, and breathed her last the next morning, after taking an affectionate farewell of her husband and children, and, with her last words, imploring that her funeral should be private, that there should be no lying-in-state, and no display of Royal honours.

She received the last consolations of the Roman Catholic Church, and her body, attended by the Duke of Aosta and their two elder children, was laid in the Royal burying place of the House of Savoy, at La Superga, a mountain above Turin, on the summit of which stands a handsome church, built over the Royal vaults, which are spacious subterranean chambers lighted from windows above.

In former letters I have described the state of political parties in Italy—the causes which led to the downfall of the Minghetti Administration on the 18th of last March, and the reasons for the still greater majority gained by the Depretis Government on the 27th of June. Notwithstanding, however, that the voice of the Chamber was with them, the new Ministers did not feel that their position was sufficiently sure, or, at any rate so sure as it might be made. They had come into office through the united votes of their own party in the House, those of the Centre, which were sometimes given one way and sometimes another, and those of some of the Right headed by Signor Peruzzi and Baron Ricasoli, who broke off from their own party for the reasons I have already given you. But though Signor Depretis had no cause to doubt the loyalty of his new allies, he felt that the supporters whose votes he could command were still in a minority, and was persuaded that an appeal to the country would establish his Government upon a solid basis. Some thought this experiment unwise, but he determined to make it, and the Chambers were dissolved accordingly. On the 5th instant the new elections were commenced and were concluded on the 12th, with a majority for the Ministers, so overpowering, that the supporters of the late Administration, now the Opposition, are reduced to the insignificant minority of less than one-fifth of the whole House. A fuller expression of public opinion in favour of the change, to bring about which so many old supporters of the Right gave their votes last March, could scarcely have been called forth. 432 supporters of the Government have been returned against 86 of the Opposition. Six of the great cities returned Ministerial candidates exclusively:—Rome, 5 members; Naples, 12; Palermo, 4; Genoa, 3; Leghorn, 2; and Messina, 2. Milan returned 3 for the the Government and 2 for the Opposition; Venice, 2 for the Government and 1 for the Opposition; Bologna, 1 on each side; Turin, 3 for the Government and 1 for the Opposition. Florence divided her four members equally. One hundred and six of those returned are new men, many of them young men, who have never sat in Parliament before. The Government majority, however, includes no fewer than 50 Republicans and other ultra-Liberals. This is rather a large contingent, and will constitute a source of embarrassment. At the same time the Ministers are now so powerful, that fifty malcontents, which these men are likely to become, will, at least for the present, not matter much. One very significant result of the elections was the great number of distinguished men belonging to the Right who lost their seats. Among those I may mention Visconti Venosta, who was Minister of Foreign Affairs in the late Government, and under four preceding Administrations; Spaventa, who was Minister of Public Works; Bonghi, who was Minister of Public Instruction: St. Bon, Minister of Marine; and Gerra, Secretary General of the Interior,—all of the late Government. Broglio, who was Minister of Public Instruction in the Menabrea Administration; Massari, Secretary of the last Chamber; Dina, editor of the *Opinione*, the organ of the Right; Prince Teano, and a number of other scarcely less prominent men.

On Monday last, the King opened the new Parliament in person, and delivered the customary speech from the throne. Unfortunately the day was wet—the first wet opening of Parliament since the Chambers were removed to Rome—but, nevertheless, the streets were densely crowded, and the King was saluted with more than usual enthusiasm as he passed. Royal speeches are generally most remarkable for what they do not contain; but, as a matter of course, a new party coming into office for the first time could not afford to make his Majesty the mouthpiece for expressing what would be little more than a series of platitudes. Newly reconfirmed in power by such a majority, and having aspired to office in order—as they say—to redress the abuses of preceding administrations, it was necessary that the King's words should afford, at least, a fair indication of what the Government intends to do, and consequently it gave a sufficiently long list of important measures to be brought forward. It announced, first, a bill for the reform of the more onerous taxes, and especially the Income Tax, and the tax on grinding corn. These taxes cannot be done away with for the present, but they are to be more equitably distributed, and are to be collected in a less inhuman manner. The late administration had one object in view, the attainment of a financial equilibrium, to which all others were more or less sacrificed. To achieve this, doubtless, most important end, it was necessary to levy tax upon tax. This was bad enough in itself, but in addition these taxes were collected with a degree of rigour so reckless as to create a deep and wide-spread discontent. The income-tax, for instance, has been levied upon the poor workman, as well as upon the rich proprietor. The Government agents assess the amount to be paid, and when the unfortunate mechanic, who through having been out of work has been unable to provide the money, his tools have been taken in execution, and sold for a few pence. Of cases of this kind there have been thousands. When, therefore, the King spoke of the law to be brought forward for the reform of this shortsighted, impolitic, if not tyrannic policy, the Chamber re-echoed with applause. At the same time, while the endeavour for the equilibrium is to be steadily persevered in, his Majesty threw out hopes that measures might be possible for removing the burden of a forced paper currency. As regarded ecclesiastical matters, he announced a bill which will probably be the most important of the session. "It remains for us," he said on this point, "to face a problem hitherto unattempted. The liberty conceded to the Church in our kingdom is far greater than it enjoys in any other Catholic State; but it cannot be applied in a manner to offend against public liberty, or to infringe upon the national sovereignty. My Government will present for your examination, 'provisions which are necessary to give efficacy to the reserves, and the conditions, indicated in the law which sanctioned the Ecclesiastical franchise.' One portion of the bill will be framed to complete the 18th article of the Papal guarantees. That article simply provides that laws shall be made at some future time for the 'conservation and administration of the Ecclesiastical property of the kingdom.' This administration it is now intended shall be confided to the laity. The law will also provide for securing the liberty and improving the condition of the inferior clergy."

Regarding the foreign policy, his Majesty only spoke as follows:—"It has been framed that threatening events might distract us from our provident intentions, but the perfectly amicable relations we have always maintained with all foreign States, enable us to trust that those counsels of moderation will prevail, in which my Government has given most efficacious concurrence; faithful to all the undertakings she has assumed, Italy will never forget that in taking her place among the great Powers, she has accepted a mission of progress and civilization."

Among other matters to have been laid before Parliament was the agreement in process of completion between the Government and a great company, for the working of the railways purchased by the State, but, unfortunately, to-day's telegrams from the north of Italy bring intelligence of the death of the Duke of Galliera, who had undertaken the formation of the company in question, and to which, in addition to his invaluable personal co-operation, he would have given the efficient impulse of a financial participation on his individual part alone of 40,000,000 francs. The Duke of Galliera was one of those great financiers—like the Medicis of Florence, the Chegis of Raphael's days in Rome, who threw a complete dinner service of plate into the Tiber after he had feasted the Pope, and the Tortonias of our own time—for which Italy has always been so celebrated. He had amassed a colossal fortune of more than 200,000,000 of francs, a year or more ago he gave the princely sum of 20,000,000 francs to the city of Genoa to enable the municipality to carry out the works requisite for the improvement of the port. He had promised to assist the municipality of Rome with a large sum towards the sum necessary for improving the Tiber, with a view to prevent future inundations, and, as I have said, he had undertaken to throw 40,000,000 into the new company for working the railways. At such a juncture his death is of course a most serious loss to the country, and has brought the Government arrangements regarding the railways to a dead stop.

Among the vivid sensations we have had this month has been one of the most audacious feats of brigandage heard of for some years. Among other English houses of business established in Sicily is that of Gardiner and Rose, of Palermo. They are bankers and sulphur mine workers, and own extensive mines near Lercara, situated in the middle of the Solame. On the 4th instant, Mr. John Rose, the managing partner, accompanied by his brother, Mr. George Rose, their cashier, and one of the clerks, started by train for Lercara. At the Lercara station they found waiting for them, in accordance with orders sent by post the preceding day, a mounted groom with two horses for Mr. John Forester Rose and the clerk, while Mr. George Rose was to follow in a carriage with the cashier. As a matter of course the party on horseback got in advance of the carriage, and when at about a quarter of an hour's distance from the station, they were stopped by what appeared to be some country gentlemen well mounted, but who in reality were the famous brigand chief Leone and three of his band. For the sake of brevity, I may state that Leone had obtained information of the Rose's intended visit, and laid his plans for capturing one, or both, with a view to a heavy ransom. "What's your name?" demanded Leone. "My name's Rose," was the reply. "You're my man, then," and without a moment's delay, Mr. Rose, his clerk, and the grooms were made to dismount and mount again on some sorry beasts already provided, to prevent their giving their captors the slip, and making good running for an escape. John Rose, knowing that the carriage, in company with which had started three other carriages, full of people, could not be far behind, did all he could to delay, and at last, leaving the wheels, as they were ascending an incline, threw himself suddenly over the crupper, and rushing down the hill, called out for succour to his brother and the people in the carriages which had just come in sight. But Leone was not going to let his fugitive escape quite so easily. Covering him with his rifle, he called out to those in the carriages, that if they moved a finger he would shoot him dead, and then, still keeping his gun bent upon his man, quietly advanced toward him—"We've got 30,000 francs here in the carriage," cried George Rose—it was the money they were taking down for the coming month's expenses—"Let my brother go, and it is yours!" "Not a bit of it," replied Leon, "I want a very different ransom from that," and thus, treating the offer made with the utmost disdain, coolly carried off his prize in face of them all, notwithstanding that they were eighteen in number, and some armed with revolvers. I need scarcely tell you the affair has created the greatest excitement, and the most serious apprehensions have been felt for Mr. Rose's safety, for there was the danger that if the Government took too energetic a line of procedure, the brigands—as has occurred before in similar cases—would in their rage and disappointment kill him. The Government, however, made up their minds that the time for half measures had passed. If Mr. Rose was killed, they would deeply deplore it, but they were determined to relax nothing which could tend to the capture of the delinquents. It was time to show that the authorities would not permit their action to be paralysed by the fear of what the brigands might do to the man taken. Orders were immediately telegraphed by the Minister of the Interior that if Leone, his band, and his prisoner were not taken within eight days, every officer of the mounted police in the whole of the district would be degraded. We have all been waiting in fear and trembling. Three days ago there came an urgent message from Rose's relations to the Minister, begging him to relax the severe *cordon* which was gradually being tightened around the brigands, for they were in despair at what the consequences might be. The Minister was deeply grieved, but he could not help it; he could not yield an inch. We had all given up Rose for lost, when to-night's telegrams bring us the satisfactory intelligence that he has been liberated. For once the brigands have found their master.

OUR MELBOURNE LETTER.

MONDAY, JANUARY 8.

THE past week has been characterised by a perfect dearth of incidents which could interest readers in another colony. Politics are quiescent, as might be expected at the close of the holidays, and with most people it is matter for congratulation that it is so, for the work of legislation cannot be dissociated in the public mind from party warfare and political strife. The present truce is therefore a temporary relief. We are about to improve the conveniences for carrying on the work of making laws for the people, and it is to be regretted that we have no mechanical process for ensuring a corresponding improvement in the mode of conducting the business of law-making.

Tenders were accepted a day or two ago for the first portion of the alterations proposed to be made in our Parliament buildings. A sub-committee of both Houses was appointed before the close of the session, and to save time they had tenders invited for certain works, as per schedule, but this gives no reliable datum as to the probable outlay. The tender accepted specifies work up to nearly thirteen thousand pounds, but the sub-committee have not yet determined upon the actual details, the execution of which may cost twice or thrice that sum. The committee seem to have resolved upon carrying out the original design and elevation of the Parliament buildings with some slight modifications, and the estimated cost of tinkering the present unfinished structure is £190,000. This, upon the face of it, is a very foolish idea, for the above sum would suffice to build a magnificent pile for our Parliament sufficient for many generations yet to come, and which would give members proper light and ventilation, which it seems impossible to obtain with our present Chambers, to say nothing of the dark ill arranged committee rooms and lobbies, the miserable passages and narrow staircases, which in a permanent building will only be permanent nuisances. The Council Chamber is rich in ornamentation, and for the present Council is not unsuitable, but the Assembly Chamber and its accessories are execrable.

Our Parliament, although virtually defunct, does not actually expire until May next, unless in the meantime dissolved by proclamation of the Governor. It has been assumed that the general election would take place about March or April, in order that Parliament might meet in May, but it is now said that there will be no election until May, and that the Houses will not meet until June. It may be safely assumed that the proclamation which dissolves the Assembly will not appear until the latest moment necessary for providing the machinery for the new election, for the Ministers must be loyal to their supporters, and continue their pay up to the latest possible hour—and to this the Opposition are not likely to object for their own sakes.

The revenue returns for the past quarter have been published. They are tolerably satisfactory, though not absolutely so. The Treasurer's estimate of the gross returns for the year ending June next was £4,385,000, and the receipts for the first half of that period have amounted to a trifle over the moiety of the whole. The third and fourth quarters, however, seldom yield so much as the first and second, and as the present returns include a large excess over the estimate from the sale of Crown lands, we can scarcely hope to meet the expenditure for the year unless by means of judicious savings, which, however, a Treasurer like Sir James M'Culloch can generally effect.

The clergy and officials of the Church of England are in a flutter over the arrival of the new Bishop of Melbourne, who was a passenger by the mail steamer. The Bishop and Mrs. Moorhouse are for the present the guests of Sir George Bowen at Government House. Owing to the inopportune hour of the Bishop's arrival—5 o'clock on Sunday morning—the first reception given him was a very quiet and informal one, but there will be a series of public doings during the next week. Dr. Moorhouse is evidently a man who will make many friends. He won golden opinions amongst the passengers on board the mail steamer, not only by his preaching but by his manly openheartedness and all that was characteristic of the true English gentleman. Mrs. Moorhouse had but indifferent health during the voyage.

A slight sensation has been occasioned by an article in our Melbourne *Review* for January from the pen of Mr. J. J. Casey, the late Minister for Lands. Mr. Casey paid a visit to South Australia in October last, and it was quite natural, after a rather lengthened administration by him of our Land Act, that he should take observations of the working of the land laws in the neighbouring colony. The results of these observations and his deductions from them he has embodied in the article in question. The vast disparity between the quantity of wheat annually raised in South Australia and that which is grown in Victoria is the text from which he discourses. In 1875, Victoria, with its population of 820,000, cultivated 321,401 acres of wheat, which yielded 4,978,914 bushels; but South Australia, with its population of 210,442, cultivated 893,320 acres of wheat, which yielded 10,739,834 bushels. With our more productive soil, therefore, we raised in proportion to the population only about a ton per head of the quantity of wheat raised in South Australia. Mr. Casey discusses the remedy for this state of things, and he arrives at the conclusion that it is "taxation." His argument is that the "unearned increment" in the value of the land should be made to bear a special burden of taxation, and, moreover, that the State should assert its right to determine the uses to which land should be applied. He quotes a number of old English Acts which were framed for the purpose of promoting tillage and preventing depopulation by turning tillage into pasture, and he gives some old judgments in proof of the fact that this was an offence punishable at common law, and that severe penalties have been inflicted on account of it. The deduction which Mr. Casey makes from these quotations is, that "the Legislature would be abandoning one of its principal duties if it abstained from applying a remedy to such a state of things. If it be lawful (he contends) and laudable to import immigrants, so as to increase our population, how can it be iniquitous to alter the laws that permit, and indeed encourage, depopulation?"

Mr. Casey, however, as well as the other advocates of a heavy tax on the "unearned increment" of land, appear to ignore the obvious injustice to the present landowners of establishing a new condition of tenure which shall be made retrospective. The purchaser of an estate in land, which land has been alienated by the State under certain conditions, makes his investment upon a calculation of certain returns upon the capital invested. A special tax, of say 10 per cent upon this particular investment, means the diminution by 10 per cent. of the capital value, so that a property for which the present owner may have paid ten thousand pounds last year will, in consequence of this tax, realise only £9000 next year. The present owner, therefore, who, having paid the current market value, has never benefited by the unearned increment, pays the tax for all time out of his capital, and the future successive owners go virtually free. If the argument of the "bursting up" party is good for anything, and the claim of Professor Pearson, that the large estates should yield £500,000 annually to the exchequer, is tenable (unless other descriptions of realised wealth are taxed in the same proportion), it means that ten millions sterling shall be taken at once off the value of these estates in the aggregate. The future purchasers would buy of course at the diminished values, and hence the existing owners alone would bear the whole of this tax for the future as well as the present. If the State shall determine that all land alienated from the present time shall be liable to special taxation no injustice will be thereby done to anybody, but it would be obviously unjust by one act of the Legislature to reduce by ten millions the present market value of one description of property. Mr. Casey should also see that it is not a logical deduction from his facts that because South Australia of her own free choice and without any compulsion whatever cultivates ten times the quantity of wheat land per head of the population that we do, Victoria should therefore be put under penal laws for the purpose of compelling her to do what the other colony finds it to be her interest to do without compulsion.

It seems surpassing strange that a city of such dimensions as Melbourne should have grown up (especially with the rapidity which has marked its progress during the last twenty-five years) leaving the question undecided of the existence or non existence within the colony of a suitable freestone for building purposes. We have an abundance of the trap-rock or "bluestone," which is suitable for gaols, churches, wholesale stores, &c., but the few samples of Victorian freestone, which are to be found either as facings or walls, are not of that substantial and durable character which can satisfy our requirements for either public or private buildings. We have sent to Tasmania and to New Zealand for some of our building stones; but, although the structures of which these are composed are better-looking than the masses of bluestone, or the more artificial designs in stucco and cement, they do not inspire perfect confidence in their durability. The principal public buildings which we have been erecting of late—notably the Government House and the new public offices—have been built of brick, with stuccoed fronts, as the most reliable style of building with regard to sightliness; but Parliament revolted against the further extension of this artificial and imitative style which the Public Works department had adopted, judging wisely that, however suitable it might be for suburban villas and country cottages, it was out of place in a large public structure which was to be one of the permanent ornaments of the city. Our new Law Courts will be a building of this character. The design is a handsome one, and the pile will be one of the grandest of the Melbourne of the future. The foundations were completed last year, and the Assembly refused to sanction the erection of a superstructure of mere brick and plaster. To get over the difficulty a Board was appointed (which included our two foremost professional men) to inquire and report as to the best kind of stone which could be used in the erection of the Law Courts. This Board has been carrying on the investigation for some months, and they have examined and tested sixty-nine samples of building-stone which have been sent into them. The result is that two samples, which have most satisfactorily stood the test applied to them, are one from Mount Abrupt, in the Grampian Ranges of Victoria, and one from Spring Bay, in Tasmania. The Mount Abrupt stone is a very compact freestone, which, though rather hard to work, is not likely to be injuriously affected by atmospheric influences, judging by the samples of it which are to be found in the neighbourhood, as well as the scientific tests applied to it by the Board; and as the new railway from Ararat to Hamilton, now in course of construction, runs within a couple of miles of the Mount, there will be no difficulty of obtaining an unlimited quantity of it for Melbourne buildings. Our invaluable bluestone gives us certain advantages over both Sydney and Adelaide, but we have hitherto occupied a very inferior position to that of either, so far as concerns a good freestone for walls or facings.

Considerable alarm has been felt here during the past few days at the news from Sydney regarding the small-pox. It is doubly alarming when infectious disease appears to threaten you simultaneously from two opposite quarters—from the North and the East. The Government, however, appear to be equal to the emergency. Nothing but thorough measures will do in such a case, but we have our own past experiences, which seem to say that, by means of thorough isolation and the destruction of every contaminated article, the fell disease may be confined to its original narrow limits if the remedies are taken in time. We have not the facilities for quarantining our small-pox cases which Sydney possesses, and a ship for these cases appears to be the best arrangement. When it was found some time ago that we had imported it into Melbourne, the patients were camped in one of our parks: and when more recently it broke out at Sandhurst, the locality was strictly isolated and, happily, the disease died out. For the last three years we have suffered severely from the diseases to which children appear to be particularly liable. In 1874 diphtheria carried off many hundreds. In 1875 malignant measles had its thousands of victims. Last year it was scarlet fever; but the thought of that terrible small-pox effecting a lodgment in the colonies is more alarming than that of all the others together.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.

LAING AND OTHERS V. BAIN AND OTHERS.

The following were the reasons given by the Chief Justice for his judgment in this case, and they are now put into writing by him for the purpose of the appeal to the Privy Council.

This was an action of ejectment brought to recover possession of 2560 acres of land, called Redbank, and situate near Port Macquarie, in this colony. In 1831, a grant of this land was promised by the Crown to Lieutenant Mitchell, who went into possession, and died in 1833 without any grant having been issued to him. There was no evidence that after his death any person representing, or claiming under, him was ever in possession. In the year 1840, seven years after Mitchell's death, a Crown grant of the land in question issued to David Fergus Laing one of the plaintiffs, and to his two aunts, Mrs. Hutchinson and Mrs. Gordon, in fee simple, as tenant-in common, they being the representatives of Mitchell, the original promisee, Mrs. Hutchinson and Mrs. Gordon being two of his sisters, and Laing being the son and heir of a third sister. This action was commenced in 1874, thirty-four years after the issuing of the grant. The plaintiff, David Fergus Laing, had then been more than thirty years a resident in this colony. His aunts, the two other grantees, had never been in New South Wales. David Fergus Laing was, so far as the evidence showed, never in possession of the land in question. It was proved that, in 1851 or 1852, a person named Warrell went upon it and built a house there, and that he cultivated some portions of it, and depastured other portions of it with stock. He continued to reside there until his death about ten or eleven years ago, and his sons have occupied it ever since.

It is clear that if in 1851 or 1852 Warrell or any other person went into possession, otherwise than under David Fergus Laing or either of the other grantees, a right of action to recover the possession so taken thereupon accrued to those grantees. Such right would accrue as soon as there was adverse possession, and the Statute of Limitations would then begin to run, unless its operations were postponed by reason of the existence of some one or other of the disabilities therein mentioned. A right of action which accrued in 1852 would, in the absence of disability, be lost in 1874. Mr. Justice Faucett, who tried the case, was of opinion that, under the Statute of Limitations, in order to bar the legal title, it was necessary to show continuous adverse occupation for twenty years by persons connected and claiming in the same right. I am of opinion that that is an erroneous view. It is, I think, quite immaterial how or when a defendant in ejectment may have got into possession, where the legal owner has been twenty years out, dating from the entry of the person who came first into adverse possession. So thought the Court of Queen's Bench in *Doe d. m. Carter v. Barnard*, 13 Q. B., 945. The plaintiff in that case sought to recover in ejectment on a title based solely upon possession for eighteen years by her husband, then deceased, and for thirteen years by herself, after her husband's death. The Court held that these two possessions, not being connected or in the same right, could not be united so as to make up the period of adverse possession necessary to transfer the title to the plaintiff. "But," said Mr. Justice Patteson, in giving the considered judgment of the Court (p. 932)—"if she had been defendant in an action of ejectment, no doubt *the non-possession of the lessor of the plaintiff*, evidenced by her husband's and her own consecutive possession for more than twenty years, would have entitled her to the verdict on the words of the 2nd section of the Act, without the aid of the 34th section." In *Dixon v. Gayfere*, 17 Beav. (pp. 429-430), the Master of the Rolls took the same view. In like manner, as the Court of Queen's Bench had done, so held that adverse possession by a succession of independent trespassers for a period exceeding twenty years conferred no right on any one of them who had not himself had twenty years uninterrupted possession, except as furnishing a defence to a trespasser against an action by the rightful owner. I am not aware

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of any case which touches this point other than these two. The language of the second section of the Act is, however, so plain that it appears to me to admit of no other interpretation:—"No person . . . shall bring an action to recover any land . . . but within twenty years next after the time at which the right . . . to bring such action shall have first accrued to some person through whom he claims; or if such right shall not have accrued to any person through whom he claims, then within twenty years next after the time at which the right . . . to bring such action shall have first accrued to the person bringing the same." The action must be brought within twenty years after the right first accrued. How can it be material who may have been during those twenty years in possession, or what number of persons? The words could not be plainer:—No person shall bring an action but within twenty years. The only question is whether or not, twenty years have elapsed since the right to bring the action first accrued. No question of *who* has been in possession, or *how long* (less than twenty years) has any one's possession lasted, is raised by that section. The right to bring an action does not accrue till some person goes adversely into possession. The moment a person without title enters into possession of land a wrong is done to the true owner, and his right to exercise his remedy by bringing an action then accrues, but it does not accrue before, for this plain reason, that till then no occasion for an action has arisen. Land may remain unoccupied for twenty years, and yet the owner's right may not be barred. It is the adverse possession of some other person which gives the owner the right of action; and the Act, in words concise and plain, says that, if the owner lets that right remain unexercised for twenty years, it is for ever barred. If, during the currency of twenty years, dating from the first adverse possession, a gap occurred in the possession and the land remained for a time unoccupied, the owner's right of action would still date back to the original commencement of the adverse possession. For it is clear that, if the statute has once commenced to run, it will not stop running except by the owner of the legal estate going into possession, and so getting, as it were, a new point of departure. If, then, another person were to go into adverse possession, the statute would again commence to run. That is plainly what the Legislature meant, and it seems to me impossible to hold otherwise. The third section of the statute also shows this construction to be the correct one. The right accrues when some person goes into adverse possession.

If there was evidence of possession by Warrell in 1852, the right of David Fergus Laing to commence the present action in 1874 was barred, so far as related to his third share under the grant. As to the other grantees—Laing's two aunts—one died in 1842, and the other in October, 1861. Neither of these was ever resident in this colony. One-third of the land as granted belonged to David Fergus Laing, and the residue to his two aunts. Of this residue, one-sixth went to Laing on the death of his aunt in 1842. The adverse possession in 1852 would bar his right to that sixth as well as to his original third acquired under the grant of 1840. As to the other portion, as the owners never were in New South Wales, according to *Doe d. Devine v. Holloway*, 14 Moore, P. C., 20?, such owners had either twenty years to bring their action or ten years from the time when the person to whom the right first accrued should have ceased to be under disability or died. According to the evidence the statute commenced to run during Mrs Hutchinson's life time, that is to say in 1852, she having died in 1861. The persons claiming through her had either twenty years from 1852, or ten years from 1861, to bring their action, and therefore they would be barred in 1874, when the action was commenced.

It was contended by the plaintiffs' counsel during the argument that if a continuous or connected adverse possession for twenty years were not insisted on as being necessary to bar the owner's right, then a person who might have been in possession for only a few weeks would prevail against the person having the legal estate. And so he could, *as a defendant*, for the reasons and on the authorities already mentioned. But his title would be only one depending on possession. If, before he had been himself twenty years in possession, he happened to lose the possession, he could not recover it on the ground that the owner had been twenty years out of possession. He would have to show that he himself had been twenty years in possession.

As, therefore, I am of opinion that his Honor was wrong in holding at the trial that continuous and connected adverse occupation was necessary to bar the plaintiffs' right, and it is impossible to say to what extent that direction affected the verdict, I think that there ought to be a new trial.

Another point taken in support of the present rule was, that the Judge improperly admitted in evidence, on behalf of the plaintiffs, an extract or copy of a trust deposition and settlement of Matthew Langlands, the absence of the original not having been sufficiently accounted for. The deed in question was a record of the Sheriff's Court of Lanarkshire, and a copy of it certified by the Sheriff's clerk was admitted by the Judge on evidence being given that such records were never permitted to be taken out of the United Kingdom. The law on this point is stated in section 408 of Taylor on Evidence, citing *Alivon v. Furnival*, 1 C. M. and R. 277. In that case a document according to usage, was in the custody of a notary in Paris, and a copy of it was given in evidence. The question was whether such copy had been rightly admitted, and it was held that it had been. The judgment of the Court was delivered by Baron Parke, who said (page 291), "It was simply deposited for safe custody, but there was sufficient evidence on the testimony of *M. Colin* of the established usage in *France*, though it was not a provision of the written law not to allow the removal of documents so deposited, and, consequently, to let in secondary evidence of their contents, for such evidence is admissible where it is in effect out of the power of a party to produce the original, and that was sufficiently proved in this case to the satisfaction of the learned Judge whose province it was to decide upon this question, and we cannot say that his decision was wrong." According to that case, if the matter were at all doubtful (which I do not think it was), as the Judge has decided that this copy of the settlement was admissible, I think that the Court ought not to interfere with his decision. There was evidence that the tribunal which had jurisdiction over the document in the present case would not allow it to be removed. On this ground, therefore, the rule ought to be discharged; but on the other ground, as above stated, I think that it should be made absolute.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

THURSDAY.

PETITION AND AFFIDAVIT.

In the matter of the petition of Edward George Towns, of No. 486, George-street, Sydney, draper, praying that his estate might be sequestrated according to law, the Chief Commissioner accepted the surrender, directing the statement and schedule to be filed by the 23rd instant. Mr. Sandeman, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Friday, January 12, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: George Plowright, first and only meeting, at Bombala; James Blizzard, first and only meeting, at Yass; Stephen Starr, third, at Grafton.
Saturday, January 13.—Holiday.
Monday, January 15.—Holiday.
Tuesday, January 16, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: William Jeal, first and only meeting, at Inverell; James Cudden, sen., first and only meeting, at Wellington; Marian Horne, first and only meeting, at Tamworth; John Joseph Fennell, second, at Wagga Wagga.
Wednesday, January 17, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: Patrick Morrissey, first and only meeting, at Forbes; William Metcalfe, first and only meeting, at Forbes.
Friday, January 19, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: Daniel James Fitzpatrick, third, at Bathurst; Michael Reardon, third, at Yass.
Saturday, January 20.—Holiday.
Monday, January 22.—Holiday.
Tuesday, January 23, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: William Reid, third, at Tamworth.
Wednesday, January 24, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: Michael Joseph Boland, first and only meeting at Glen Innes.
Friday, January 26.—Holiday.
Friday, January 26, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: Charles Ison, first and only meeting, at Braidwood.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE Messrs. Thompson, Waugh, and R. Murray.

Nine persons were fined for drunkenness.

Charles Pearson and Mary Ann Mills, after having been fined for drunkenness, were charged with having made use of obscene language, in regard to which they said they had no recollection of using the words charged, but might as well plead guilty. Each was sentenced on this charge to pay 10s., or to be imprisoned three days.

Mary Murphy was summarily convicted of having stolen a skirt, of the value of 12s. 6d., the property of John Alford, of George-street, draper, and was sentenced to be imprisoned one month.

Christina Canning, charged with having stolen four plated silver spoons and four forks and other articles, of the value of about 30s., the property of her employer, John Clamp, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to pay a penalty of 20s., or to be imprisoned one month. Mr. R. M. Forster, as *amicus curiæ*, asked the Bench, in consideration of her youth, she not being more than seventeen years of age, and this being her first transgression, to mitigate, if possible, their sentence—at least as regards the period of imprisonment, as a month's companionship with the older and hardened criminals would be more likely to ruin her for life than to effect reformation. The Bench, by a majority, yielded to Mr. Forster's suggestion, and lessened the period of imprisonment to fourteen days.

Joseph Farrell was charged with larceny. William Hartley, chief steward of the steamship Edina, deposed that a little after 4 p.m. on the 18th December he sent the prisoner from the vessel to his house in Prince-street for some clothes; he returned about 5 o'clock and gave him a carpet-bag; in reply to witness's question, "Is that all you have brought?" he said, "Yes;" he did not give him a gold albert, a gold locket, or a set of gold studs. Julia Hartley deposed that she is the wife of William Hartley, the prosecutor; on the afternoon of the 18th December the prisoner came to her for her husband's clothes; she gave him a carpet-bag containing wearing apparel, and in a separate parcel she gave him a chain, a locket, and a set of studs; he asked her if the parcel were of any value, and she told him what it contained; he put the parcel in his pocket, and went away. Prisoner made no reply to the charge. Committed for trial at the Quarter Sessions.

Before Messrs. Smithers, Beaumont, Hunt, and Connell.

On the summons paper were ten cases, of which four were not prosecuted and one was postponed. James Brom pleaded guilty to an information in which Charles Turtle complained that he wilfully destroyed 6 lbs. sugar, of the value of 2s. 3d., and was ordered to pay that amount. Grono v. Pickering was a proceeding for the recovery of a number of shoemaker's tools, of the value of 40s., alleged to be illegally detained, in which an order was made for the delivery of the goods. Jane Ellis was found guilty of having assaulted Sarah Ann Braidwood, and was sentenced to pay 20s. penalty and 23s. for costs. In Mary Baker v. Thomas Baker, a proceeding under the Deserted Wives Act, an order was made for payment of 12s. 6d. a week.

WATER POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate and Messrs. Gray, Senior, and others.

Six inebriates were each fined 5s., or two days in the lockup, and one 10s., or four days.

Mary Ann Weeks, charged with stealing a handkerchief, a knife, and about 15s. in coin from the person of William Tickle, was committed for trial at the next Quarter Sessions.

Eighteen Chinese sailors were brought up for combining to disobey orders on board the steamship City of Sydney. Mr. Lowe appeared for the prosecution, and Messrs. Merriman and Castles for the defence. The grievance of the defendants appeared to be that their boatswain had been disrated, in consequence of which they refused to work. The captain of the vessel offered to take them back if they would proceed to their duties, and, they having expressed regret for their conduct, were sent on board again.

In the case of John Buckley v. Thomas Flynn, threatening language, defendant was bound over to keep the peace for three months, in one surety of £5.

Annie Wilkie, for using abusive language to Jane Line, was fined 20s., with professional costs, and costs of Court, 4s. 10d.

Samuel Cross, for using insulting words to James M'Hale, was fined 15s., and 4s. 10d. costs, or four days' imprisonment.

In the case of James M'Hale v. Lee, riotous behaviour, defendant was fined 20s., and 9s. 10d. costs.

LORD HOWE ISLAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—From the number of persons who have made inquiries relative to Howe's Island, and a recent trip to it, I am led to believe that an account of both would interest your readers.

In giving which I have avoided subjects referred to in a former letter, in the hope that by publishing it, together with the present, you would make the information I can give more complete.

I remain, sir, your obedient servant,
ROBT. D. FITZGERALD.
Hunter's Hill, January 6.

The Esperanza is, I believe, the finest, safest, fastest, possibly largest, vessel afloat—of her tonnage, to wit, seventeen tons register.

Her crew consists of a *Heeland* man, who retains his own ideas of the evil consequences of capturing a booby, and a Yankee of cosmopolitan views. Her captain (who will, I hope, excuse my reference to him) we found to be watchful as a weasel, active as a cat, with the skill of a navigator, and the kind consideration of a gentleman.

We (five in all) must be understood to mean a deputation, one in number, to the Howe Islanders; a gentleman representing the Botanical Gardens, on plant-collecting views intent; his assistant; a young (gentleman amateur) photographer; and a boy of 12 years old, son of the special deputation; but generally we, the five passengers, the explorers, &c., may be considered synonymous.

On the 21st of November, 1876, we left our anchorage in Double Bay, Sydney Harbour, with a fair wind and buoyant hopes; but sea-sickness, if it does not quench such hopes, certainly damps them horribly; and here I may admit that, with one exception, we were sea-sick, though I need hardly make a confession of it under the provocation. Provocation—no words can give the provocation.

I said the Esperanza was a fine vessel, and I say so still, but that was from a sailor's point of view; from a landsman's, she jumps, she rolls, she kicks, she plunges, she rears, she "bucks," she goes down with a quiver and comes up with a shake and a kick, she falls from under you as you go up and meets you sharp as you come down, and, beyond all, she has one peculiar motion that may be called spiral, which is the worst of all, for it passes through the spinal column and leaves you mean and abject; like the shake a wet retriever gives himself, it begins at one end and passes down to the other, drawing you together like a jack screw and pulling you out like an accordeon. Rest for one moment she gave none; like the dove from the ark we sought rest, but found none, for the sole of the foot—there was no rest to be found for soul or body.

On the deck of the Esperanza, on the first day of our experience, we found a small oasis of dry board, and there about the head of the rudder and under the tiller we (the legation to the Howe Islanders) lay close packed together like sardines in their tin, and were miserable; but now and then some of the rude waves that swept her deck and clasped her round the waist still ruder than the others, came rushing over us, and the oasis was no more. We arose, and one of the legation laid hold of the mop, and languidly swabbed our island; then the mop was inverted and made a pillow of, and we lay down again—again to be disturbed by the visits of the waves, or the necessity of looking at them over the side.

Thus we spent the day and retired at night, not to our downy pillows, but some to hammocks in the hold, where they bumped each other on the sides of the vessel, while the more fortunate minority enjoyed a hay-bag in a bunk; but the rest—if rest it was—of the just was not to be left undisturbed, for, on the second night, or it may be third (as I have lost count of the order of events), a squall struck us. I should like to describe a squall at sea on a dark night, lit only by the vivid flashes of the lightning—the inky darkness of the waves, save where for an instant their crests were lit by the lurid flame—the driving spray—the coolness of the captain—the efforts of the men, &c. But as we were battened down, that is out of the question, and I can only give an experience of the sensation (by no means a pleasurable one) of being inside when our little craft was overtaken by so furious a blast that she sped before it, straining and panting, like some fast-flying bird driven to agony before the swoop of the falcon.

We could do nothing—we could give no help, save the sheltering of the binnacle light from the drops of water driven through the deck. We could only look at each other in the murky light, and at the bottom of the compass, through which the blue flashes lit the cabin. Watch her! She was driving from her course, before the fury of the storm, and, as she lay down more and more under each succeeding blast, more furious than the last, mentally calculate whether it would be possible for her to right if she were to lie over a little more—the while listening intently to the thunder-claps, the screaming of the wind through the rigging, and the trampling of the sailors' feet as they strove to smother the foresail, which had been torn from the ropes.

Gradually the squall passed onward, the danger was over, and I, for one, breathed more freely, with the hope that I might never again be in a vessel that leant over so much that there could be a doubt on which side of the perpendicular lay the centre of gravity.

On we went, with more or less (frequently less) favour of the wind, till the morning of the fourth day, when we suddenly observed that the bowsprit pointed directly to a knob on the horizon—beyond all doubt Howe's Island. Great were our congratulations, and various the surmises as to when we should be on shore, where it was generally resolved we should solemnize a feast as we had been solemnized by a fast; but the hours crept on and still the island was in the distance. A reef was in the mainsail, in order to balance the jib, the foresail being still in the mending process across the knees of the mate; but at length all the sails were set, and we jumped along briskly; still that island mocked us, hour after hour, and it was not till the setting sun lit up the precipices that the Esperanza approached the reef. Too late—half an hour's more light and we could have entered, but now we must patrol till morning.

Before morning—before the night had fairly closed—the wind rose fiercer and fiercer; the sail was reduced to a double-reefed foresail; the helm was lashed, and the Esperanza lay in a wild and confused sea. Again, we had to lie and listen as the wind grew fiercer and fiercer, and the poor boat struggled and staggered more and more. From time to time the sea struck her heavily, and as it seemed to us the decks must give way under such fearful shocks. The air became more and more oppressive in that pent up little hold, till it reeked again.

The water, as it rushed over her and she strained in the struggle, tried every seam and crevice and came bubbling in, running in drops along the beams like cockroaches and dropping into the bunks and hammocks.

Hour after hour crept on, and no one spoke save needlessly to draw attention when the sea struck her with crushing force. There we lay through a long night of fearful sameness—a sameness that seemed to change by increased intensity. We lay and thought, and a frequent thought that came to my mind was, as she fought out her battle with a lashed helm and one man watched her on the deck, should one of those seas sweep him away, might he not be gone for hours before his loss was known—before the time came for relieving his watch, a watch which had changed into a knowledge of eternity. This feeling was so strong that when once it took possession of me I could not help listening for a cry for help when we struck a sea, as though we had struck the shore, and the water left her with a slushing sound.

At last the morning broke, but it brought no change to us, save that the light of the lamp beneath the compass was changed to faint daylight through it. The day passed as the night had, and again a night passed, and another day and night, and the cabin and hold that opened into it by a hole that would barely let a dog through became almost intolerable; and were it not for a yard of waterproof the possibly envied hay-bag of the deputation and his son must have become even more so; for hay is no longer hay when it has been wetted and lain upon in such an atmosphere for three days.

When we were able to look from the deck upon the scene around, it struck me not only with awe, but with a sense of its peculiarity. From the deck of another vessel of ordinary size you look more or less down upon the sea; from the deck of the Esperanza we looked *up* to the sea, and were always beneath it or surrounded by it. The waves were of the colour of logwood water, and were only blue (and then an intense blue) when they curled over and we looked through them. They rose about the boat in every direction, more as though the force were below than after them, and seemed eager to engulf her; but she, reminding me of the way in which a water-beetle avoids the whirl beneath a waterfall and climbs over it, now seemed to evade them of a purpose, now climbing over them, and again rushed forward to escape them under so small a scrap of canvas that it seemed not to give the power, but to leave the endless struggle to herself. It appeared also that we were mistaken as to the water breaking in masses on her deck; it was she that, missing her steps as it were, struck a sea that she had not time to climb, and the broken waters alone poured over her deck. Had that foresail which parted before blown away, she must have broached to, and been sunk beneath the weight of solid water falling upon her. So gallant a struggle by so small a vessel has, I believe, been seldom witnessed.

Gradually the storm subsided, and the Esperanza ran along the east side of the island and anchored by signal from the shore. For a short time we hauled "azure blue fish" on board, and then the legation left, and the vessel was piloted round to the lagoon on the west side.

What a pleasure after the abominable sea to walk through the winding path under the palms, arching fig-trees, and bright green-grey barks, to call at the houses on our way to the western shore, be received everywhere with welcome, and fed on the very finest of bananas, and richest of milk.

There was no getting to our transport for the night, or getting anything from her (in fact, we only got our baggage by degrees during a week), so we accepted the kind offer of my old guide, Ned King, and took possession of an unoccupied house of his at the foot of the mountain, at the very spot where we had intended to camp as the best botanizing centre, and, after a hearty meal on blue-fish, lay down upon the floor and slumbered, a delightful feeling of solidity pervading our sleep.

That house will long be remembered; the one end occupied by a long row of beds (kindly sent us), a row reminding me of cartridges in a belt; the other by a mass of tree-ferns, mud pies for making plant puddings, palm-fibre for plant wrappings, &c., &c.

As an example of my free-and-easy barrack life while we occupied it, the method of our being aroused to duty every morning must suffice.

One of the legation (remaining in bed himself, by-the-bye) impersonated an Irish sergeant, and striking the floor with a hammer, exclaimed, "Fall to rising, ye bligyards, an' don't sthand there all day long lyin' in bed. Those that are here say present, and those that arn't here say absent."

Our meals were taken at our nearest neighbour's, and were most appetizingly prepared by our kind hostess (Mrs. Johnson).

As an example of the supposed distress of the Howe Islanders the bill of fare must really be given.

Blue-fish, guard-fish, salmon, rock-cod, parrot-fish, &c.; sucking-pig, and pig that might have been sucked, for anything known to the contrary; kid, and possibly goat, that the legation could not tell from mutton; poultry in all forms, including eggs in all shapes; peach-pies, and puddings of all sorts; sweet-potatoes, "Irish" potatoes, maize, fried bananas, palm cabbage, butter, milk, with other things eaten then, but now forgotten.

As to the object of the mission—it being to inquire into the supposed state of the inhabitants, to promise them removal, if necessary, and to establish, if possible, communication and trade with Sydney—much need not be said here. Further, than, that the wants of those residing in the island (forty in number) were ready money, owing to the failure of the onion crops—new clothes, owing to the first want, and whalers not having called—tea, sugar, flour, and tobacco, owing to such articles not being produced in the island.

No one desired to be removed, and the preliminary steps are now being taken to establish a whaling and fishing station on the island, to promote a trade by the planting of coffee (which grows luxuriantly), by the introduction of similar products, and the regular shipment to Sydney of such things as are now available, including fungus for the Celestials.

The politics are simple (without a responsible Government) and consequently satisfactory.

Any one may call a meeting, and the minority (without speaking against time) give way to the majority.

To arrange terms with Captain Amoora several such meetings were held, at which I was present, some of them extending into the small hours of the morning, and in my opinion they were characterised by great decorum, moderation, and good temper, while some of the speaking was decidedly effective.

If I were not in the employment of the Government, I might be tempted here to draw a contrast—but, never mind.

Since a former visit a great boon has been conferred on the residents, by the introduction (by Mr. Wainwright) of cattle, and it is really wonderful to see the milch cows (cows giving two buckets of milk a day) tethered to a stake, and as fat as prize oxen. There being no timber that will last for any time in the ground as a fence necessitates the use of the chain.

Another great improvement has been made under a law precluding the keeping of tame goats or of pigs, unless in a sty. The wild goats are also much reduced in number.

Had the goats and pigs been permitted to range much longer at large, I believe the island would have soon become denuded of timber, by the constant destruction of young plants, and the almost cotemporaneous death of the old trees.

When the island was visited in 1869 an attempt was made to ascend Mount Gower, and a description given of the route to the east of Mount Lidgbird, with the return of one of the party by the lower or precipice route, which at a cost of considerable labour has been improved by some of the most enterprising of the inhabitants on the expectation of a visit from Lord Belmore, but been again much injured by the fall of stones from the top and by goats—it being in the nature of goats to dance in such places. Another attempt was now to be made, but for the above reason we may suppose the party (including one of the former explorers, and the guide, Ned) to have reached the "between hills" or "saddle" at Erskine Valley, and descended sufficiently into it to obtain water.

It is 5 o'clock, and the five tourists go to work with a will, two to help Ned in the erection of a hut, by cutting palm leaves for thatch; another seeks for wood for the fire; another brings water; and a fifth, if I mistake not, cracks the Pandanus nuts, to get at the sweet kernels.

The hut is soon erected, and named "Erskine Ville." It will prove a comfort to pig-hunters for two or three years. Tea, biscuits, a tin of preserved meat of the Sydney Meat Preserving Company (this is not an advertisement), a nip of gin, and we lie down in a deep bed of the curly palm leaves, and sleep soundly till the morning.

A hearty breakfast at daybreak, and we are climbing the big boulders to the "saddle," and thence up "faces," inserting our toes in the crevices and holding on to roots and leaves. One by one up a crack—through Pandanus props—past big dracophyllums and the pretty pittosporums—again one by one up a crevice—up—up as each "face" is surmounted new kinds of ferns are hailed, and plants laid by for the return trail up-up. We have been doing nothing else but getting up for the last three hours, but for all that, we have only now arrived at what is termed "*the* getting-up place;" and now, before it is shut out by the clouds and rain coming up before the wind, let us have a look at the scene below, for it is one of the greatest beauty. The island lies beneath, a mass of green foliage and rolling tree-tops; the ocean stretches far and wide, of a dark olive green, and breaks upon the rocks all round the island in a broad line of crumbling cobalt topped with snow. The flashing blue masses burst upon the reef, but within the "lagoon" spreads smooth and shining as a mirror, and of the most brilliant verditer blue, save in the deep holes, which are dark indigo, with paths of Prussian blue, leading from one to another in a mazy labyrinth; but masses of whirling cloud came rolling up, hiding and revealing the glittering scene below, and now they wrap us in their folds, and the cold depressing rain comes down in torrents, and everything is dark and cheerless. We cower beneath the Dracophyllum and speculate upon the rain clearing away. At last the darkness rises showing the bright scene again, in spaces between the floating clouds, and with one last desperate scramble we reach the top. A large fire is made of a dead tree, as a signal to all whom it may concern, that we had succeeded, and three cheers are given in compliment to ourselves, and we move on exploring.

The top of the mountain seems of wonderful extent, extending in long flat ridges, with depressions between them. It is everywhere covered with palms, tree ferns, Dracophyllums, and other trees. The explorers descend into one of the hollows for water, and stand huddling together eating biscuit and bacon in a deep chasm, surrounded by the most beautiful ferns hanging from the dripping rocks and in a downpour of cold rain, for the rain had returned, robbing the search for novelties in that wild spot of half the pleasure; and here, it may be said, that the "little palm" (Kentia Moorii), which grows only on the very summit of the mountain, which has defied all the arts of the propagator both in Australia and in England to induce it to live in confinement, and which was one of the objects we were so anxious to see, and had pictured as so graceful and slender, turned out a snare and a delusion. It is a palm certainly, but such a palm. The stem is thick enough for one sixty feet high, though it only reaches some ten or twelve feet, and its leaves are not more than two feet in length, in fact, it is a disgusting failure.

In our descent to "Erskine's Saddle," which was rendered much more difficult by the rain, I shall only notice one incident as characteristic of the explorers.

To meet a man who is thoroughly enthusiastic about anything, or to read the writings of such a man, is, in my opinion, one of the great pleasures we have in this over-practical world. That Mr. Duff, and his assistant, Mr. Turner, were indefatigable in their accumulation of treasures for the Botanical Gardens was long since palpable, but here as we slipped down the muddy grooves, with general directions to keep a sharp look-out for two plants of Leptopteris we had noticed as we went up, we "sprang a plant" sure enough, for first one was found, and then a whole sheet of them, beneath a hanging rock upon the verge of a precipice. My friend became excited, and rushed about like an ant off its trail; while some of us stood trembling and chattering with the cold and rain, he, with unsatiated eagerness, seized upon specimen after specimen of the graceful fern, and, regardless of the already overloaded condition of everyone, kept pressing upon them the portage of "only one more," making up for himself a load, under which he staggered like the aforesaid ant under an enormous beetle. Thus burdened with tough green-stemmed tree ferns, smooth white-stemmed tree ferns, clumps of tricorunes, masses of dendrobium, &c., &c., we cautiously and painfully descended to our camp of the day before. Another night's rest in "Erskineville" and we made the descent by the "round face," having been assisted in the removal of the plants by volunteers, who had taken them on their backs in "cubbies" from the various depots where they had been left on the mountains.

The road by the "round face" is out of Erskine valley, by the east side of Mount Lidgbird, over the top of the precipice, across the face of which the lower road passes. The passage by this route may be compared to climbing up to the garrets of houses that rise higher and higher, and getting out on the slates, and creeping along from one to another; while to follow the lower road is to traverse a projection along their fronts.

The "round face" is about one-fourth from the top of Mount Lidgbird, but the climbing of this fourth has only been accomplished by two men, and never by the goats.

The first who reached the top bore the appropriate appellation of "Paddy the first," and the second was our guide, Ned King. Even he considers it a feat of the greatest danger, and he very nearly lost his life in performing it. The difficulty may be conceived from the fact that at one place it is only possible to ascend by climbing the trunk of a Pandanus palm, and thence up its branches, and from the branches to the precipice; but the idea of coming back down the precipice and getting on to the branches can hardly be realised.

Howe's Island appears to me to be an out-lier from an ancient continent including Norfolk Island and, possibly, New Zealand, and only united to Australia at some very remote period. The flora has very little connection with Australia, and is far too varied and copious to have originated on so small an island, while several of the genera and species are identical with those of Norfolk Island. The distribution of species is very remarkable. The little palm (Kentia Moorii) only grows on the very tops of the mountains, at a height of about 3000 feet. The Mountain palm (Kentia Canterburyana) grows only on the upper parts of the mountains, except in one gully, where it comes down far into the Erskine valley. Yet there appears to be no reason why it should not be found all over the island, or at least along watercourses, as the seeds must frequently be washed down, and they grow well in bush-houses even in Sydney. The ferns are equally capricious, and a species identical with the Australian, and which are curiously more numerous on the north than on the south end of the island, are almost confined to single plants or clumps. Adiantum Œthiopicum was only found in one spot on the North Head. Pellæa falcata in a few clumps, in the same locality. Nephrodium molle in one well, about three plants of Adiantum, Theocidulum, &c., and yet the whole island seems admirably adapted for their growth.

A curious peculiarity of the "banyan" (Ficus columnaris) is that growing at first like many other figs, in some dead branch or fork of another tree it retains its initial height, always throwing out its limbs horizontally, its roots descending to the ground from the branches at whatever height. Thus in some places trees may be found, supported on columns sixty or seventy feet high, while in others the arches are only ten feet from the ground. When this tree, therefore, meets a hill or cliff at the height of its branches, it ceases to progress in that direction, though in crossing a valley it may be propped on pillars, increasing in length as the depression in the ground increases, thus resembling in nature the artificial viaduct.

The trees of the greatest dimension observed were Dracophyllum Fitzgeraldi, eighty to ninety feet high, the trunk being eighteen feet in circumference.

Probably the largest Eparis in the world—Lagunaria Patersoni—sixty to seventy feet high, the trunk fifteen feet in circumference at three feet from the ground, probably the largest Hibiscus in the world, and Alsophila (excelsa ?) fifty to sixty feet high.

One of the last excursions made was to the caves at the north end to which the explorers repaired, armed with picks and spade in the hope of finding fossil remains that would fix the connection of the island with the outer world.

The caves are formed in the coral rocks and are of considerable size. The glimmer of the lamp was so wretched that the picking and digging in the stalagmite and mud below it had to be performed by "the fitful light" of matches "feebly burning." Nothing was obtained except a few bones of the "mutton bird" (?) and "woodhen" (?) (similar to others found encased in the rocks on the shore), together with some of the softest of mud and a few additional rents in clothes the glory of which had long since departed. The only change noticeable in the return voyage was that those who had slept in the hold were driven thence by the combined odour of perspiring plants, ripening bananas, rotting peaches, stinking onions, and celestial fungus. In the little cabin, two now slept in the bunks at each side, one at the stern, two on the seats or lockers, and one with his head on the table, protruding through the "dog-hole," and his body in the hold encased in perfume. Had he come out, the man at the helm come down, and a boy been added as a wedge, we might never have come out of that cabin without the aid of dynamite. Very sociable our relationship might be, but we had no wish to spend Christmas in such sociality, it was therefore with more than the ordinary feelings of pleasure and security (that is always felt on entering Sydney harbour) that we came jumping between the Heads, and on the 23rd of December anchored quietly in Farm Cove, "three days out from Howe's Island."

"Newcastle is well-known, so are its coal trucks; nothing more, then, need be said of Newcastle than that the good ship Thetis stayed one day there, and endured the disgorging of the coal trucks until she had enough and to spare. In the evening she steamed away for Howe Island, which is about 420 miles from Sydney, and east of Port Macquarie, and met with nothing very interesting on the way, unless the fluttering about her of a little land-bird, *Chibia bracteata* (?), when about 200 miles from shore, may be considered interesting. Poor little thing, with a forked tail, it lighted on the ship once or twice, but no doubt saw who was on board, and preferred being drowned to dying of indigestion in the Botanical Gardens. On we went, and in the morning, in the very position and time anticipated by the captain, up rose from the sea two great humps — no better term can be given them — and then the point of a perfect pyramid rising some distance from them higher and higher. The humps were Mount Lidgbird and Mount Gower, or the 'Big Hill,' and pyramid, Ball's Pyramid—at first perfect and of stupendous height, then changing to a colossal statue of good Queen Bess, with hoops and frill, and then into anything you like. Then the lower mountain at the north end came in view, and at last the flat land in the centre. Approached from the Sydney side, the whole island may be likened to a camel submerged to the shoulder, and stretching its neck towards you, a little out of the line of its body, the mountains at the north-west end forming the head, the low inhabited land the neck; the two humps, 2500 feet high, Mount Lidgbird and the 'Big Hill;' and the point of the tail raised high above the water, Ball's Pyramid. There are a few high rounded islands beyond the head and neck, which may be considered portions of its loading; and the halter, drawn from the head to the shoulders, forms the reef, within which there are only a few feet of water, but sufficient to float the small cutter which, belonging to one of the islanders, trades to Sydney. The total length of the island, exclusive of Ball's Pyramid, is about seven miles, and part of the 'neck' not more than half a mile wide. Some of our party landed in the Water Police whaleboat, which was guided through an opening in the reef by a flag in a small shore boat; and the Thetis went round to her anchorage on the opposite side of the island, being piloted by one of the islanders, where she lay with fires banked up ready for emergencies; and the company in the cabin dispersed—some to pitch their tent on the shore, some to take up their abode in one of the houses on the other side of the island, and some remaining on board.

"INHABITANTS' HOUSES, &C.

"The inhabitants are, with two or three exceptions, Europeans or Americans, who have, for the most part, been connected with the whaling trade, of a class quite equal, in my opinion, to the settlers on land in Australia, and are thirty-five in number. They seem to be very fairly provided with the necessaries of life, but to lack money, as their trade with the whalers is, in great part, carried on by barter. They exchange pork, potatoes, maize, fowls, and onions, for tea, sugar, clothes, &c., which must be taken at the whalers' valuation. The houses are well built of split palm battens, thatched on roof and sides with palm leaves. The leaf hangs down and the stem is bent over one horizontal batten and outside the next lower, an arrangement which gives a very white, clean, appearance to the inside, somewhat resembling basket work, and very distinct from any other style of building. Each house is surrounded by out-houses, the sides of which are sometimes not thatched, and have a very light, tropical appearance. They consist of barns, fowl houses, houses for goats, pigs, and dogs, and drying floors for onions. Each house, with its surrounding buildings, encircled by a fence of split palms and backed by lemon trees, arching banyans, and clustering palm trees, is a picture of tropical comfort and beauty, not often to be seen or easily forgotten. The tillage is performed principally by hand labour, as there are only two horses on the island.

"FAUNA AND FLORA.

"*Birds.*—The land-birds are not numerous, a little green pigeon, a thrush (*Merula vinitincta*), very like a hen blackbird, but smaller, and having the same leaf-tossing habits and call-notes; a *Zosterops* or silver-eye *Zosterops strenua*, twice the size of that common about Sydney; a thickhead called 'doctor,' the male of which has a dark head; a *Rhipidura* or fly-catcher, very like one of the Sydney varieties, but even bolder; a little *Acanthiza* (?), a small black and yellow bird, very like, if not identical with *Pachycephala gutturalis*; a kingfisher; a 'magpie' or crow-shrike, and the woodhen, of which more anon. A large pigeon is remembered, but has become extinct. The sea-birds, as far as noticed, appear to be the same as those found throughout the Australian seas, but the winter season is not favourable for observation; the birds are then scattered far and wide. There are no indigenous animals; the feral are goats, pigs, cats, and mice.

"The botany is not, as might be expected, intermediate between Australia and Norfolk Island, being, I believe, much more allied to Norfolk Island; hardly one being identical with those of this country—not a *Banksia*, not a gum-tree, not a grass-tree—nothing that could remind you of Sydney except one small tea-tree.—The fig-trees—the splendid fig-trees—some of which nearly cover an acre—one look at them is compensation for all the horrors of 'the middle passage.' Arch on arch, forty feet from the ground, supported by straight, strong stems that once were pendulous roots; on they spread among the palms, arch on arch—no central stem, no tree from which you could say they came, but a grand combination of natural arches spanning the trees of the forest, and crowned with an evergreen foliage of their own; every new arched limb sending up a tree into the air, and a cord-like tasselled root to the ground, to swell, as soon as it touches it, into another strong buttress; and so on and on, arch on arch, till, blending with others, they form grand amphitheatres of columns, arches, and green foliage that fairly astonish and delight the naturalist.

"The palms, of which there are four varieties, are only second in interest to the figs or banyans, as they are called. Two (the 'common or flat-leaved' and the 'curly' arecas) grow on the rich land, in the flat and among the boulders everywhere. The mountain palm, which is like a *Seaforthia*, but has seeds as large as pigeons' eggs, grows on the ridges, and a little palm, not seen, on the top of the mountains.

"The orchids are very scarce, only two species, or perhaps three, being observed; and the ferns, of which twenty species were found, were remarkable for the absence of genera that might well be expected.

"So much for the more salient points of the botany of the island, which will, no doubt, be gone deeply into by a master of the subject.

"ATTEMPTED ASCENT OF MOUNT GOWER.

"At about 11 o'clock a.m. the party for the mountain assembled at the extremity of the settlement, or where the neck joined the shoulder of the camel. The muster consisted of five travellers, one Australian black, and two guides, Ned and Tom.

"Of the ascent, by one man, of Mount Lidgbird, there is a legend, but the goats have not as yet succeeded in climbing it. It was necessary, therefore, to skirt it, leaving it on the right, and attempt the more accessible Mount Gower (the tall hump of the camel). Here a mistake was committed. The guides never informed the party that the ascent involved two days' tramp and a camping out on the mountain; so on they went in Indian file, winding through trees that varied in character as they ascended. Through 'banyans,' 'grey-barks,' 'scaly-barks,' trees of about fifty or sixty feet high, palms, *pandanus* (or 'forked trees,' as they are called), that looked as though you might turn them over like an egg-glass and put on the leaves at either end; 'stinking trees,' a horrible invention, yielding bouquets for none but botanists; climbing plants, wild piper (like that eaten with the betel nut), and a stray plant of tobacco running wild. On they went, sadly detained by the botanists, who would stop to gather a branch, or turn into a little creek for a fern, or send Shoalhaven Billy up a tree for what might be a flower; or by the entomologist, who would turn over dead logs. Still on they went, along a slippery rugged path, winding and winding, and getting more rugged at every step, till at length the first halting-place is reached, the top of the camel's shoulder, or 'Smoking-tree.' Here, in honour of the name, and as an excuse for a rest, those who could smoke smoked, and those who couldn't smoke plucked the long grass and chewed the ends. A few minutes, and Ned is again following the marked trees along the eastern side of Mount Lidgbird, and the climbing and scrambling recommence, getting gradually more and more of a scramble, on to the Red clay Saddle (a spur from the mountain). Then on again, and the rocks are larger, looser, rougher, with here and there the talus at bottom of 'a face' (that is, a precipice of basalt) to be got over, and the marked tree line stops, and the rasp-like prongs of the 'forked tree' have often to be grasped, and a few tree-ferns stand out from the crevices. On and on, and the first 'mountain palm' is seen in a gully; but the collecting book of the botanist is not so often opened, and the entomologist lets rotten logs lie, and the darkie breaks a twig as he goes, no doubt thinking of the return track, and the whole party become gradually silent as the day advances. Still on and on, when at last a halt is called, and there is a council of war, and the guides are interrogated as to the war path, and one after another declares he will go no further, till but one elects to go on with the guides, and the others return in charge of 'Shoalhaven Billy,' who, by great exertion, brings them out at nightfall at the settlement, and distributes them at their various resting-places at the other end of the island, whether homestead or tent, some time during the night. If honour be due to the native guide in Australia, 'tis doubly due to Billy from Shoalhaven, in a strange land.

"One traveller and two guides are left on the mountain, and again Ned leads, and the track gets worse, and the 'faces' more frequent, with water pouring over them; the ferns grow thicker and the orchids are in flower, but the path is steeper, and often the roots of the 'forked trees,' that grow down like soldiers' piled muskets, have to be cut through with a tomahawk, being too close for the traveller, though the guides may writhe through them, and Ned stops now and then and declares the 'face' to be impassable, when a descent has to be made with reluctance, for an ascent must be made to make up for it, and so 'face' after 'face'—which becomes very frequent towards the end—are passed, and at length, 'the saddle' *par excellence*, or backbone of the camel between its humps, is gained, and the day's work is over. The view is glorious; but the sun is setting, and where are they to camp? The water on the saddle on which Ned counted has been destroyed by the pigs, so they descend a little into Erskine Valley, on the 'Between Hills,' as it is called, in search of water. The Between Hills is a hollow incline running down to a never-failing creek, and seems to be covered everywhere with boulders, through which grow palms, grey-barks, &c. Night had set in, so there was nothing for it but to camp where they were; and palm trees were cut and a rough gunyah got up as a shelter, close to where a young pig was killed, part of which was given to the dogs. Then a fire of the very few dry sticks that could be found was made, and a magpie cooked and eaten, but there was no relish for pork still warm and without salt. What the guides termed 'torching out' was now had recourse to, in search of water, and a little procured in hollows in the trap rock. The method of 'torching out' is as follows:—Two dry leaves of a palm are gathered, one is lighted, and the holder advances, while the other is kept in reserve, and in turn lighted. When both are nearly burnt out, they are thrown on the ground, and any dry leaves about gathered round them, to give time for the selection of two more palm leaves. A considerable distance was thus torched down the valley, and the path to the gunyah retraced by the smouldering embers. The effect of the small fires here and there through the palms and other trees was very striking. All the sticks that could be gathered had burned out before the gunyah, and nothing remained that would light. The wind began to whistle up the valley, then came a peal of thunder, and the large drops pattered. Then peal on peal, and flash on flash and the wind grew into a furious gale that cut through to the very marrow in the bones. What a night and what a place! Some 2000 feet above the sea, at the narrow end of a funnel, through which the wind and rain rushed furiously, with no food, no water, no blankets, nowhere to lie down, save to crouch upon the boulders, and no shelter but an extemporary gunyah of palm leaves. On the boulders they crouched for the night, as their teeth chattered and their limbs shook. On the boulders they crouched for the night, and longed for the morning. At length the morning came, and the rain abated, but the clouds still clung to the summit of the mountain. Dry palm leaves were gathered, and a blaze made to warm them. The traveller declared he was ready to go on, but the guides shrugged their shoulders, and asserted that after the rain the red clay was so slippery that it would be impossible, and that if they did get up they could not find their way back in the fog. The fog was a fact, but the red clay was a myth. No doubt, and no wonder, the night on the boulders was enough for them. There was nothing for it then but to return, and the guides proposed a shorter route—that by retaining the elevation and skirting the valley on the Mount Lidgbird side would afford the opportunity of procuring the nuts of the mountain palm—one of the objects for which they had gone on when the others returned.

"The plan was adopted. The track gave a fine view of Erskine Valley—a view that showed how deceptive the appearance of foliage may be where there are no great irregularities in the growth of the trees, for when looked down upon, though of considerable size, from the evenness of the general surface they looked dwarfed and stunted, which is the case in looking at them from the sea also. In a gorge off the valley a very fine wild sow was killed. The method of pig-hunting is worth a description:—The pig-hunter has at least three dogs—two 'finders' and one 'holder.' The finders seek for and bring the pig to bay. The hunter is guided by their cry, and hastens to the spot, having the holder—generally a coarse bull-terrier—in leash. When near enough the holder is slipped, and at the risk of being torn open should it be a boar, or severely bitten if a sow, it takes hold of the pig by the ear—one of the other dogs then, if good, sometimes seizing the other ear. This is the moment for the hunter, who, watching his opportunity, rushes in and taking the animal by a leg, overturns it, and planting his foot on its neck, the moment he can make his dogs let go, plunges his knife into the throat, and the hunt is over. The danger lies in the dog letting go too soon, or not being able to retain his hold; when the pig turns upon the hunter, and may inflict serious injury.

"The sow killed was very fat, and when duly prepared for the road must have weighed at least one hundred and forty pounds; and it was not the least astonishing thing in that day's march to see the lithe guide fit a complication of straps round it, then hoist it on his shoulders, and walk away barefooted over the boulders.

"A curious tree was observed in the gully into which the pig hunt had drawn them. It was about forty or fifty feet high, and the trunk was at least two feet in diameter. It resembled a *dracophyllum*, and produced the leaves in tufts like little *dracænas* at the ends of the branches; the flower spikes were of a reddish white colour, and from nine inches to a foot long, springing from the centre of the tufts. Altogether it had a strange appearance, growing in a rambling way, the small branches forking like a *pandanus*, and the whole tree having the semblance of sprouting young pine-apple plants. Only two of this species were observed, growing near each other, and of about the same size.

"THE WOODHEN.

"Ned suddenly stops with the exclamation, 'That's a wood-hen!' as a note like two rasps at a saw is heard at some distance among the loose stones and fern. Then he imitates the bird, and the wood-hen answers. He tries the imitation again but the bird is silent. Tom strikes the back of the tomahawk against a tree; again the bird answers. Then the stroke of a tomahawk are of no use, and the barking of a dog is tried with effect, at each time the answer being a little nearer, and so on—anything that strikes him as a strange, say a scrap of the National Anthem by all hands, or the crowing of a cock, or anything else with which the bird is not likely to be acquainted. Nearer and nearer comes the answer, till suddenly out runs a bird like a large corn-crake, in a daft sort of way, up to their very feet. The dog previously held in, is slipped, and the bird is dead. Had the dog been kept back, and stones had recourse to, the bird, on being grazed by one of them, would retreat, but show itself again in a moment; all that is required for its destruction being to attract its attention. The poor wood-hen! One of those who saw its death cannot help thinking (as he passes a string through its beak so as to keep it nice and clean) that it is not the only pretty bird whom the love of variety and inordinate curiosity leads to ruin.

"The summit of the precipice, one of the flanks of Mount Lidgbird, facing the sea, and the ridge on which the mountain palms grew, was at length reached, and a considerable time spent in procuring the nuts, few of which were ripe. Then began a very rapid descent over loose rocks and crumbling basalt, and the guides spoke of a 'bad bit,' and the pig was hung up in a tree, to be returned for next morning, when Ned had recruited his strength. Down, and down, till a thousand feet from the ridge was reached; when, on turning a rock, they got the first glimpse of the 'bad bit,' and a 'bad bit' it was—a track across the face of a precipice, and the guides looked at their charge to see if he would do it; do it, or turn back to climb the weary road again, and be two days more on the mountain, or do it, and be in the settlement in an hour. It must be done. The precipice rose on the right hand, sheer and naked, perpendicular as a wall for a thousand feet; then a little rubbish with here and there a stunted plant. Then the track not more than two feet wide and then down 800 feet to the palms.

"Tom now led the way, then the too-confiding stranger, who dared not look up, who dared not look to the left, but kept his eyes on the path—on nothing but the path. Then came Ned and gave advice. There! A nasty little bit is done, where a rock projects, and leaves nothing but the path. Now comes a slope covered with loose gravel, and the caution from Ned is, 'Have a care now; if you once begin to slip, you will ——.' 'There, don't mention it, please.'

"Now the path is level with a few loose stones, probably sent down from the ridge above by the goats. The smallest of them had it fallen then might have been death.

"Tom kicks one of them off the path—Oh, the horror that it makes no sound—nothing would make a sound out there, over the edge of that path. What a treasure these little bushes are, but there are places where there are none, where there is nothing to grasp but the roughness of the perpendicular rock; and there are places—'gulches,' where the path itself is gone, and footholds have been cut with a pick in the rock or gravel, and where it is dreadful to start with the wrong foot. Is this ever coming to an end? is the thought as each angle is rounded; and in all that dangerous track the rounding of the angles is the worst, when you cannot see where you are going, and grasp at anything with one hand reluctant to let go the other, and the other is sidled on over nothing. But the last angle is turned, and they stand again upon the talus of the precipice, and it is grand—oh, wonderfully grand to look up to it—1000 feet of grey perpendicular basalt, the very highest mass of which overhangs the base. A sight that one turns to look at again, again, and again, to try and imprint it on memory. A sight of awe and fascination.

"GOAT-HUNTING.

"Immediately after passing the precipice, a group of goats, about thirty in number, were observed on a ledge, suitable for the method of hunting adopted in the island, that is, a ledge of about 20 or 30 feet above the detritus from the mountain, which went down at a very acute angle.

"Tom got round through the palms, and showed himself to the goats near the farthest extremity of the ledge, causing them to crowd towards the other end, where they were checked, and then turned by Ned; the object being without scaring them but as little as possible (lest they should lead down and break away too soon) to narrow the space they occupied, and at length force them to come down, where the dogs trained to tear their throats open in a moment) were waiting to receive them.

"It was a pretty sight to see them of all colours, young and old, getting more and more crowded together, and more and more excited. The old he-goats, shaggy and bearded, stamping either in rage, or to intimidate, then turning timid, and crouching away. At last they were all huddled together, and the dogs below, when one great shaggy fellow hurled himself over the men, among the tumbling rocks, and then the whole herd after him, as though it had been one animal; and this time they were too much for the dogs, for not a single goat was 'stopped;' but on a little shelf were found two pretty little kids, so bewildered that they could have been easily caught by the hand, but were left in peace to find their mothers, while their persecutors were refreshing themselves on pig and potatoes hospitably prepared for them in the first house in the settlement, in accordance with the smoke signal from the top of the precipice.

"GEOLOGY.

"As far as examined, the island seems to consist of coral and trap. The coral, either in its original state, or worn down and stratified, is in some places up-heaved at an acute angle, and in others borne up on the trap to considerable elevations. It even seems to cap the tops of the mountains, which are said to be plains covered with ferns, scrub, and small palms.

"The stratified coral passes into a very red clay as it approaches the trap, and is in some places much consolidated, but generally very loose and disintegrating rapidly, thus mixing with the soil numbers of a fossil *bulimus*, if not identical with, hardly to be distinguished from the living species except in its greater size and massiveness, and the adhesion of the coral. A species of cowry was also found in the decomposing coral, and the *bulimus* in the consolidated.

"In the inclined stratified coral in one place very distinct impressions were observed of palm leaves 10 or 15 feet long. Curious pipes passed through the stratification, which may have been formed by stems of palms. They are hollow at the centre and the particles of coral are solidified at the circumference, so that at some places they project like short chimney-pots. Altogether the feeling in rambling over the island is that it is comparatively of very recent origin," as regards the coral formation.

THE SAN FRANCISCO MAIL SERVICE.

IN the Legislative Council, yesterday, Mr. Docker laid upon the table of the House the correspondence relative to the San Francisco Mail service, which has already appeared in our columns; he also laid on the table the following additional letter from the Government of New Zealand:—

"Colonial Secretary's Office,
"Wellington, December 19, 1876.

"Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of November 29, 1876, respecting the San Francisco service, and of the enclosed copy of a letter dated November 22nd, addressed to you by Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.

"1. I have to state that, whilst desirous to meet as far as possible the wishes of your Government, this Government cannot consent to any payment on account of the service, which is in excess of the authority given, after very careful consideration of the whole subject, by the House of Representatives.

"2. That the "C" service as tendered for by the contractors may be adopted, calling at Honolulu, being omitted if the contractors so desire.

"3. That the boats run from San Francisco to the Bay of Islands or to Auckland, and from the New Zealand port of call to Sydney, the contractors to decide the port of call to perform the coastal service, and to receive £75,000 per annum subsidy.

"4. The boats to run as in No. 2, but the coastal service to be arranged for by the port of call, £5000 to be deducted from the subsidy of £75 000, if the Bay of Islands £10 000 to be deducted. Any saving on the present contract to be divided equally between the colonies, and each to pay half the actual cost of the coastal service.

"5. This Government reciprocates the desire expressed by you not to do anything which will lead to the breaking up of the service; but I must point out to you how very much worse for this colony than those contemplated by the House of Representatives are the conditions which you state seem to offer the only solution of the existing difficulty. You suggest that the Bay of Islands shall be our port of call, although the contractors themselves, by their telegram of November 6 to Messrs. Gilchrist Watt, and Co., recognize that very valid reasons make Auckland the preferable port. You suggest further that for this service San Francisco to Bay of Islands and Sydney, New Zealand should pay £35,000 towards the subsidy of £75,000, and should pay the whole cost of its coastal service.

"You will see that under these conditions the contractors would receive £10,000 a-year more, and that New Zealand would pay £7500 a-year more than was considered by the House of Representatives to be reasonable under such arrangements.

"It has been before explained to you, why it is felt that a coastal service from the Bay of Islands cannot be efficiently performed for a less subsidy than £10,000, and, therefore, in addition to the consequences just stated New Zealand would, under your proposals, have to pay £5000 a year for the service in excess of New South Wales.

"6. The arrangement suggested to you would, in other ways than that stated, be most disadvantageous to New Zealand, not only as compared with New South Wales, but as compared with what was originally contracted for. New Zealand has now her coastal service performed by the main-line boats. Passengers from or to the colony are conveyed by them with the least inconvenience consistent with a fork service, and the possibilities of trade with the United States are not checked by the existence of bad shipping arrangements. Under your proposals passengers would be inconvenienced, wharf accommodation would have to be provided at the Bay of Islands, and the coastal service to and from that port would cost about double the sum for which, with the same class of boats, it could be worked with Auckland as the port of call. New Zealand now shares the advantage of having a terminal port for the service; but the plan proposed by you would give those advantages wholly to New South Wales.

"7. For these reasons your proposal would be inadmissible even had the House of Representatives not so carefully defined the limits within which the liability of the colony is to be kept. It must be remembered that modification of the service was sought in the interest of the contractors, and in view of all the negotiations and Parliamentary discussions on the subject we are, while very desirous to see a service by way of San Francisco maintained, compelled to repeat that no arrangements which are less favourable than those specified by the House of Representatives can be accepted by this Government. We would should you so desire, undertake to arrange and pay for the coastal service, provided that Auckland be the port of call and New Zealand's contribution to the subsidy be not more than £32,500. This with a cost of a coastal service to and from Auckland, which is estimated at £5000 would make New Zealand's total payment £37,500, and that is the limit fixed by our Parliament.

"I have the honor to be, Sir,
"Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) "H. A. ATKINSON."

FATAL GUN ACCIDENT.—A young man named Albert Reuben, living at Footscray, met with a terribly sudden death on Saturday afternoon (the *Telegraph* states) through a gun accident. He had left his home early in the afternoon to go down the river in a boat on a shooting excursion, and proceeded in the direction of Williamstown. About 5 o'clock the warders on board the penal hulk Sacramento heard the discharge of a gun, and a boat was seen drifting before the wind not far away. A boat was put off, and the unfortunate man was found lying in his boat bleeding from a large gun-shot wound in his left breast. He was then quite dead. A double-barrelled gun was found in the boat, one barrel being loaded and capped, the other having been discharged. On Sunday morning the deceased's wife and other relatives proceeded to Williamstown and identified the remains. The deceased was only 25 years of age, and leaves a wife and three young children.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—"It is with great pleasure that I can bear testimony to the purity of Mr. Möller's Cod Liver Oil, which I have now used for some three years both in private practice and at the Home for Sick Children, Coatham. In comparing the oil supplied by Mr. Möller with that used previously, I cannot but be struck with the few cases in which the stomach refuses to tolerate the oil—a great desideratum in any institution where so many cases of scrofula are admitted. I can confidently recommend Mr. Möller's oil to the public as of exceptional purity, and of great dietetic value. Thomas W. T. Loebe, surgeon, West Suffolk Militia, Admiralty surgeon and agent, Suffolk House, Coatham, April 10th, 1876." Peter Möller is the only real manufacturer bottling his Cod Liver Oil, thus offering to the public the guaranteed article. Head offices at Christiania, Norway; Branch at 521, Oxford-street, W.C., London; and manufactories at Lofoten Islands, Norway. Sold throughout the colonies by all chemists and druggists: but have Möller's only.—ADVT.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

THE QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK (Limited).
Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1863.
Capital, £500,000.
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B. D. MOREHEAD, Esq., M.L.A.
AUDITORS:
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W. WEBSTER, Esq.
GENERAL MANAGER:
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BRANCHES:
BEENLEIGH
CHARTERS TOWERS
COOKTOWN
GYMPIE
IPSWICH
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MILLCHESTER
ROCKHAMPTON
ROMA
STANTHORPE
TOOWOOMBA
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WARWICK

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THE UNION BANK OF LONDON
THE NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.
AGENTS IN NEW SOUTH WALES:
THE CITY BANK
THE MERCANTILE BANK OF SYDNEY.
AGENTS IN VICTORIA, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, AND WESTERN AUSTRALIA:
THE NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.
AGENTS IN NEW ZEALAND:
THE BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.
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AGENTS IN SAN FRANCISCO:
THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA.
AGENTS IN INDIA AND THE EAST:
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

The QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK (Limited) grants Drafts on its Branches and Agents; negotiates Bills against Colonial Produce, including Copper and Tin consigned to London; discounts Commercial Paper; makes Advances by way of Cash credit and on approved Securities; allows Interest on Deposits according to arrangement; and transacts all useful Banking business.

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ESTABLISHED 1869.
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 1873
Capital subscribed, £200,000; paid up £180,000
Reserve Fund 50,000
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SECRETARY:
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SOLICITORS:
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This Bank transacts all usual Banking and Financial Agency Business on the most favourable terms.
Bills discounted daily.
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GENERAL MANAGER:
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Francis Adams, Assistant Manager.
Gregory George Blaxland, Accountant.

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Redfern—corner Redfern and Botany streets
Glebe—corner Glebe Road and Hordon-street.

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MANAGER:
John Christie.
BANKERS:
The National Provincial Bank of England.

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EDWARD GRIFFITH, Assistant Inspector.

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Armidale	Molong
Balranald	Mudgee
Bathurst	Narandra
Bourke	Newcastle
Condobolin	Orange
Coonabarabran	Parkes
Coonamble	Raymond Terrace
Cowra	Rockley
Deniliquin	Rylstone
Dubbo	Singleton
Forbes	Tenterfield
Goulburn	Wagga Wagga
Grafton	Wallsend
Grenfell	Wentworth
Gulgong	West Maitland
Hay	Wilcannia
Hill End	Yass.
Hillston	

BRANCHES IN QUEENSLAND.
H. P. ABBOTT, Branch Inspector.

Brisbane	Mackay
Bowen	Maryborough
Charters Towers	Maytown
Clermont	Ravenswood
Cooktown	Rockhampton
Copperfield	Stanthorpe
Dalby	Toowoomba
Gladstone	Townsville
Gympie	Warwick.
Ipswich	

AGENTS.

VICTORIA	The Bank of Victoria; The E. S. and A. Chartered Bank; The National Bank of Australasia; The Bank of New Zealand
TASMANIA	The Bank of Van Diemen's Land
SOUTH AUSTRALIA	The Bank of South Australia; The National Bank of Australasia
NEW ZEALAND	The Bank of New Zealand; The National Bank of New Zealand.
LEVUKA, FIJI	The Bank of New Zealand.
LONDON	The Australian Joint Stock Bank, 18, King William street, E.C.
SCOTLAND	The Royal Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND	The Provincial Bank of Ireland.
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Baltimore	Messrs. Alex. Brown and Sons.
San Francisco	Agency of the Bank of British North America. The Anglo-Californian Bank (Limited).
INDIA AND CHINA	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

The Bank discounts bills, makes advances upon approved security, negotiates produce bills and documents, grants drafts and credits upon all its Branches and Agents at current rates, allows interest upon fixed deposits, negotiates or collects bills payable at any of the abovementioned places or elsewhere; collects dividends on local stocks for its customers free of commission, also interest on debentures, and undertakes the custody of same; is open to transact every kind of banking business, and to undertake the agency of other banks upon terms such as may be agreed upon.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—A BRANCH of this Bank is now open at GUNNEDAH, in this colony, for the transaction of all ordinary banking business.
SHEPHERD SMITH,
General Manager.
Sydney, 4th January, 1877.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—A BRANCH of this Bank is now open at GOONDIWINDI, in the colony of Queensland, for the transaction of all ordinary banking business.
SHEPHERD SMITH, General Manager.
Sydney, 10th January, 1877.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
Established 1817.
Incorporated by Act of Council 1850.
Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £410,000

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James Milson, Esq.
Thomas Buckland, Esq.
W. R. Piddington, Esq., M.L.A.
The Hon. George Allen, Esq., M.L.C.
Thomas Cadell, Esq.

AUDITORS:
James Henry Neale, Esq.

Shepherd Smith, General Manager.

Head Office—Sydney.
R. E. A. Wilkinson, Acting Manager.
Lond Office—Old Broad-street.

DIRECTORS:
Donald Larnach, Esq., Managing Director.
Sir Daniel Cooper, Bart. W. R. Scott, Esq.
William B. Walker, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES IN NEW SOUTH WALES.
T. O'S. Green, Inspector.
Parramatta-street, Sydney.
William-street, Sydney.

Adelong	Goulburn	Parramatta
Albury	Grafton	Penrith
Araluen	Grenfell	Richmond
Armidale	Gulgong	Scone
Bathurst	Gundagai	Singleton
Balmain	Hay	Sofala
Bega	Inverell	Tamworth
Bombala	Jerilderie	Taree
Braidwood	Liverpool	Tenterfield
Burrowa	Maclean	Tumut
Camden	Maitland	Uralla
Cooma	Moama	Vegetable Cre
Cootamundra	Moruya	Wagga Wagg
Corowa	Mudgee	Warialda
Deniliquin	Moree	Wellington
Dubbo	Newcastle	Windsor
Forbes	Orange	Young.
Glen Innes		

BRANCHES IN VICTORIA.
F. A. Walsh, Inspector.

Ararat	Eagle Hawk	Mansfield
Ballarat	Echuca	Melbourne
Beechworth	Fitzroy	Oxley
Benalla	Geelong	Rochester
Castlemaine	Inglewood	Runnymede
Chiltern	Kyneton	St. Arnaud
Collingwood	Linton	Sandhurst
Creswick	Maldon	Wangaratta
	Malmsbury	Wodonga.

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Alexander Archer, Inspector.

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Bowen	Ipswich	Roma
Bundaberg	Maryborough	St. George
Cardwell	Maytown	Stanthorpe
Cooktown	Millchester	Toowoomba
Copperfield	Mount Perry	Townsville
George Town	Ravenswood	Warwick.

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James R. Hill, Inspector.

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Balclutha	Dunstan Creek	Mount Ida
Black's	Fielding	Napier
Bull's	Grahamstown	Nelson
Carlyle	Greymouth	Ross
Charleston	Hawera	Wanganui
Christchurch	Hokitika	Wellington
Cromwell	Invercargill	West Port.
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The National Bank of Ireland.
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LIVERPOOL.
The North and South Wales Bank.
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CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.
London and South African Bank.
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The Bank of New Caledonia.

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Collects for its customers dividends on shares in public companies, and interest on debentures.
Invests money on their behalf in colonial securities or those of Great Britain.
Issues drafts and letters of credit, and negotiates approved bills, payable at any of the abovenamed places, and undertakes the agency of other banks, on such terms as may be agreed upon.

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Incorporated by Act of Council, 1848.
Capital £500,000.
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T. A. Dibbs, Esq., Manager.
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HEAD Office—George-street, Sydney.
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With branches at Haymarket, George-street South; and Oxford-street.
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BRANCHES IN QUEENSLAND: Brisbane, Dalby, Mackay, Maryborough, and Rockhampton.
AGENCIES IN THE COLONIES:
VICTORIA: The Bank of Victoria, National Bank of Australia, Colonial Bank of Australasia, and Commercial Bank of Australia.
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WEST AUSTRALIA: National Bank of Australasia.
TASMANIA: The Bank of Van Diemen's Land.
NEW ZEALAND: National Bank of New Zealand, the Bank of New Zealand.
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LIVERPOOL: The Liverpool Union Bank.
MANCHESTER: The Manchester and Salford Bank.
IRELAND: The Belfast Banking Company and the National Bank.
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NEW YORK: Messrs. Drexel, Morgan, and Co.
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CEYLON: The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
BATAVIA: Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.
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The Bank discounts bills, grants cash credits, makes advances on approved security, allows interest upon fixed deposits, negotiates produce bills and documents, issues drafts or letters of credit, and negotiates or collects bills payable at any of the abovenamed places or elsewhere, at current rates; collects dividends on shares in public companies, and interest on debentures; acts for its customers in the investment of money in securities in Great Britain or in the colonies; and is prepared to undertake the agency of Banks on such terms as may be mutually agreed upon.

THE CITY BANK.
Sydney.
Paid-up Capital, £240,000.
With power to increase to £500,000.
DIRECTORS:
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H. C. D'Ardier, Esq.

MANAGER:
William Neill.

SECRETARY:
Edmund Rouse.

ACCOUNTANT:
Thomas T. Orton.

SOLICITOR:
W. W. Billyard, Esq.

Head Office, Pitt-street, Sydney.
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Bathurst
Kiama
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Scotland—The Commercial Bank of Scotland.
New York—Laidlaw and Co.
Hongkong—The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
Queensland—The Queensland National Bank.
Victoria—The National Bank of Australasia.
South Australia—Ditto ditto.
Western Australia—Ditto ditto.
Tasmania—The Bank of Van Diemen's Land.
New Zealand—The Bank of New Zealand.
New Caledonia—Compagnie de la Nouvelle Calédonie.
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This Bank adopts and transacts all usual banking business with either of the places above mentioned.

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Marine and Fire risks accepted at the lowest current rates.
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SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT.
1056 proposals received for £362,975
748 policies issued, amounting to 240,275
New annual premiums on same 8,564
Total annual premium income exceeds .. 25,000
Invested funds (30th June, 1876) 43,000

The FIRST OFFICE IN THESE COLONIES to free Life Assurance from harassing restrictions.
J. C. REMINGTON Secretary.

SYDNEY MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY (Unlimited Liability.)
Capital, £100,000.
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AGENTS:
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MARINE SURVEYOR: Captain S. S. Sustenance.
N.B.—Time risks on ships, with particular average taken subject to special arrangement.
Policies on merchandise to Europe granted in triplicate, payable in London in case of loss, if required.
A Table of the Rates of Premium can be obtained at the Company's Offices, Lyons-buildings, George-street.
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Capital, £150,000.
Unlimited Liability.
Incorporated by Act of Council, 1851.
Head Office—251, George-street, Sydney.
DIRECTORS:
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F... ... Griffiths, Esq.
Hon. John Fairfax, M.L.C.
Richard Jones, jun., Esq.
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AUDITORS:
Reginald E. Finlay, Esq. H. C. D'Ardier, Esq.
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Risks on goods taken to all parts, at the lowest current rates.
Policies on wool, goods, gold, &c., to Great Britain granted in triplicate, payable in London, in case of loss, by Messrs. Dangar, Grant, and Co., who also issue policies on behalf of the Company on risks from Great Britain, and ports on the continent of Europe, to the Australian and New Zealand colonies, payable, in event of loss, either in London, Sydney, Melbourne, or Adelaide.
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Fire business accepted throughout New South Wales. Hulls and all Marine risks at lowest current rates.
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MARINE RISKS taken at current rates to EUROPE, INDIA, and CHINA, and policies made payable at the following places:—

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Bombay	Hongkong
Colombo	Mauritius
Madras	

and Singapore.
SCOTT, HENDERSON, and CO., Agents.

HOME AND COLONIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
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The undersigned having been appointed Agents for this Company are now prepared to accept risks at lowest current rates.
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Capital, £1,000,000.
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W. Tucker, Esq. | E. Vickery, Esq.
Hon. Saul Samuel, C.M.G. | R. Saddington, Esq.
London agents: Messrs. Edward A. Levy, and Co.
Risks taken at lowest current rates.
Marine Policies made payable in London or at any of the Company's Agents when required.
A Table of Rates may be obtained at the Company' Offices, 91, Pitt-street.
E. L. MONTEFIORE, Manager.

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.
Capital, £750,000. Reserve Fund, £25,000.
Unlimited Liability of Shareholders.
Head Office—Queen-street, Auckland.
Branches and Agencies at all ports and towns in New Zealand; also in London, Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Brisbane, and Levuka, Fiji.
The undersigned, agents for New South Wales, are effecting every description of insurances at lowest current rates. Claims for lines can be made payable, if required, in London, or at any of the agencies in Australia or New Zealand.
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London Agents—Messrs. Baring, Brothers, and Co.
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W. C. GODDARD, and CO., Agents.
Exchange, Sydney.

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Exchange, Sydney.

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MARINE RISKS of every description accepted and policies issued, claims whereon may be made payable at the various agencies throughout the world.
W. C. GODDARD and CO., Agents.
Exchange, Sydney.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

No. 77-6. Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 8th January, 1877.
REMOVAL OF HOUSE REFUSE, &c.—NOTICE is hereby given that from and after MONDAY next, the 15th instant, the Staff of Scavengers employed under the supervision of the Inspector of Nuisances, will remove all House Refuse and Rubbish from the premises of the citizens, and will pass through the several districts of the city upon the days already fixed, notifying their progress through the streets by ring of bell. Householders will be required to have their boxes, &c., ready for immediate removal upon the arrival of the carts, and although the scavengers will assist in carrying the rubbish from the premises they will not assist in preparing it for removal.
The practice of depositing the boxes of rubbish upon the footways will therefore be disallowed, after the 12th instant, and any person so disposing of any refuse or offensive matter will be subject to a penalty of ten pounds.
CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT,
Town Clerk.

LAURENCE MAC BRAIR AND CO., STEEL MERCHANTS,
70, King-street, Sydney,
Colonial Agents for leading Home Machinery and Ironmongery Manufacturers. Indents faithfully and promptly executed.
Attention is called to illustrated Price Lists and Samples, which can be seen at our office, where every information will be supplied by the undersigned.
LAURENCE MAC BRAIR and CO., 70, King-street, Sydney.
N.B.—Plans and specifications for Sheepwash, Pools, and their erection superintended.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to make liberal advances on WOOL, TALLOW, OR OTHER COLONIAL PRODUCE consigned to their friends in London, under whose personal supervision all sales are effected.
MASON, BROTHERS.

RICHARDSON AND WRENCH, LAND AUCTIONEERS and APPRAISERS, STOCK and STATION AGENTS, WOOL BROKERS.
OFFICES—142, Pitt-street.
STORES—Circular Quay.

ART UNIONS of LONDON and GLASGOW, 1877.—INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS will please send in their names at once, as the drawing will take place in April next. P. BROWN, Agent, 216, Pitt-street.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Mr. J. NAPIER is in no way connected with the Co-operative Delivery Company, Pitt-street.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL FIRE SOCIETY.—Payment of BONUS to Policy Holders for fourth year.—Policy-holders will please take notice that the bonus of 20 per cent., declared between them and members for the fourth year, is now payable at the Society's Offices, 235, Pitt-street, Sydney, on all policies from No. 3 to No. 16, from No. 2132 to 2629, from No. 3950 to No. 4081, from No. 5657 to No. 5924, and from No. 8139 to No. 8417 inclusive.
WALTER CHURCH, Manager.
N.B.—Numbers of policies to be produced to counter clerk.

ENGLISH AGENCY.—The undersigned, established in London upwards of twenty years, confine themselves exclusively to a General Commission Business, are well acquainted with Australian requirements, and possess special facilities for purchasing goods to the best advantage in the English markets.
Indents should be accompanied by cash remittances, or bank letters of credit, to insure full trade discounts. Account sales of produce under consignment rendered promptly, and net proceeds invested to order, every attention being devoted to the eligible shipment and insurance of all goods passing through their hands.
B. S. LLOYD and CO., 3, George Yard, Lombard-street, London.
References—Messrs. G. A. Lloyd and Co.

THE UNDERSIGNED are purchasers of Wool, Tin, Copper, Pearlshell, Copra, Tallow, and all descriptions of Colonial Produce, or will make liberal advances on same if consigned to them for sale.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

CAUTION.—J. and F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.—It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our brand, which is to be had of all respectable dealers. Agents, MATTHEW CLARK and SONS, 72, Great Tower-street, London.
MARTELL and CO.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.
In the Goods of CHARLES GEORGE POSFORD, late of Gross River, near Richmond, in the colony of New South Wales, Labourer, deceased, intestate.
NOTICE is hereby given that, after the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof, application will be made to this Honorable Court, in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, that Letters of Administration of all and singular the goods, chattels, credits, and effects of the abovenamed CHARLES GEORGE POSFORD, deceased, intestate, may be granted to MARIA BOSWELL WALLACE, the widow of the said deceased, now the wife of HENRY WALLACE, of Prince-street, Sydney, in the said colony, Van Proprietor.
Dated at Sydney, this eleventh day of January, A.D. 1877.
CHARLES SMITH JONES, Proctor for the applicant, 128, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

NOTICE.—NORTH SHORE.—ALL ACCOUNTS for SYDNEY MORNING HERALD to December 30, 1876, must be paid on or before 15th instant, or the service of the paper will be discontinued without further notice.
DEACON, Agent, Milson's Point.

NOTICE.—I will not be responsible for any debts contracted in MY NAME without my written authority, especially for those by my wife (née Pauline H. Cooper).
E. L. d FATTORINI.
8th January, 1877.

NOTICE.—Mr. E. T. NEWELL, Solicitor, has Removed to Vaughan's-chambers, 152, King-street.

NOTICE
Any person having a CLAIM against the Gun-room Mess of H. M. Ship PEARL is requested to forward the same to JOHN HAWKE, Gun-room Steward, on or before MONDAY, the 15th instant.

CAUTION.—ASHFIELD.—All persons trespassing on the Hailstone Estate will be prosecuted. Anyone giving information which will lead to the conviction of those who destroyed timber thereon, or who lit fires, will be rewarded.
JOHN KINLOCH.

TO JOHN WILLIAMS, Plasterer.—I, the undersigned, hereby give notice that unless you proceed with your CONTRACT, on or before SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 12 o'clock, I shall complete the same at your entire risk and expense.
WILLIAM BAGNELL, Builder,
Manly Beach.

GINGERBEER MANUFACTURERS, Bottle Gatherers, and others, are CAUTIONED against buying or using a White Gingerbeer Bottle bearing my name, with a coloured band round the centre of each bottle, and the Prince of Wales feathers as a trade-mark. I only lend these bottles to my customers, and do not charge for them, consequently shall claim them wherever I meet with them. D. EVANS, George-street, Redfern.

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to execute INDENTS for all descriptions of merchandise on the most favourable terms.
Illustrated catalogues and prices can be seen on application.
JAMES MACGREGOR, 320, George-street.

INDENTS.—The undersigned are prepared to execute Indents for all classes of American and English manufactures, on the most favourable terms.
LORIMER, ROME, and CO.

DR. CECIL MORGAN will be absent from Sydney until further notice. 160, Hunter-street.

NOTICE.—All Parties indebted to the late Firm of W. C. LESLIE, 104, Oxford-street, are cautioned against paying anybody except HAWKER and VANCE or ROBERT CRAWFORD, 104, Oxford-street.

PUBLICATIONS.

THE SYDNEY MAIL and NEW SOUTH WALES ADVERTISER, SATURDAY, 13th JANUARY.

EDITORIALS—
Land Revenue
Civil Service Bill
The Mudgee Railway
Dubbo
Orange
Small-pox
Samoa
Water Supply
Criminal Law.
GENERAL CONTENTS—
The Land—Agriculture—Pastoral
Horticulture
The Mail—Specials from London, Berlin, and America
Cruelty to an Apprentice
London Wool Sale
Cricket Notes, by Square Leg
Aquatics—Thames International Regatta
Chess Player
English and Foreign
Privateering and the Colonies
Arctic Expedition
The Essayist—On Slang
Notes and Comments, by Mnemon
Parliament Proceedings
Mining Reports
Commercial and Markets
Shipping Gazette
Music and Drama
The Streets of the City
New Sewerage Scheme.
AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—
Forthcoming Agricultural Shows
Approaching Land Sales
Sheep Contribution
British and Foreign Gleanings
Pastoral and Agricultural Notes
Season and Crops
Stock Lameness
Inoculation for Pleuro-Pneumonia
Wheat Harvest at Eserami
Outline of a Bill for the Destruction of the Dingo and other Vermin
Agricultural Items.
SPORTING DEPARTMENT—
The Course and Field
History of Dora, by Nemo
Sydney Hunt Club Races
Country Races
Sale of Blood Stock
Coursing.
SUPPLEMENT—
Tales—Black Spirits and White—The Duchess of Rosemary Lane
Engineering Triumphs
Notes of Travel—Kingsmill Islanders
Biography—Mr. Gladstone
Scientific and Useful
Poetry—The Palmist
Domestic Economy
Washing Woollen Things
The Ladies' Column
Paris Fashions and Novelties
The Fashion of Modesty
Naturalist
Evening Pastime
Cheap High-speed Ocean Steam Traffic, with diagrams
Bits of Pleasantry.
ILLUSTRATIONS—
Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe
Old Barrack-square, Sydney
Prince of Wales and Sir Joshua Reynolds at the Royal Academy
Diagrams of High Pressure Speed Ocean Steamer.

THE ILLUSTRATED SYDNEY NEWS.
NOW READY FOR THE MAIL.
NOW READY FOR THE MAIL.

PORTRAITS OF THE N. S. W. FIFTEEN, with View of Albert Ground.
THE OVATION TO EVANS.
VIEWS OF GOULBURN BUILDINGS.
COMIC PAGE—OUR POLITICAL MINSTRELS.
SCENE AT BALMAIN REGATTA.
VIEW OF MELBOURNE CRICKET GROUND.
THE LATEST FASHIONS.
RESCUING PASSENGERS FROM THE OTAGO.
And.
SEVERAL OTHER SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS.

☞ SEND THE NEWS TO YOUR HOME FRIENDS; they will greatly appreciate it.
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COLOURED CARTOONS of "OUR MEN,"
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ELOQUENCE, WIT, and GENIALITY.
GRATIS to bona-fide subscribers.
To NON SUBSCRIBERS an extra charge of 6d will be made.

SYDNEY PUNCH.—Terms of subscription 24s (6s per quarter) per annum paid in advance; 28s (7s per quarter) per annum paid at end of quarter.
SYDNEY PUNCH to be had at 426, George-street, and of all agents. Price, 6d; with extra Cartoon, 1s.

ELOQUENCE, WIT, and GENIALITY.

AGENTS can be supplied with copies at 11 o'clock this day at the Publishing Office, 426, George-street.

ENGLAND.—The undermentioned Newspaper and Advertising Agents are authorised to receive advertisements, which must be paid for in advance, for the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD and SYDNEY MAIL:—
LONDON.—Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Mr. F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street; Messrs. GORDON and GOTCH, St. Bride-street, Fleet-street, E.C.
BIRMINGHAM.—Mr. R. S. KIRK, 90, New-street.
LIVERPOOL.—LEE and NIGHTINGALE, 15, North John-street.
BRISTOL.—JAMES and HENRY GRACE, Royal Insurance Buildings.
EDINBURGH.—ROBERTSON and SCOTT, 13, Hanover-street.
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*** Copies of each journal are filed at the above offices for the use of advertisers.

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THE Arctic number of the Graphic, by post, 1s 6d. YEO'S, 227, Pitt-street.

SUNDAY AT HOME, Leisure Hour, Children's Friend Infants' Magazine, new vols., at Yeo's, 227, Pitt-st.

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Mason and Hamlin's Organ, £25
Fine-toned Musical Boxes, with bells, or bells and drum.
If the reader has not paid a visit to the Royal Furnishing Arcade it will be well to do so, not only to see these instruments, but to inspect the magnificent and varied stock of useful and ornamental furniture, all marked in plain figures. The show room upstairs is worth a special visit.
W. B. CAMPBELL.
N.B.—A concession has been secured in the importation of these instruments, through which they can be packed at the above net cost prices free of charge.

FRENCH and English PIANOS and American Organs for SALE. Edwards, Dunlop, and Co., 144, Pitt-st.

NICHOLSON AND ASCHERBERG are now shewing the finest and largest stock of PIANOFORTES in Sydney.
TWO HUNDRED INSTRUMENTS on view at their establishments, 317, GEORGE-STREET, and 127, PITT-STREET.

All the most celebrated makers.
Any of which can be had on the only LIBERAL INSTALMENT SYSTEM, first introduced by Nicholson and Ascherberg (copied to some extent by other Houses).
INSTALMENTS, 25s MONTHLY.

ALL THE NEWEST MUSIC at HALF-PRICE.
The Grandest Stock in the City.
Every class of publication.

NICHOLSON and ASCHERBERG,
317, George-street.

AUCHER'S PIANOS.
MESSRS. NICHOLSON and ASCHERBERG beg to announce that AUCHER FRERES have no Sole Agency in Australia.
The importations of these well known instruments, as well as every celebrated and approved maker, are received direct from the various Factories by NICHOLSON and ASCHERBERG.

THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER of the
AUSTRALIAN MUSICAL MAGAZINE,
AUSTRALIAN MUSICAL MAGAZINE,
AUSTRALIAN MUSICAL MAGAZINE,
containing

Fireman's March	Silver Threads Among the Gold
Hildebrant Montrose	((transcription for piano)
Cherry Ripe Galop	When the Swallows
Tim Flaherty	Day Wakes its Sorrows
Waiting	(known as Breathe not of Parting)
Emmett's Quadrille	
Sunny Little Isle Afar	

When the Clock is Striking Eight.

Beautifully Illustrated with Views of Sydney Harbour, Melbourne Heads, &c.
Price—ONE SHILLING.
NICHOLSON and ASCHERBERG, 317, George-street.

ELVY AND CO.'S PIANOFORTE GALLERY, HARMONIUM AND ORGAN SHOWROOMS, AND MUSIC WAREHOUSE, 321, GEORGE-STREET.
ELVY AND CO. invite the attention of parties about to purchase PIANOS to their unsurpassed Stock of specially-selected HIGH CLASS ENGLISH PIANOS, from the celebrated houses of ERARD, COLLARD, and BROADWOOD, and other London makers, in cases of beautiful woods, and of elegant designs.
ELVY AND CO. also have in stock, in order to meet the choice of those who prefer the foreign quality of tone, a variety of SUPERB FRENCH PIANOS, BY ERARD, BORD, AND AUCHER.

Full and brilliant toned GERMAN PIANOFORTES.

Particular attention is invited to the many superior INSTRUMENTS of NEW MODELS just placed in OUR GALLERY.

ELVY AND CO. have an INSTALMENT SYSTEM of an equitable character; it has been largely used since the establishment of the business, and E. and Co. adapt it to the convenience of those who desire to make periodical payments.
ELVY AND CO. show the favourite models of the AMERICAN ORGANS.
*** See illustrated catalogues and testimonials.
Also,
The new BROAD-REED ORGAN HARMONIUMS.
ELVY AND CO. with the desire to supply intending buyers of Pianos, Organs, and Harmoniums, will sell any of the above valuable instruments at REDUCED PRICES.
ELVY AND CO.'S Stock of Music is of the most varied character, specially chosen to meet the advanced musical taste of this colony both vocally and instrumentally.

The Newest Music at HALF PUBLISHED PRICE.
Half Published Price.
321, GEORGE-STREET.

PIANOFORTES.
W. H. PALING,
importer of
RELIABLE INSTRUMENTS ONLY,
has now on view
A MAGNIFICENT STOCK of PIANOFORTES, AMERICAN ORGANS, and HARMONIUMS, all FRESH FROM THE CASE.

W. H. PALING, having completed EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS in HIS PREMISES, is IN A POSITION TO SHOW above TWO HUNDRED INSTRUMENTS from the best LONDON, CONTINENTAL, AND AMERICAN MAKERS.

MEDICALS, CHEMICALS.

HENRY'S COLONIAL OINTMENT, in lid pots 1s each, at all chemists and shopkeepers.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS
WIDOW WELCH'S PILLS
(Kearsley's original)
so justly celebrated for their peculiar virtues, are recommended to the notice of every lady (having obtained the sanction of most gentlemen of the medical profession) as a safe and valuable medicine in effectually removing obstructions, and relieving other inconveniences to which the female frame is liable, especially those which at an early period of life arise from want of exercise and general debility of the system; they create an appetite, correct indigestion, remove giddiness and nervous headache, and are eminently useful in windy disorders, shortness of breath and palpitation of the heart; being perfectly innocent they may be used with safety in all seasons and climates. Price 2s 9d per box, of all chemists.
It is necessary, owing to numerous imitations, to warn the public that KEARSLEY'S is the only original receipt, and has been prepared by the Kearsley family over eighty years. Purchasers should see that each box is wrapped in white paper, and the name "C. Kearsley" is engraved on the Government stamp.
Wholesale agents:—J. SANGER and SONS, 158, Oxford-street, London, England; and by Messrs. ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, Sydney.
Ask for "Kearsley's," and see you get them.

JUST Landed de Ferre's SELTZOGENES, Kinmond's Fluid Citrate Magnesia, Magnesilvne, and Chlorodyne Lozenges, Bay Leaves, Oil of Cashew Nuts for leprosy, Tamar Indien, Argentometers, Umbilical and Scrotal Trusses, Calvert's Shaving and Tooth Soap Sticks, Hastin's Crimson Salt, Robinson's Dental Syringes, Sarg's Liquid Glicerine Soap.
A. J. WATT and CO., George-street, Sydney.

THE World's Great REMEDY.—Dr. H. Y. STEEL, Medical Wonder, a certain cure for all aches and pains. Agents, A. J. WATT and CO., 532 and 534, George-street.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE, a 6 h. p. vertical Steam BOILER, with fittings complete. Apply B, Box 290, General Post Office.

FOR SALE, 12-cwt. Hoisting ENGINE, and 3 h.p. Vertical Engine, by Shanks; also, Shanks' Patent LAWN MOWERS.
NELSON and CUNNINGHAM, 93, York-street.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ON SALE.—
Green's patent engines and boilers, 2, 4, and 6 h.p.
Lathes, 5 to 10 inch centres, various makers
Drilling machines
Saw benches
Corn mill
Weston's patent blocks, &c., &c.
JAMES MACGREGOR, 320, George-street.

WANTED to SELL, 8 h. p. ENGINE, 12-in. lathe, silent fan cupola, saw, spindle. 444, George-street.

BONES. BONES. BONES.—The Colonial Sugar Refining Company will give three pounds per ton for good BONES delivered at the Sydney or Petersham Railway Station; the Sugar House, Parramatta-street; wharf in Sydney; or their Bone Works, Petersham.

PRODUCE PROVISIONS, ETC.

BARLEY MEAL, £8 per ton.—This is the best of all food for fattening cattle, sheep, pigs, poultry, &c.
Prepared pea flour, for soups, in tins, at 1s
Patent pea flour, for making Scotch brose, in tins, 1s
Green peas and white peas, for boiling
SELF-RAISING FLOUR.
SWAIN and CO., 710, George-street.

SILK-DRESSED Superfine, Fine, and Seconds Flour; Wheat Meal, Maize Meal, Patent Meal, Bran and Pollard, best qualities, at lowest prices. J. REDGATE and SON, Sussex-st. S.; and Yurong-st., Woolloomooloo.

PORT COOPER Hams and Bacon, just landed, prime condition. Crocker and Co., 519, George-street.

W. H. ARIELL'S AGENCIES.—Swallow and Ariell's celebrated prize biscuits and Canterbury cakes; G. Bencraft and Co.'s superior oatmeal and dressed rice; Dillon and Burrows' prize confectionery, creams, jellies, London mixtures, &c.; J. Kitchen and Sons' superior mottled, toilet, and soft soaps, and mould candles; Hunt and Co.'s celebrated baking powders; R. Whittingham and Co.'s prime York hams, figs, currants, Muscatel and Sultana raisins, paper bags, and oilmen's stores.
119, Sussex-street.

CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED PICKLES,
SAUCES,
MALT VINEGAR, in quart and pint bottles.
SALAD OIL,
POTTED MEATS,
CALVES' FEET JELLY and other
TABLE DELICACIES,
MAY be obtained of Storekeepers in Australia and New Zealand. Every genuine article is labelled
CROSSE and BLACKWELL, Purveyors to the Queen, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL Agents for LEA and PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

FLOUR, Flour, Flour. THOS. L. COOMBE, Merchants', Millers', and Bakers' Agent, 360, George-st.

MAIZE. Maize.—Prime samples always on hand, on SALE. G. F. MASON, Patent Slip Wharf.

HORTICULTURE, FARMING, ETC.

PRACTICAL RESULTS have proved the MALDON ISLAND GUANO to be the best fertilizer in use. Analysis and Testimonials mailed free on application to sole Agents in N. S. W.
BARRON, MOXHAM, and CO., 50, Clarence-street.
PRICE, £7 15s per ton, bags included.

APPLES.—About 6 hundred well-bearing Trees, some ripe, for SALE. Post-office, Enfield.

HOUSES AND LAND FOR SALE.

WEST END, ASHFIELD, facing the Railway—For SALE, a pretty detached VILLA, 5 rooms, kitchen, and scullery; perfect drainage, &c. H. PALMER, Ashfield.

A NEWLY-ERECTED MOUNTAIN COTTAGE FOR SALE, with 4 acres of good land. There are 6 rooms and outhouses; within five minutes of railway station. Good water supply and fine mountain view. Within easy distance of Sydney (two and a-half hours). The views are very grand; also good bathing within fifteen or twenty minutes' walk of cottage. Address—WESTERN LINE Post Office. N.B.—No agents treated with.

PARRAMATTA JUNCTION.—For SALE, a comfortable newly erected two-story Brick-built RESIDENCE, containing 5 rooms, kitchen, and wash house, with large tank at rear; within five minutes' walk of the railway station. Also, an Allotment of Land adjoining, 100 feet frontage to Daniel-street by a depth of 122 feet 6 inches. Apply F. M. OVERTON, Auctioneer, Parramatta.

FOR SALE, a six-roomed HOUSE, with a good well of water; fine harbour view; situated in Weston-street, foot of Darling-street, Balmain. Apply to Mrs. Cooper, at premises.

FOR SALE, a Dwelling HOUSE, 5-rooms and kitchen, garden in front, large yard; leasehold, ground rent 1s 3d per week, now let for 16s per week; price £375; £250 can remain in building society; situated in George-street, Waterloo. A. Torning, house and estate agent, 284, O'Connell-street.

FOR SALE, on terms, a fashionable COTTAGE, 4-rooms; 2 gardens, water. St. Geo.-parade. A. Torning,

BUILDING ALLOTMENTS, at Petersham, near Station. May and Co., brokers, 110, King-street.

TO SELL, a COTTAGE, in Phelps-street, near Moore Park; a bargain. Apply DENIS HARTIGAN.

FOR SALE, Lots 3, 4, 5, and 6 Wood's Estate, Hereford-st., each 40 x 234 feet, cheap. Cook, 171, Pitt-st.

CAMDEN.—For SALE, Family RESIDENCE, containing 7 rooms kitchen, servant's room, bath, &c., with every convenience, good yard, large garden, plenty of water; show of fruit excellent. E. RAMSAY, Sydney.

EASTWARD.—For SALE, with an unobstructed circuitous view, 2 superior finished Family RESIDENCES, constructed of stone, comprising hall, 9 rooms, kitchen, and outhouses front and back gardens; also plenty water. E. RAMSAY, House Agent, Sydney.

FOR SALE, one of the finest PROPERTIES in the County of Cumberland, about two miles from the Fairfield railway station; very heavily timbered with ironbark and spotted gum. Apply Mr. BULL, Messrs. Bull, Price, and Co., 146, Pitt-street.

COTTAGES, Houses and Allotments for Private SALE. J. G. READ, 494, George-street.

THE GREAT LAND SALE, Newtown, Raper's Paddock. Five acres subdivided into Building Lots

SURVEY completed. Lithographs ready Saturday. SALE on Ground on SATURDAY WEEK.

THE TITLE IS UNDER TORRENS'S ACT. The Deed free of cost to purchasers.

THE TERMS are EXTRAORDINARILY EASY—10 per cent. deposit, 10 per cent. say three months, balance by easy instalments, and interest on balance only 5 per cent. J. W. WATKIN, Auctioneer, Temperance Hall.

£350, HALF CASH, wanted for 4 freehold brick Houses. J. Pringle, 168, Pitt-st.

£1350, HALF CASH, wanted for 7 Houses in city; rental, 68s. 168, Pitt-street,

TERRACE of 8 Houses, brick, slated, city, £2600; 2 good brick Houses, near Baptist's land, 50 x 137, £800; 3½ acres Land, Redmire Estate, fenced, cheap, £1..0; good family Residence, Kingston, spare land, £750; Cottage, Waterloo, stabling, &c., on easy terms. JAMES PRINGLE, Estate Agent, 168, Pitt-street.

VICTORIA ROAD, Marrickville.—Substantial Family RESIDENCE, built of brick, on stone foundation, with slated roof, containing 6 large rooms, kitchen, servant's room, wide hall, verandah, large yard covered with galvanized iron. The outbuildings comprise coachhouse, stable, cowhouse, harness room, man's room, &c. Gas laid on to every room. Grounds comprise area of nearly an acre, well laid out in flower borders, lawns, &c. Will be SOLD, either with or without furniture, in consequence of the owner's intended departure from the colony. Apply on the premises, to JOHN P. WRIGHT, Victoria Road, Marrickville.

STOCK AND STATIONS.

AUSTRALIAN MORTGAGE LAND AND FINANCE COMPANY (Limited).
London, Melbourne, Geelong, and Sydney.
Capital, £2,000,000.
AUSTRALIAN BOARD:
James MacBain, Esq., M.L.A.
Robert Bruce Ronald Esq.
Edmond Mackenzie Young, Esq.
CASH ADVANCES made on the ENSUING CLIP OF WOOL and on Squatting Properties, Stations, Bills, &c.
W. A. COTTEE, Local Manager.
Exchange-buildings.

THE LAND.
British and Foreign Gleanings on Agriculture.
Pastoral News of New South Wales and the Colonies.
Agricultural Societies, Metropolitan and Provincial.
HORTICULTURE, THE GARDEN
THE SYDNEY MAIL,
Hunter-street, Sydney.
To be had of all News Agents.
Subscription: 5s. per quarter.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.
1500 splendid Bullocks, Clarence River
600 Heifers, southern district
First-class Bulls, in various localities
Various lots of Store Sheep and Cattle throughout the colonies
Numerous Properties and Stations in New South Wales and Queensland.
GRIFFITHS and WEAVER, 271, George-street.

AUCTION SALES.

Bay Harness Horse.
GEORGE KISS has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
A bay horse, broken to single and double harness.

Horses, Vehicles, and Harness.
GEORGE KISS will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, all lots not specially advertised; and at 12 o'clock, all lots specially advertised.
Regular sales at the Bazaar daily, and at Camperdown any afternoon.

Double-seated Cut-under Buggy.
GEORGE KISS has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
A double-seated cut-under buggy, nearly new, with patent hood.

Saddle and Harness Horse
Boy's Pony.
GEORGE KISS has received instructions from Mr. Walter Bradley to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on MONDAY next, at 12 o'clock,
A dark brown horse, 16 hands 2 inches, quiet and staunch in harness; broken to saddle, [and jumps well
A boy's pony, quiet to ride, and has been in harness; can be recommended.

Pair of Well-matched Taffy Ponies.
GEORGE KISS has received instructions from F. J. Weston, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
A pair of well-matched Taffy ponies, broken to saddle and harness, accustomed to run together, fast and good.

40 Head of Well-bred Horses.
GEORGE KISS has received instructions from C. B. Lowe, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Yards, on WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock,
40 head of well-bred light horses—colts and fillies—suitable for saddle and harness purposes.
☞ Mr. Lowe's horses are well-known in the Sydney market to possess qualities for endurance, which make them valuable for saddle or harness purposes.

At Risk of Former Purchaser.
GEORGE KISS has received instructions from Mr. John Wooller to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
Bay gelding, broken to single or double harness. To be sold without reserve, at risk of former purchaser, Mr. Thomas M'Neill, cab proprietor.

30 Head Broken and Unbroken Horses.
GEORGE KISS has received instructions from J. V. Cooper, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Yards, on THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 o'clock,
30 head of broken and unbroken horses, consisting of HEAVY DRAUGHT by Champion and Clinker; harness and saddle horses by Scamp. A nice lot of well-selected horses.

G. M. PITT and SON have received instructions from Thomas Cook, Esq., to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, the 15th instant, at the Homebush Yards, at 11 o'clock,
170 prime fat bullocks, in lots.

G. M. PITT and SON have received instructions from John Crowley, Esq., to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, the 15th instant, at the Homebush Yards, at 11 o'clock,
100 prime fat bullocks, in lots.

SULLIVAN and SIMPSON have received instructions from Langloh Parker, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Homebush Yards, on MONDAY next, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock.
311 head of really prime and weighty fat bullocks, in lots.

MAIDEN, HILL, and CLARK have received instructions from Messrs. J. and F. Egan to sell by auction, at Homebush, on MONDAY, 15th,
200 prime fat cattle, in lots, from their Mount Harris station.

MAIDEN, HILL, and CLARK have received instructions from Messrs. Chambers, Splatt, and Co., to sell by auction, at Homebush, on MONDAY, 15th,
2500 prime ewes from their noted Carwell station.

MAIDEN, HILL, and CLARK have received instructions from James Seivel, Esq., to sell by auction, at Homebush, on MONDAY, 15th instant,
1500 really prime wethers from Mooki Spring station.

PARRAMATTA.
FOR POSITIVE SALE.
PRIVATE RESIDENCES
BUSINESS PREMISES
BUILDING ALLOTMENTS
FARMING LAND
ORCHARD and CULTIVATED LAND.
WEDNESDAY, 17th January, at half past 11 o'clock.
JOHN TAYLOR has been instructed to sell by public auction, at his Sale Rooms, Church-street, Parramatta, on WEDNESDAY, 17th instant,
LOT 1.—A CAPITAL BUILDING ALLOTMENT, situate at the north-east corner of Sorrell and Isabella streets, enclosed on two sides by a paling fence, having a frontage to Isabella-street of 55 feet, and to Sorrell-street of 140 feet.
LOT 2.—ALLOTMENT, adjoining lot 1, with a frontage to Isabella-street of 55 feet, by a depth of 140 feet.
LOT 3.—ALLOTMENT adjoining lot 2, with a frontage to Isabella-street of 55 feet, and to a lane 20 feet wide, 140 feet. Upon this allotment there is a large underground tank of water.
LOT 4.—ALLOTMENT at the rear of lots 1, 2, and 3, having a frontage to Sorrell-street of 70 feet, by a depth to a lane, 20 feet wide of 154 feet.
LOT 5. ALL THAT PARCEL OF LAND, containing about 9 ACRES enclosed, part orchard, and the remainder under cultivation, situate in Church-street North, opposite the residence of Mr. John Scott and M'Ginley's Hotel, and extends to Hunt's Creek, which possesses a never-failing supply of water.
LOT 6.—A FOUR-ROOMED WEATHERBOARD HOUSE and ground, situate in Church street North, adjoining Mr. Braddick's residence and Mrs. Tucker's store. The ground frontage to Church-street is 66 feet by a depth of about 200 feet.
LOT 7.—A STONE-BUILT VERANDAH COTTAGE, of 6 rooms, and out-buildings, in good order, with a wood building formerly used as a butcher's shop, situate in Church-street North, near the Broken-back Bridge Tollgate, and adjoining M'Ginley's Hotel. The ground frontage to Church-street is feet, by a depth to Hunt's Creek of about 200 feet.
LOT 8.—79 ACRES OF EXCELLENT LAND, containing some good timber, situate on the Windsor Road, about 2 miles from Parramatta, and adjoining the orchards and properties of Messrs. Tamsett and Pettitt, and bounded on the east by a deep creek. The property is known as part of the Alder on grant. It is well adapted for an orchard and for cultivation land.
LOT 9.—SIX CHOICE BUILDING SITES, close to the PARRAMATTA RAILWAY STATION, situate in WENTWORTH, COWPER, and MARTIN STREETS; frontages from 50 to 100 feet, and depths of 150 to 200 feet.
N.B.—Plans and further particulars at the Sale Rooms.
Title unquestionable.
Terms at sale.

ELLIS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Yards, 763, George-street South, THIS DAY, at half-past 11 o'clock,
2 prime corn-fed porkers, per rail.

ELLIS and CO. will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at Railway, at 9 o'clock,
Hay, straw, corn, maize, potatoes, &c.
At Depot, at half-past 11 o'clock,
Fat calves, lambs, pigs, suckers, and poultry of every description.
At half-past 12 o'clock,
Roll and keg butter, cheese, bacon, eggs, honey, lard, &c.
At 4 o'clock.
Hides, tallow, wool, sheepskins, fruit, &c.

C. R. BEDWELL and CO. will sell, at the Railway, THIS DAY,
Hay, maize, potatoes, turnips, &c.
At Produce Depot, 793, George-street, at 11 o'clock, calves and pigs. 11.30, carcase pork, suckers, poultry, eggs, bacon, cheese, &c.
WEEKLY PRODUCE SALE.
Railway Auction Mart, 793, George-street.

WILLIAM INGLIS will sell by auction THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Calves, lambs, pigs, suckers.
At half-past 11 o'clock,
80 coops poultry, of all kinds.
At half-past 1 o'clock,
The usual weekly supply of dairy produce, consisting of roll butter, keg butter, and cheese, from the best dairies in the Southern districts; superior corn-fed bacon and hams, 100 cases fresh eggs, lard, honey, &c., &c.

WILLIAM INGLIS will sell by auction THIS DAY, at the Railway Terminus, at 9 o'clock,
Hay and straw by the truck; maize, potatoes, &c.

WILLIAM NIXON and CO. will sell at the Railway, at 9, Hay, straw, &c., by the truck.

J. S. PROCTER will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at Railway, at 9 o'clock,
Hay, straw, lucerne, corn potatoes, pumpkins.
At the Sydney Produce Mart, 701, George-street, at 12 o'clock,
Calves, pigs suckers
Turkeys, geese, ducks, fowls, pigeons, birds
Apples, fruit, green peas, onions, potatoes.
At 2 o'clock, dairy produce, comprising
30 cases roll butter, 40 kegs butter
120 ditto eggs superior quality; 25 cases cheese
42 sides corn-fed bacon, hams, cheeks
Lard, honey, wax, hides, hair, skins, &c.
Also groceries, furniture, and sundries.

DENT and HOSKIN will sell by auction, at Railway, THIS DAY, at 9 o'clock,
Hay, straw, maize, potatoes, pumpkins, melons.

WELLS and SMITH will sell by auction, at their Yards, THIS DAY, at half-past 12 o'clock,
Fat and store pigs, sucking pigs, 20 calves
Poultry, eggs, butter, cheese, honey, almonds, fruit, &c.

Fruit. Fruit. Fruit.
100 Cases.
THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock.
WELLS and SMITH will sell by auction, at their Yards, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock,
The above, in lots to suit purchasers.

WELLS and SMITH will sell by auction, at Railway, THIS DAY, at 9 o'clock,
Hay, straw, corn, pumpkins.

F. L. BARKER will sell by auction, at his Produce Stores, 10.30, Hides; 2.30, tallow.

JOHN BRIDGE will sell by auction, at his Produce Stores, Circular Wharf THIS DAY, at 10.30, Hides; 2.30, tallow; and at 3, hair, horns, and bones.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, January 12 at half-past 10 o'clock,
Hides, calfskins, hair, horns, bones, &c.
And at half-past 2 o'clock,
Casks of tallow.
Terms cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.
MORT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Hides, horse hides
Kangaroo and wallaby skins.
At half-past 2 o'clock,
Casks tallow.
At 3 o'clock,
Horns, bones, hair, and beeswax.
Terms, cash.

WATTLE BARK. WATTLE BARK. WATTLE BARK.
MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, at 12 o'clock,
Bags wattle bark.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.
MAIDEN, HILL, and CLARK will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, at half-past 1 o'clock
Hides, calfskins, hair, horns, bones, beeswax, &c.
And at half-past 2 o'clock,
Casks tallow.

THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock.
To Ironmongers, Dealers, and others.
3 Chests of Carpenters' Tools, consisting of Trying, Smoothing and Jack Planes; Saws, Rules, Adzes, Gouges, Rasps, Plyers, Bench Screws, Hammers, Locks, &c.
DUNN and LISTER have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 204, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock The above.

DUNN and LISTER will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 204, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, Men's and women's new and second-hand clothing, boots, books, and sundries.

THIS DAY, 12th instant, at 11 o'clock.
FIXTURES and FITTINGS of a BAKERY Establishment, comprising Shop Fixtures, Glass Cases, Tins, Troughs, and Utensils.
H. VAUGHAN has received instructions from Mr. James Murie, in consequence of retiring from the business, to sell by auction, on the premises, known as the Paddington Bakery, South Head Road, Paddington, near the Post-office.
Without reserve.

New and Second-hand Clothing, Books, Drapery, Jewellery, Gold and Silver Watches, &c.
ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the Mart Pitt-street,
The above.

STANDARD WORKS.
IN EVERY VARIETY OF LITERATURE,
being a Shipment just landed from London.
FOR POSITIVE UNRESERVED SALE,
by order of the Consignees.
GILCHRIST, STUBBS, and WESTON will sell by auction, at the Rooms, 273, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, 17th January, at 11 o'clock,
3 cases books comprising a selection of standard works in history, biography, romance, and every variety of literature.
CATALOGUES IN DETAIL.
TO BE HAD AT THE ROOMS.
Sale WEDNESDAY, 17th JANUARY.

Preliminary Notice.
FRIDAY, 10th January, at 11 a.m.
UNRESERVED SALE
of
HIGHLY-FINISHED CUTLERY, new shipment from Sheffield
LARGE ASSORTMENT of IRONMONGERY, direct from Birmingham.
FRENCH BRONZES
PICTURES
and a
recent Consignment of VALUABLE EXTRA-SIZE FIRE-RESISTING SAFES.
To the Trade and Private Buyers.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction at their newly erected Sale Rooms Spring and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, 19th January, at 11 a.m.,
The above.
Terms at sale.

SATURDAY MORNING, at half-past 10 o'clock.
At the CIRCUS, on the HAYMARKET RESERVE.
IMPERATIVE SALE
of
324 Cane Chairs
800 Wood ditto
in lots to suit purchasers.
Also,
THE FURNITURE OF THE GREEN ROOM.
To the Trade and Private Buyers.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been instructed by Messrs. Cooper, Bailey, and Co., the proprietors of the Circus to sell by auction, on the Haymarket Reserve, on SATURDAY MORNING, at half-past 10 a.m.,
1124 CANE and WOODEN CHAIRS and DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.
THURSDAY, 18th January, at 11 a.m.
At the newly erected Sale Rooms, Spring and O'Connell streets.
FIFTY-FIVE PACKAGES of ENGLISH MADE FURNITURE, REMARKABLE for its SUPERIOR FINISH and ELEGANCE of style, comprising manufactures in
Oak
Spanish Mahogany
Birds eye Maple
Walnut
Rosewood
and other valuable woods.
TO FURNITURE WAREHOUSEMEN, PRIVATE GENTLEMEN, and COMMISSION AGENTS.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, on THURSDAY, 18th January, at 11 a.m.,
FIFTY-FIVE PACKAGES of FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH-MADE FURNITURE.
*** Catalogues will be compiled and issued early before the sale.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
WEDNESDAY, 17th January, at 11 a.m.
EXTENSIVE SALE
of
FIRST-CLASS PIANOFORTES, in elegant Rosewood, Walnut, and Ebony Frames, by the MOST POPULAR European and Continental Manufacturers.
TO PIANOFORTE SELLERS AND PRIVATE FAMILIES.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions by the consignees to sell by auction, at their New Sale Rooms, Spring and O'Connell streets, on WEDNESDAY, 17th January, at 11 a.m.
*** FINE SELECTION OF FIRST-CLASS PIANOFORTES.
Terms at sale.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
TUESDAY, 16th January, at 11 a.m.
IMPORTANT SALE
of
VALUABLE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES of the best ENGLISH MAKE, and a variety of splendid Double-barrel Shot GUNS, to hand by late mail.
TO JEWELLERS AND PRIVATE GENTLEMEN.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their New Rooms, Spring and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 16th January, at 11 a.m.;
VALUABLE consignment of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES and SPLENDID BREECH-LOADING GUNS.
Terms at sale.

SATURDAY, 13th January, at 11 a.m.
At the New Sale Rooms, Spring and O'Connell streets.
WELL-FINISHED CEDAR DINGY, 19 feet long, varnished and copper-fastened throughout; quite new.
BRILLIANT-TONED PIANOFORTE,
by
JOHN BROADWOOD and SONS.
POWERFUL-TONED PIANO
by
COLLARD and COLLARD.
SWEET-TONED PIANOFORTE
by
GUNTHER, a famous maker.
CHOICE Glass and China
VALUABLE Plate
ELEGANT Duplex Kerosene Lamps
Balance-handle TABLE CUTLERY
Sewing-machines
MASSIVE Leather Dining-room Suite
HORSEHAIR SUITE
HANDSOME Mahogany Sideboards
Mahogany Telescope Dining Tables
Fine Proof Engravings
Pair fine old Oil Paintings
ELEGANT Drawing-room Suites
SUPERB Walnut Centre Tables
Walnut Whatnots and Music Stools
10 Massive Single and Double Bedsteads, Hair Mattresses, Palliasses
HANDSOME Wardrobes
Chests Drawers and Washstands
KITCHEN UTENSILS, and a large variety of Household Sundries.
To Families Furnishing.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their New Sale Rooms, Spring and O'Connell streets, on SATURDAY 13th January, at 11 a.m.,
The above.
Terms, cash.
*** The boat may be inspected at the Rooms.

POSTPONEMENT OF BOOT SALE.
WINDSOR CASTLE SHIPMENT NOT LANDED.
L. E. THRELKELD has POSTPONED his extensive BOOT SALE to FRIDAY 19th January next, in consequence of the Windsor Castle shipment not being landed.
These, with four other shipments of boots and period shoes will positively be sold on FRIDAY, 19th.

TO THE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.
Important and attractive Boot and Shoe Sale.
Splendid Assortment of Infants' Fancy Boots.
Several invoices from the following manufacturers, ex Cairnbulg, Cicero, Windsor Castle, Ben Cruachan, &c.:—
WILLIAM JONES Kid and Calf E.S. and Shoes
EDWIN BOSTOCK'S Shoes of the Period, &c.
POLLOCK'S Lasting, with and without Toes
SIMON WOOLF'S Lasting, Machine and Handsewn
FLATAU and CO.'s Maids', Girls', and Children's Morocco E.S.
Ditto, Women's Lasting, Springheels and Toppieces, 4 to 8.
L. E. THRELKELD has been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, 19th instant, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,
The best assortment of boots and shoes which has been offered at auction for a considerable time.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

THIS DAY, January 12, 1877.
On account of whom it may concern.
All more or less damaged.
1 Case Meerschaum Pipes
1 ditto Brier Pipes.
JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at his Rooms, 267, Margaret-street, at 11 o'clock,
§ 696—1 case meerschaum pipes
340—1 ditto brier ditto.
Excellent assortment.
On account of whom it may concern.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, January 12, 1877.
SALVAGE GOODS,
saved from the fire of
Messrs. H. Dickson and Son's Premises, York-street,
On account of whom it may concern, damaged by fire and water.
Under instructions from the Agents of the National Fire and Marine Insurance Company of New Zealand, Frank Levick, Esq.,
and the
Transatlantic Fire Insurance Company, Samuel Macdonnell, Esq.
To Tobacconists, General Dealers, and others.
JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 267, Margaret-street, near corner of George-street, THIS DAY, January 12, 1877, at 11 o'clock precisely,
17M—500 No. 2 Manila Havanah cigars
7M—250 Havanah ditto
9M—900 sundry ditto
6 boxes cigarettes
Tobacco seed
Large assortment of meerschaum pipes, in boxes
Ditto ditto of briar pipes
Amber tips, tobacco-cutting knives and sundries.
All more or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, January 12.
FOUR SPLENDID BURGLAR and FIREPROOF IRON SAFES.
For absolute unreserved sale.
COHEN and CO. are instructed by the importers to sell by auction, at the Bank Rooms, 336, George-street, THIS DAY, January 12, at half-past 11 o'clock precisely,
4 splendid burglar and fireproof iron safes, as follows, viz.:—
1 36-inch double door iron safe, fitted with drawers, &c.
1 36-inch single ditto ditto ditto
1 30-inch double door ditto ditto
1 30-inch single ditto ditto.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, January 12.
To Butchers, Sausage Manufacturers, and others.
30 Kegs, each 28 lbs., IRISH PORK SAUSAGE SKINS.
Only lot in the market.
COHEN and CO. are instructed by the importers to sell by auction, at the Bank Rooms 336, George-street, THIS DAY, January 12, at 11 o'clock,
30 kegs, each 28 lbs., best Irish pork sausage skins.
FOR UNRESERVED SALE.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, January 12.
50 Chinese Cane Easy and Office Chairs
14 Ditto ditto Extension Lounges
2 Chests Camphor Wood Drawers.
To close an account.
COHEN and CO. are instructed by the importers to sell by auction, at the Bank Rooms, 336, George-street, THIS DAY, January 12, at 11 o'clock,
The above.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 12.
50 CASES VERY SUPERIOR CHINESE GINGER, 6 JARS.
Just landed, in prime order.
COHEN and CO. are instructed by the importers, to sell by auction, at the Bank Rooms, 336, George-street, THIS DAY, January 12, at 11 o'clock sharp,
50 cases very superior Chinese ginger, 6 jars.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, January 12.
THREE WALNUT COTTAGE PIANOFORTES.
On account and risk of whom it may concern.
COHEN and CO. are instructed by the importers to sell by auction, at the Bank Rooms, 336, George-street, THIS DAY, January 12, at half-past 11 o'clock precisely,
3 walnut cottage pianofortes, new.
On account and risk of the concerned.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, January 12.
One Case Assorted SADDLES.
On account of whom it may concern.
COHEN and CO. are instructed by the importers to sell by auction, at the Bank Rooms, 336, George-street, THIS DAY, January 12, at 11 o'clock,
J&G in diamond over T,
§ 1—1 case assorted saddles, on account of the concerned.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, January 12.
To Parties Furnishing, Furniture Brokers, General Dealers, and others:
LARGE ASSORTMENT of ENGLISH and COLONIAL MANUFACTURED HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, IRON and BRASS BEDSTEADS LUSTRES, LOOKING-GLASSES, OLEOGRAPHS, CHAMBER and TOILET and DINNER SERVICES, MATS, RUGS, MATTING, &c., &c.,
COHEN and CO. are instructed by auction at the Bank Rooms, 336, George-street, THIS DAY, January 12 at half-past 11 o'clock precisely,
The above.
☞ Without the slightest reserve.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 12.
25 CASES CARTE BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE, with all faults, on account of the concerned.
COHEN and CO. are instructed by the importers to sell by auction, at the Bank Rooms, 336, George-street, THIS DAY, January 12, at 11 o'clock sharp,
25 cases carte blanche champagne.
On account of the concerned.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, January 12.
2 Cases, each 10 dozen, Long-handled Shovels
2 Cases, each 1 dozen, Collins' Heavy Axes,
ex Roving Sailor, from New York.
With all faults on account of the concerned.
COHEN and CO. are instructed by the importers to sell by auction, at the Bank Rooms, 336, George-street, THIS DAY, January 12, at 11 o'clock sharp,
§ 490—2 cases each 10 dozen, long handled shovels
§ 472—2 cases, each 1 dozen, Collins' heavy axes.

Boots and Shoes. Boots and Shoes.
To Boot and Shoe Dealers and others.
MR. M. MOLONY has been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, No. 230, George-street, on MONDAY next, 15th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt.
Several small invoices of boots and shoes, now landing.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

CONTINUATION SALE.
TO PRIVATE GENTLEMEN, JEWELLERS, PAWNBROKERS, and OTHERS.
THIS DAY, January 12.
MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 7, Wynyard-square, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
GOLD AND SILVER ENGLISH AND GENEVA WATCHES
DIAMOND RINGS, SINGLE STONE AND HALF-HOOP
LADIES' GOLD SUITES, GOLD BROOCHES
GENTLEMEN'S GOLD ALBERTS, STUDS, LOCKETS, CHARMS
GOLD SCARF PINS, SOLITAIRES
LADIES' GOLD RINGS, GENTLEMEN'S SIGNET RINGS
GILT AND MARBLE CLOCKS, UNDER SHADES
AMERICAN CLOCKS ASSORTED SHAPES
MEERSCHAUM PIPES
GOLD MOUNTED SPECTACLES, &c.
Terms, cash.

Cottage Pianoforte
Household Furniture.
ANDREW ALLAN has received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, No. 1, Hibernia-terrace, Albion-street, opposite Belmore Park, on MONDAY, at 11 o'clock,
Handsome cottage pianoforte
Wanzer sewing-machine
Household furniture, comprising horsehair dining-room suite
Carpets, pier glasses, marble vases
Tables, washstands, toilet tables and glasses
Iron bedsteads, bedding
Patent corking machine, patent roller mill, pulleys, cask stand, &c., &c.
The House to LET.
Office—129, King-street.

To close various accounts for the Suez Mail.
To Warehousemen Drapers, Storekeepers, and others.
Important Auction Sale of
WOOLLENS
MOSQUITO NETS
LIGHT GROUND PRINTS
CLOTHING, MEXICANS, &c.
now landing ex Ann Duthie and Wave of Life.
THIS DAY, Friday, 12th instant, at 11 a.m.
CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions by the Mail to close the following packages by auction, at their Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Friday, so as to remit by the outgoing Suez Mail:—
3 cases Horrockses' longcloths, A
4 ditto toilet quilts, assorted 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4
6 bales Mexicans, 30, 32, 35, and 72 inch
2 ditto linen ticks
1 bale fine Saxony flannels
3 cases fancy meltons
3 ditto Irish damask table linens
1 case 102-inch Irish linen sheeting
2 cases rich lace curtains
3 ditto black and drab felt hats
2 cases mosquito nets, 96, 100, and 108 inch, and sundry broken packages, to close various invoices.
Terms at sale.

NEWTOWN. NEWTOWN. NEWTOWN.
BUILDING LOTS. BUILDING LOTS.
FIVE ACRES of the best Land in Newtown, subdivided into BUILDING ALLOTMENTS
IN THE CENTRE OF NEWTOWN, close to the MAIN NEWTOWN ROAD,
SURROUNDED ON THREE SIDES BY DENSE POPULATION,
WITHIN EASY WALKING DISTANCE OF THE CITY.
WITHIN FEW MINUTES WALK OF RAILWAY.
APPROACHED BY EXCELLENT STREETS, METALLED, KERBED, and GUTTERED.
SALE ON THE GROUND, ON THE THIRD SATURDAY AFTERNOON IN JANUARY (the 20th), next Saturday week.
FRONTAGES TO CAMPERDOWN ROAD, just below English Church (opposite side)
FRONTAGES TO EGAN-STREET
FRONTAGES TO BORDERN-STREET
FRONTAGES TO O'CONNELL-STREET
FRONTAGES TO RAPER-STREET.
Also
COTTAGE RESIDENCE, equal to the best built in the colony.
J. W. WATKIN has received instructions from Thomas Chalder, Esq., to offer for public competition, on the THIRD SATURDAY AFTERNOON in January, the 20th, at 3 p.m., on the ground.
Subdivided into excellent building lots, that remarkably well situated property, known as Raper's Cottage and paddocks.
The attention of mechanics, artizans, and the working classes is specially invited to this opportunity of securing freeholds on easy terms, and it is one which has not occurred for a considerable time past, and is not likely soon to occur again. Within easy walking distance of the City, accessible by omnibus every five minutes, during fifteen hours out of the twenty-four. Close to VICTORIA PARK, the UNIVERSITY GROUNDS, and the COLLEGES.
THE TERMS WILL BE REMARKABLY EASY, so as to come within the means of any who desire to BECOME THEIR OWN LANDLORDS.
THE TITLE IS UNDER TORRENS' ACT.
Survey now being proceeded with.
Lithographs will be ready this week.
Auctioneer's Office, Temperance Hall, Pitt-street.

TO-MORROW.
SATURDAY, 13th January,
at 3 o'clock.
ON THE GROUND. ON THE GROUND,
BALMAIN,
THE BALANCE OF
T. J. JAQUES, Esq., SUBDIVISION.
Immediately afterwards,
SEVERAL SUBSTANTIAL HOUSES AND ALLOTMENTS OF LAND,
TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
by
W. PRITCHARD.
Terms exceedingly liberal.

AUCTION NOTICE
92 LOTS OF LAND,
BURWOOD,
being the whole of W. Wakeford, Esq.'s ORCHARD,
will be sold by Public Auction
ON THE GROUND,
SATURDAY, 20th January, at 3 o'clock,
by
W. PRITCHARD.
LITHOGRAPHS NOW READY.
TERMS EXCEEDINGLY LIBERAL, viz., 25 per cent. cash, the balance by promissory notes at 6, 12, 18, and 24 months, bearing 6 per cent. interest per annum.
TITLE UNDER TORRENS' ACT.

At the risk and expense of former purchaser.
TO IRONFOUNDERS, DEALERS, and OTHERS,
ABOUT 20 TONS OLD IRON.
W. PRITCHARD will sell by public auction, at the Redfern Railway Station (on account of, and at the risk of, former purchaser), on MONDAY, 15th January, at 11 o'clock sharp,
About 20 tons of old iron, consisting of SCRAP, CAST, &c.
Also,
A quantity of firewood.
TERMS, CASH. NO RESERVE.

HEATH COTTAGE and LAND,
Beattie-street,
BALMAIN.
W. PRITCHARD has received instructions from T. J. JAQUES, Esq., to sell by public auction, ON THE GROUND, TO-MORROW, Saturday, 13th January, 1877,
Heath Cottage and land, having a frontage of about 31 feet to Beattie-street, and about a similar frontage to Palmer-street, built of weatherboards, and containing 4 rooms and passage on the ground floor, 3 attic rooms, detached kitchen and pantry, and an excellent supply of water.
This cottage has recently undergone a thorough repair, having been newly shingled and painted thoroughly, it occupies a first-class position, being close to the ferry, and commands a first-rate view of the harbour and a portion of the city.
Title, freehold.
Terms at sale.

ABSOLUTE UNRESERVED SALE.
THE BALANCE OF T. J. JAQUES, Esq., SUBDIVISION.
50 ALLOTMENTS OF LAND,
fronting
JAQUES, ARTHUR, LLEWELLEN, THEODORE, LITTLE THEODORE, BEATTIE, and LITTLE BEATTIE STREETS,
situate near
THE COUNCIL CHAMBERS, and the property of E. T. BLACKET, Esq.,
BALMAIN.
W. PRITCHARD has received instructions from T. J. JAQUES, Esq., to sell by public auction, ON THE GROUND, TO-MORROW, Saturday, 13th January, 1877, at half-past 3 o'clock,
50 choice building sites, having frontages of 20 feet and 22 feet to Jaques, Arthur, Llewellen, Theodore, Little Theodore, Beattie, and Little Beattie streets, by depths of 100 and 107 feet to back entrances.
This property occupies a first-class position, is only a few minutes' walk from the steamers' wharf, and commands an extensive view of the Parramatta River, the harbour, and the city.
The whole of this land is splendidly watered, as previous purchasers of allotments of this subdivision have fully testified by obtaining the purest description at a very shallow depth.
TERMS EXCEEDINGLY LIBERAL, viz.:
25 per cent. cash, balance extending over two years, bearing 6 per cent. interest per annum, or a discount of 5 per cent. on the balance will be allowed for immediate cash; or, if paid within 12 months, a discount of 2½ per cent. will be allowed.
CERTIFICATE OF TITLE UNDER TORRENS' ACT, TO EACH PURCHASER, FREE OF COST.

CHOICE BLOCK OF LAND,
fronting
Llewellyn-street and Little Darling Road,
opposite the Town-hall,
BALMAIN.
W. PRITCHARD has received instructions to sell by public auction, on the ground, TO-MORROW, Saturday, January 13, immediately after the sale of T. J. Jaques, Esq.'s subdivision,
A block of land, having a frontage of 66 feet to Llewellyn-street, by a depth of 117 feet to the Little Darling Road, directly opposite the Town-hall, and conveniently situated to the Dry Dock, Bale Rock, and Darling-street ferries.
Title under Torrens' Act.
Terms at sale.

CARISBROOK COTTAGE and LAND,
Darling Road,
near S. Thomas's Church,
BALMAIN.
W. PRITCHARD has received instructions to sell by public auction, on the ground, TO-MORROW, Saturday, 13th January, immediately after the sale of T. J. Jaques, Esq.'s subdivision,
A weatherboard cottage, on stone foundations, having a frontage of 33 feet to the Darling Road by a depth of 100 feet, containing 4 rooms, kitchen, shed. First-class well of water, &c.
TITLE UNDER TORRENS'S ACT.
Terms, cash.

15 ALLOTMENTS OF LAND,
BALMAIN.
W. PRITCHARD has received instructions from J. Booth, Esq., to sell by public auction, on the ground, TO-MORROW Saturday, 13th January, immediately after the sale of T. J. Jaques, Esq.,
13 allotments of land, immediately opposite the property of T. J. Jaques, Esq.
Terms, liberal.
Title under Torrens' Act.
Lithographs may be had on application.

LAND SALE, NORTH SHORE,
at auction, on
SATURDAY NEXT,
on the GROUND.
9 Lots fronting WALKER-STREET
6 ditto ditto ALMA-STREET
1 ditto corner of ALFRED and BENT STREETS
Cottage Residence and Grounds in William-street.
LITHOGRAPHS ready, and further particulars may be obtained on application to
HARDIE and GORMAN,
Auctioneers.
DAY OF SALE,
SATURDAY, 13th instant,
commencing with the WALKER-STREET frontages,
at 3 o'clock.

Preliminary Advertisement.
Bread-ound Station,
With about 16,000 Head of Cattle.
G. M. PITT and SON have received instructions from Messrs. George Thornton and M. S. Christian, Executors of the Estate of the late W. B. Christian, to sell by auction, at the Exchange, Sydney, about the middle of January,
The above magnificent pastoral property.
WITHOUT RESERVE.
Terms very liberal.
Full particulars can be had from the Agents,
G. M. PITT and SON.

UNRESERVED SALE.
by ORDER of the TRUSTEES of the
UNDERWOOD ESTATE.
The 3 Remaining unsold Allotments
of the
UNDERWOOD ESTATE, PADDINGTON,
being lots 8, 9, and 10 section 8, each 1[illegible] FEET 2 inches frontage to PADDINGTON-STREET, with a depth of 193 feet, extending to 20-feet lane.
*** These are the allotments on which was erected the cottage lately occupied by Mr. Underwood. They are immediately opposite Cascade-street, thereby commanding an uninterrupted view of the harbour, &c.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the trustees to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 22nd January, at 11 o'clock.
The three unsold allotments Underwood Estate, Paddington.
TITLE—TORRENS'S ACT.
Terms, liberal.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1438677

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.
GREAT SOUTHERN, WESTERN, and RICHMOND RAILWAYS.

ALL-ENGLAND CRICKET MATCH, 12th, 13th, and 15th January, 1877.

On the 11th instant EXCURSION TICKETS to Sydney, at single fare for the double journey, will be issued at all Stations distant 89 miles and over from Sydney, available for return for one week.

Excursionists may also travel by the Mail Trains leaving Binalong at 8.35 p.m., Blayney at 10.22 p.m., on the 11th instant.

Excursion Tickets for Sydney, at single fare for the double journey, will be issued at all Stations over 13 and not exceeding 38 miles from Sydney, on the days of the Match, viz., the 12th, 13th, and 15th January, available for return for three days.

JOHN RAE, Commissioner for Railways.
Department of Public Works, Railway Branch, Sydney 8th January, 1877.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
WEEKLY EXCURSION TRAIN TO THE BLUE MOUNTAINS.

On every SATURDAY MORNING, commencing with the 13th instant, an Excursion Train will leave Sydney at 7.25 a.m., for the Mountains, calling at the undermentioned Stations, and will return on MONDAY, leaving Mount Victoria at 5.20 a.m., and arriving in Sydney at 9.24 a.m.

FROM SYDNEY.

STATIONS.	1st Class Return. s. d.	2nd Class Return. s. d.
Penrith	5 8	2 10
Emu Plains	6 0	3 0
Wascoe's	7 0	3 6
Springwood	7 10	4 0
Woodford	9 2	4 7
Blue Mountains	9 8	4 10
Weatherboard	10 4	5 2
Katoomba	11 0	5 6
Blackheath	12 2	6 1
Mount Victoria	12 10	6 5

N.B.—Residents in the Suburbs can book by this train at Parramatta, to which station they must proceed by the train leaving Sydney at 7 a.m.

JOHN LACKEY.
Department of Public Works, Railway Branch, Sydney, 5th October, 1876.

General Post Office, Sydney, 8th January, 1877.

TENDERS will be received at this office up to noon on TUESDAY, 30th January, 1877, for the supply of the undermentioned Material required by the Electric Telegraph Department, during the year 1877.

Tenders must state the price per set for instruments, per ton for wire, price for each insulator, and also for all other articles enumerated.

Tenders to be indorsed "Tender for Telegraph Material," and addressed to the "Secretary, General Post Office."

60 sets Morse Telegraph Instruments (Ink Writers) complete
40 tons best charcoal annealed galvanized Iron Telegraph Wire, No. 6 gauge
20 tons best charcoal annealed galvanized Telegraph Wire, No. 8 gauge
10,000 best double umbrella white Porcelain Insulators
4 tons Tape for recorders
10 tons Sulphate of Copper
1 ton Sulphuric Acid
200 sets Copper Cells (large)
2000 Copper Cells (small)
4000 Zincs (local cast)
2000 Zincs Main, large 3-16 inch shee
3000 Zincs Medium, ditto
2000 Zincs Small ditto

Blacksmiths' work to be at a specified price per lb., galvanized or not galvanized.

The above to be supplied in quantities as required, according to samples and patterns to be seen at the Office of the Superintendent Electric Telegraphs, Sydney.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

J. F. BURNS.

BOROUGH COUNCIL NOTICES.

BOROUGH OF WAVERLEY.—The Municipal Lists for Bondi, Waverley, and Nelson Wards for the years 1877-8 may be inspected at the Council-chambers, Waverley, on TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS (office days), from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. up to the 14th instant, on or before which date all claims or objections thereto should be made.

WILLIAM WILEY, Council Clerk.
January 6, 1877.

BOROUGH of WOOLLAHRA.—Double Bay Reserve.—NOTICE is hereby given that no person will be allowed to play cricket on this ground from date, without an order signed by the Mayor.
By order of the Council.
SAMUEL SYMONDS, Council Clerk.
Council Chambers, January 11, 1877.

EDUCATIONAL.

ASHFIELD.—Queen's College, Lynhurst. Lady principal, Mrs. Dawson, assisted by first professors.

ARGYLE SCHOOL, Arthurleigh, St. H.—Quarter will commence January 15. E. C. BAXTER.

AUCKLAND VILLA, Manly.—The Misses CAZALY having transferred this Establishment to Mrs. W. TRAVERS FISHER, study will be resumed on the 15th instant.

BURTON-STREET, DARLINGHURST.—Mrs. DREWETT'S Pupils will reassemble on 15th instant.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, GLEBE POINT.—Work will be RESUMED on MONDAY, January 29.
THOMAS J. BOWYER, M.A.

CLIFF LODGE, Glebe Point.—Classes re-assemble on MONDAY, 15th instant. Mrs. HORSLEY.

CALDER HOUSE SCHOOL, Redfern, Sydney. References—The Professors of the University. The Lord Bishop of Sydney. Conversational French Master, M. Beechy.
Connected with the school are a Library, Magazine, and Literary and Debating Society.
The recreation ground comprises 7 acres.
The next quarter will commence WEDNESDAY, January 24.
J. DAVID SLY, M.A., LL.D., Principal.

EDUCATIONAL Establishment, 4, Clifton Reserve, Crown-street, S. H. School duties commence 15th.

ELFRED HOUSE, Glenmore Road, Miss THURLOW will resume her Classes on MONDAY, 15th January. An experienced resident master will continue to conduct the advanced classes.

EDUCATION for the Daughters of Gentlemen, conducted by Mrs. SPOFFORTH. Vacation terminates January 27th. All particulars on application. Derwent-street, Glebe.

HERR W. PIETZKER, Professor of Music and Singing, has resumed tuition. 7, Stanley-street.

HOMEBUSH.—A lady who has a few day pupils would be glad to receive two or three children as BOARDERS. Studies will be resumed on the 22nd instant. Fern Cottage.

LADIES' COLLEGE, 311, Upper Dowling-street, Darlinghurst.—Mrs. and Miss Lapham have vacancies.

LADY gives LESSONS in Elocution; also sure and rapid system of advancement of children in reading and recitation. Arms, General Post Office.

LIGHTHOUSE VIEW, ST. LEONARDS.—Mrs. OSCAR KIRBY receives resident and daily pupils. Masters for languages and accomplishments. School duties commence January 18.

MUSIC.—Mrs. KINLOCH resumed teaching on 11th instant. University Hall, Hyde Park.

MR. BLACKMORE, 96, Hunter-street, has Vacancies for Pupils. Autumn term commenced.

MRS. CAPORN will receive her Pupils, TUESDAY, January 16th, 3, Grimes-buildings, Argyle-street.

MERIOOLA, Edgecliff Road.—School duties will be resumed Monday, 22nd.

MISS SOMMERVILLE'S Educational Establishment, 226, Palmer-st.—Duties resumed. Qr. from entrance.

MISS JOHNSON'S SCHOOL for young Gentlemen, 65, Elizabeth-street N., re-opens January 15.

MISS CAMERON, Falcon-street, St. Leonards.—School duties resumed MONDAY, January 15.

MRS. GRIFFITH, St. John's Lodge, Macquarie-street, Parramatta. Studies will be resumed on Monday, January 15.

MINNAVILLE SCHOOL.—The duties of Miss Connor's school will be resumed on Monday, 15th instant. 63, Oxford-street.

MR. A. REA, Professor of Music, Fairview House, Newtown. Lessons on the pianoforte, organ, and harmonium, and in singing and theory. Tuition resumed on the 15th instant.

MRS. CALDWELL, Teacher of the Pianoforte, Organ, and Harmonium, will resume lessons on MONDAY, 15th January, assisted by her Daughter. 27, Botany-street, Oxford-street.

MR. SAMPSON'S Classical and Commercial School, Newtown.—The curriculum consists of those subjects forming a liberal education. Vacancies for two resident pupils. Duties resumed 17th instant.

MODEL PUBLIC SCHOOL, Fort-street.—The Head-master will be in attendance at the School on TO-DAY and SATURDAY, 12th and 13th instant, from 10 to 12 a.m., for the purpose of enrolling new pupils.

PETERSHAM.—Vacancies for 2 or 3, in private family. Oswin House, close to station.

MILFORD SCHOOL, Myrtle-street, Darlington. Mathematical and Commercial Education. Resumes 15th instant. Terms on application. 77, Neyland-terrace, Cleveland-street. W. H. MORRIS, late of Council of Education.

MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.
NEW CLASS BY-LAWS.
1. Non-members of the Institution will be admitted to the Classes upon payment of 2s 6d per quarter in addition to the usual fees.
2. All fees must in future be paid to the undersigned instead of to the respective teachers.
JOHN ROGERS, Secretary.

NO. 2, GRACEVILLE-TERRACE, Point Piper Road, Woollahra.—School Duties resumed MONDAY, 15th January.

PIANOFORTE and Singing Lessons.—Signor Charles d'Apice. Duties resumed January 15. 335, George-st.

PADDINGTON HOUSE SCHOOL. Primary and Collegiate. Studies will be resumed January 22.
C. R. ORD, LL.B.

ST. STANISLAUS COLLEGE, Bathurst.—Business will be resumed on the 22nd instant.
JOHN M'AULIFFE, D.D., President.

THE MISSES WARREN, 444, Bourke-street, Surry Hills. Studies resumed on Monday, 22nd instant.

THE MISSES MOON, Teacher of Singing and Pianoforte, 136, Prince-street, opposite Public School.

THE MISSES HARDIE, Shirley, Edgecliff Road. —The Midsummer RECESS will terminate on January 24th.

THE MISSES CAZALY (late of Manly Beach) having taken No. 69, William-street, Woolloomooloo, will be prepared to receive a limited number of Young Ladies as Day Pupils. Quarter from day of entrance. Studies commence January 15, 1877.

THE NEW SCHOOL.—Gymnasium, Darlinghurst Road.
CLASSES will be again formed at the end of the current month, under the direction of Mr. D'HARCOURT, as before.
W. J. STEPHEN, Principal.

UNIVERSITY and SURVEY EXAMS., 1877.—Vacancies for students. Aristarchus, Maddock's Lib.

WOODBINE, BOWRAL.—Mrs. HOWARD REED will receive a limited number of young ladies on the 22nd instant, to whom a thorough English education will be given. If so desired, accomplishments will be taught by competent masters.
For terms apply as above.

A FINISHING Governess desires a Re-engagement. Experience, Mr. Maddock's, stationer, George-street.

A P. S. TEACHER, on the Mountains, near railway, can accommodate Boys as BOARDERS. Fine climate. Apply personally, Friday and Saturday, 11 to 12 a.m.; or by letter, Bowden's Hotel, Hunter-street.

COMPETENT TEACHER visits pupils, Elocution or Shorthand; mod. terms. Gweeno, Sydney Post Office.

YASS GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
Head Master, A. THOM, of the University of Glasgow, and B.A. of the University of Sydney.
REFEREES:
Professor Badham, Professor Harlin, Rev. Canon Stephen, M.A.; Rev. Archdeacon Pownall, Wagga Wagga; Rev. A. M. Tait, Goulburn.
LOCAL:
Rev. W. H. H. Yarrington; Rev. W. Gardner, M.A.; Thomas F. Firth, Esq.; R. W. Pearson, Esq.; E. H. Kennedy, Esq., Gunning.
Prospectuses on application.

FURNITURE ETC.

THE REVOLVING GOLDEN PRICE LIST is at work in the window of the Royal Furnishing Arcade.

NO MISTAKE CAN NOW BE MADE about the entrance to this unrivalled house of business.

The unpretentious exterior has hitherto caused many people to pass by, or go into the wrong place; the novel plan of designation now adopted will prevent such occurrences in future.

The magnificent interior is open to the inspection of everybody. COUNTRY and INTERCOLONIAL visitors may pass a pleasant hour by walking through this delightful place, which contains the most gorgeous display of useful and ornamental house furnishing requisites and embellishments ever collected in one establishment in the Southern hemisphere. Even Melbourne acknowledge this to be a fact, and are perfectly astonished when informed of the leading principles under which this extensive business is successfully conducted, viz.,
PLAIN FIGURE PRICES
NO ABATEMENT
PROMPT NET CASH PAYMENTS.

A truly legitimate mode of business, almost unheard of elsewhere, yet very highly appreciated by those who come in contact with it, which happily any body may do by paying a visit to the
ROYAL FURNISHING ARCADE
now fast attaining that much coveted business desideratum —A REGULAR HOUSEHOLD WORD. A numerous staff of energetic yet unintrusive salesmen are engaged, who attend carefully to the requirements of customers, and do not trouble those who come to make inspectory visits. The whole conduct of this GRAND EMPORIUM OF ART AND DESIGN is unusual, and that it is daily growing into public knowledge and appreciation is practically demonstrated to the proprietor by a rapid increase of business. Great attention is paid to country orders, both in execution and packing. Cash remittances from the interior will secure first-class value, carefully selected, and despatched with promptitude and care.

W. B. CAMPBELL,
Royal Furnishing Arcade,
next door to the Royal Hotel,
George-street, Sydney.

N.B.—Owing to the recent dulness in the Import Market, great bargains have been purchased, so that many of our leading articles have been considerably reduced in price. Notably among others are gilt-framed pier glasses, drawing-room suites, marble washstands, marble clocks, &c., &c.

PLAIN FIGURE PRICES as applied to Household Furniture, originated about twelve months ago, with other NEW PLANS, at the ROYAL FURNISHING ARCADE. It is extremely gratifying to find that so good an example is being followed by others, who lay claim to some importance, and to be considered principals in this useful branch of trade, the system is incalculably valuable, and so much in favour with the purchasing public that it must, sooner or later, become universal, probably even earlier than its kindred modes of business, viz., NET CASH PAYMENTS, and NO ABATEMENT. The undersigned hopes that a moderate feeling of pride may be pardonable in the Pioneer of this improved and truly legitimate introduction.
W. B. CAMPBELL, Royal Furnishing Arcade, next door to the Royal Hotel, George-street, Sydney.

£15, £25, £35, £50, £70, or £100 PROMPT NET CASH
will furnish a house with good, substantial articles, at the Royal Furnishing Arcade.
W. B. CAMPBELL.

£130, £150, £200, or £500 PROMPT NET CASH
will furnish a house beautifully, at the Royal Furnishing Arcade.
W. B. CAMPBELL.

BEDSTEADS in immense variety,
BEDDING of all kinds,
CHEAP, for NET CASH,
at the Royal Furnishing Arcade.
W. B. CAMPBELL.

IMPROVED "HOME SHUTTLE" LOCKSTITCH SEWING-MACHINES.
REDUCED PRICE LIST.
No. 1. For Hand Use, complete, £4.
No. 2. For Treadle Use, with table, complete, £6.
No. 3. Ditto, with cover and lock and key, complete, £7.
☞ There are worthless German and Birmingham imitations in the market! Every genuine American "Home Shuttle" Machine is stamped "M. Moss and Co., Sole Agents, Sydney."
We have appointed Mr. C. E. FULLER, 387, George-street, opposite Royal Hotel, sole Retail Agent, where the Machines are procurable on a liberal time-payment system.
Sole Wholesale Agents,
M. MOSS and CO.,
Wynyard-lane, Sydney.

A GREAT REVOLUTION IN SEWING-MACHINES.—THE INTRODUCTION of the beautiful
LIGHT-RUNNING "DOMESTIC"
will doubtless cause great commotion amongst the different vendors of the hitherto popular machines, and some are already retiring from the field, whilst others are offering to sell at vastly reduced prices in order to quit the machines.
The NOISELESS "DOMESTIC"
will assuredly supersede all other sewing-machines, and the PUBLIC are respectfully invited to inspect them at H. J. LEVEY'S Wool and Fancy Repository,
The City Agency, 20, Hunter-street.
BARRON, MOXHAM, and CO., sole Agents for the Australian Colonies and New Zealand.

WILLCOX and GIBBS' SEWING-MACHINES complete, with extras, £7 10s.
The safest test to purchasers is that they can have ONE MONTH'S TRIAL BEFORE PURCHASE, if required.
THEY WILL DO EVERY DESCRIPTION OF WORK.
References can be given to 10,000 purchasers.
EVERY MACHINE GUARANTEED FOR TWELVE MONTHS.
SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE,
432, George-street, near Royal Hotel.

THE cheapest place to purchase BEDSTEADS and Bedding, at 533, Geo.-st. Large palliasses from 11s 6d.

WILLCOX and GIBBS' full cabinet MACHINE, easy terms; Home Shuttle ditto. 168, Pitt-street.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE MEDALS AT THE CENTENNIAL.

Confirming our Telegram from Philadelphia, a copy of which we sent you on 20th ultimo, we beg to say, in reply to many inquiries, that the Medals awarded at the Centennial Exhibition were all of equal value, the diplomata only stating why the medals were given.

The "WANZER" were the only machines obtaining the CENTENNIAL MEDAL and DIPLOMA, together with the SPECIAL GOLD MEDAL.

THESE DOUBLE HONOURS no other makers can claim.

We have been induced to give you this assurance, that you may know the high and well-merited distinction won by the "WANZER" Machines, for their superior excellence, at

Paris, Moscow, Vienna (five honours), Chili, Sydney, the numerous Exhibitions in England, and wherever exhibited, has been fully recognized at the Great Centennial Exhibition of Philadelphia.

Extract of letter from Wanzer Co. to
GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO.,
Sole Agents,
108, Pitt-street.

IF YOU WANT the best SEWING-MACHINE ever made, buy the REMINGTON. There is none to approach them; simple, durable, and easy to work will never give you any trouble by getting out of order and breaking needles.

We have testimonials from the leading Sydney houses, machinists, and a large number of others, who have used them. Some of these we will insert from time to time.

"Sydney, September 25, 1876.
"J. J. CURRAN, Esq.,
"Dear Sir,—As an engineer of twelve years' experience, and having a thorough knowledge of sewing-machines, I have always recommended the Singer up to the time I saw the Remington, but having thoroughly examined and tested these machines, and seen them in practical use, I can say without any hesitation they are the best machines that I have ever handled, both for ease of operation and mechanical construction.
"I have the honour to be Sir, yours respectfully,
"B. GRAY, Engineer."

"Sydney, November 6, 1876.
"J. J. CURRAN, Esq.
"Dear Sir,—We have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the excellence of the Remington Sewing-machine, and are so fully satisfied with the one purchased a short time ago that we herewith place our order for another.
"Believe us, dear Sir, yours truly,
"FARMER AND COMPANY,
"269, 271, 275, Pitt-street; 442, George-street."

"Denison House, George-street, Sydney,
"December 4, 1876.
"J. J. CURRAN, Esq.
"Dear Sir,—We have been working the Remington Sewing-machine that we had from you about four months, and find it superior to any that we have previously used in our tailoring rooms. It has with us quite superseded the Singer, and all our best work is now put through the Remington. It makes very little noise; in fact, after other machines, it seems noiseless—a very important fact—as we have gone to some expense to deaden the noise made by the machines in our workroom, which we should have been saved had we known of this particular description of machine.
"We remain, dear Sir, yours truly,
"THOMPSON AND GILES."

J. J. CURRAN, Sole Agent,
600, George-street.
☞ Liberal and easy terms of payment.

WANTED TO BE KNOWN by PARTIES FURNISHING,
PARTIES ABOUT TO MARRY,
NEW ARRIVALS,
AND OTHERS,
Our New System of
HOUSE FURNISHING ON EASY TIME PAYMENTS.
NO BILLS OF SALE.
HARDY, BROTHERS beg to inform PARTIES FURNISHING who are not prepared to pay down the whole amount for purchases made from them, that arrangements may be made for paying the balance by either weekly or monthly instalments, thus enabling persons of limited means to furnish their houses comfortably, and on easy terms. N.B.—All goods marked in plain figures.
Hyde Park Furniture Bazaar,
9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, Oxford-street.

THE PRINCIPAL FURNITURE AND CARPET WAREHOUSE.

THIS DAY,
IN OUR NEW FURNITURE SHOWROOMS,
GRAND DISPLAY OF MIRRORS.
FARMER AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY,
IN OUR NEW FURNITURE SHOWROOMS,
GRAND DISPLAY OF CABINETS.
FARMER AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY,
IN OUR NEW FURNITURE SHOWROOMS,
GRAND DISPLAY OF WHATNOTS.
FARMER AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY,
IN OUR NEW FURNITURE SHOWROOMS,
GRAND DISPLAY OF LOO TABLES.
FARMER AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY,
IN OUR NEW FURNITURE SHOWROOMS,
GRAND DISPLAY OF CARD TABLES.
FARMER AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY,
IN OUR NEW FURNITURE SHOWROOMS,
GRAND DISPLAY OF DRAWING-ROOM SUITES,
GRAND DISPLAY OF DINING-ROOM SUITES,
GRAND DISPLAY OF BEDROOM SUITES.

FARMER AND COMPANY,
VICTORIA HOUSE,
PITT AND GEORGE STREETS.

SINGLE and DOUBLE IRON BEDSTEADS, suitable for Hotels and Boarding Houses, for SALE at reduced prices.
J. LAWLER, 517, George-street, Brickfield-hill.

JUST LANDED, ex Cicero, extra large Brass BEDSTEADS, £6 10s to £30. J. Lawler, 517, George-st.

CURLED HORSEHAIR, Coir Fibre, and New Zealand Flax, for SALE by J. LAWLER, 517, Geo'-st.

FLOCK, FLOCK.—White Cotton FLOCK, for SALE, cheap. J. LAWLER, 517, George-street.

FOR SALE, 2 splendid MIRRORS, 5 x 4, suitable for showroom, &c. Messrs. BEAUMONT and SONS, Market-street.

DRAPERY, HABERDASHERY, ETC.

CARPETS! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!!
EX WAVE OF LIFE.

CHEAP CARPETS. We have This Day opened an EXCELLENT Importation of TAPESTRY CARPETS, which for richness of DESIGN, QUALITY, and PRICE have never been equalled in this colony.

CHEAP CARPETS. ☞ We are desirous of drawing the NOTICE of our Customers to the circumstance, that while WOOL retains its PRESENT PRICE, there must necessarily be an ADVANCE in the price of Carpets.

The SHIPMENT just to hand is one made on most FAVOURABLE terms, the ADVANTAGE of which we propose to GIVE MAINLY TO OUR CUSTOMERS. The respective prices will be found to be LOWER than any former quotation of the SAME QUALITY.

CHEAP CARPETS.

Rugs to match.
DAVID JONES and COMPANY.

SALE OF SURPLUS STOCK OF DRAPERY GOODS,
at Reduced Prices.
M. J. MURPHY,
249, 251, Pitt-street,
will submit his surplus stock of SUMMER GOODS, in many instances less than half-price.
Costumes, in Pique, Leister, Alpaca, Brilliant, and Tasso, half price
Fancy Dress Material, 6½d to 1s 11d; former price, 11½d to 2s 11d
French Muslins
Prints and Brilliants
Grenadine and Costume Mantles
Collars and Cuffs
Ladies' Silk Scarfs
Children's Costumes
Morning Wrappers
Good Black Silks, at very moderate price.
N.B.—The Establishment will close every Saturday henceforth at 6 o'clock p.m.
M. J. MURPHY,
249, 251, Pitt-street.

GENTLEMANLY APPAREL.
W. HOWES, Tailor, 428, George-street, calls particular attention to his superior stock of BLACK CLOTHS and DOE SKINS, ex late arrivals, which he is making up in the best possible manner at the following low charges for cash:—
Black Paget suit, to order, £5 5s; superfine ditto, ditto, £5 10s; black cloth Pagets, £2 15s to £3 10s; superfine black frock coats, £4 4s; black doe trousers, good, £1 10s.
Every garment well made and a perfect fit guaranteed.
Just opened, 3 cases of West of England and Scotch Tweeds, all new patterns, for suits and trousers and vests. Prices extremely moderate.
☞ Note the address—W. HOWES, 428, George-street, next White Horse Hotel.

OILSKIN CLOTHING, the cheapest and best. GOLDSTEIN'S Oilskin Factory, 218, George-street.

JUST THE THING I WANT.—Railway Portmanteaus, 12s 6d, 15s 6d, and 21s. Portmanteaus made specially for buggies, equally cheap. Overlanders' extra large, £3 3s; ladies' dress cases, with two trays, 25s; brief bags, 4s 6d; waterproof canvas bags, 4s 6d; hat cases, 7s 6d; solid leather ditto. Solid leather portmanteaus in every conceivable size and make, in stock. The largest stock of leather goods to select from in the world.
HOBSON and WHITING, Importers and Manufacturers, 13, Hunter-street.

MRS. WM. READING begs to inform her friends and customers that, in consequence of the death of her son, and her own failing health, she has decided to give up at once the Berlin and Fancy Trade. Her well-assorted stock is now being sold at a very great reduction. Mrs. Reading being determined to make a clearance, ladies are requested to give an early call at
21½, PARK-STREET.
The Business to be disposed of.

THOMPSON and GILES,
DENISON HOUSE,
GEORGE-STREET.
PLAIN CAMBRICS,
Opened To-day.
Colours:
Navy Blue, four shades
Dark Brown
Dark Prune, Azuline
French Grey, &c.
THOMPSON and GILES.

342, GEORGE-ST.—Made to order, Black Cloth Suits, £4 4s; Angola Trousers, 16s 6d; Tweed Suits, £2 16s; Trousers and Vest, from choice patterns, 35s; Cricketing Trousers, 11s 6d; Tweed for Cricketing Trousers.

JUST arrived by English Mail.—Magic Scarf PINS, Magic Scarf Pins, Magic Handkerchiefs, Magic Handkerchiefs; price, 2s and half a crown. To be had at SAMUEL HARRIS, 87, Oxford-street.

RAIN AT LAST.—Now is the time for Macintosh Coats, Umbrellas, and Leggings. 500 Macintosh Coats at 10s, worth 25s; Leggings, 4s 6d, worth 10s 6d; Umbrellas from 2s 6d. ZIONS, 469, George-street.

BOOKS STATIONERY AND MUSIC.

TO STATIONERS and STOREKEEPERS.—VALENTINES. VALENTINES.—Just opened, a large assortment of Newest Designs. Each pattern specially selected. Assorted parcels made up to any value.
EDWARDS, DUNLOP, and CO., Wholesale Stationers, 144, Pitt-street, Sydney.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.—SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of NEW GOODS, just landed ex WOOLLAHRA. P. BROWN, Fine Art Gallery, 216, Pitt-street.

JAMES SPICER and SONS
EXPORT PAPER WAREHOUSE,
53, Upper Thames-street, and
Queenhithe Dock, London, England.
Samples and prices on application.

J. READING AND CO., MUSICSELLERS,
356, GEORGE-STREET.
POPULAR MUSIC at REDUCED PRICES.
GOUNOD'S NEW SONG—The Veiled Picture—2s; Sullivan's New Song—Let me dream again—2s; Lindsay's (Miss)—Where I would be—Song, 1s 6d, duet 2s; Giorza's Guilia Valse, 3s; Gounod's Funeral March of a Marionette, 2s 3d. Postage, 2d each.
J. READING and CO., Music Repository, 356, George-st.

VALENTINES. VALENTINES. VALENTINES.—The undersigned beg to inform Storekeepers, Hawkers, and the Trade, that they have just opened, ex Cairngorm, four cases Valentines of the choicest and best designs, both comic and sentimental, and intend to sell at prices that defy competition. Place of business open from 8 o'clock in the morning till 9 at night.
SMITH, PHILLIPS, and CO., 115, York-street.

VALENTINES. VALENTINES.
Ex late arrivals,
25 CASES of the choicest
VALENTINES,
expressly made to our order for the season.

The designs are perfectly new, and, being copyrights, can only be obtained from the undersigned.
5000 PATTERNS TO SELECT FROM
MYERS and SOLOMON.
512 and 544, George-street.

NEW BOOKS and NEW PUBLICATIONS, JUST RECEIVED by R. M. STEAMER.
HISTORY OF ENGLISH THOUGHT in the Eighteenth Century, by Leslie Stephen, 2 vols., 34s
First Platform of International Law, by Sir Edward S. Creasy, 26s 6d
Compendium of Histology, *** Twenty-Four Lectures by Heinrich Frey, translated by G. R. Cutter, 16s 6d
Darwin's Geological Observations, during the voyage of H.M.S. Beagle, second edition, with maps and illustrations 1s 6d
Dutch Guiana, by W. G. Palgrave, with plan and map, 15s
The Priesthood of Christ, a Restatement of Vital Truth, by Dr. Joseph Parker, 5s 6d
"In the Days of my Youth." Sermons on Practical Subjects, preached at Marlborough College, from 1871 to 1876, by F. W. Farrar, 12s 6d
St. Paul's Epistle to the Galatians, by Dr. J. B. Lightfoot, 5th edition, 15s
Hops, their Cultivation, Commerce and Uses, a manual of reference for the grower, dealer, and brewer, by P. L. Simmonds, 6s
PIONEER ENGINEERING, with plates and woodcuts, by Edward Dobson, 12s
A Book on Buildings, civil and ecclesiastical, with the theory of Domes, and of the Great Pyramid, by Sir Edward Beckett, illustrated, 9s.

THE FOLLOWING CHRISTMAS ANNUALS ARE ALSO TO HAND:—
Jessica's Mother, by the author of "Jessica's First Prayer" (Christmas Number of Cottager and Artizan)
Shadows on the Snow, by B. L. Farjeon
Christmas Number of Tinsley's Magazine
Christmas Number of London Society
The Belgravia Annual
The Arctic No. of the Graphic.
GEORGE ROBERTSON,
Wholesale and Retail Bookseller and Stationer,
125, New Pitt-street, Sydney.

CASH-BOOKS, LEDGERS, and JOURNALS, 25 per cent. cheaper than any other shop.
E. R. COLE, Importer of Books and Stationery, corner of George and King streets.

PORTRAIT ALBUMS. PORTRAIT ALBUMS.—Just received, a new and choice assortment.
EDWARD R. COLE,
corner of George and King streets.

HYMN BOOKS as used at St. James's and Christ Church. E. R. COLE, King and George streets.

BIBLES, Prayer Books and Church Services, in every style of binding, new and elegant designs.
EDWARD R. COLE,
corner of George and King streets.

DIVINE HISTORY of CREATION, by John Giles, 1s, post 1s 2d. Reading and Co., George-street.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

VARNISHES. VARNISHES.
Victoria Varnish Company's celebrated VARNISHES, made specially to suit this climate, equal, if not superior, to any known brands, and at considerably lower prices.
ALEXANDER BORTHWICK,
286, George-street, Sydney;
and at 36, Market-street, Melbourne.

GOODLET and SMITH, Timber and Galvanized Iron Merchants, 483, George-street, near Bathurst-street. 7, Parramatta-street, near Railway Bridge.
Pottery and Brickworks, Riley-street, Surry Hills.
Patent Brickworks, Botany Road, Waterloo.
Victoria Sawmills, Pyrmont, near the Bridge.

BRICKS.—The Steam Plastic Brick Co., Ashfield, are now delivering bricks in any quantity, from 4os.

ON SALE, 3 to 6 lb. SHEET-LEAD, cut to size. J. A. BROWN, 276, Pitt-street.

PLAIN and corrugated G. O. and Orb IRON, 4 to 10 feet, reduced prices. BROWN, op. School of Arts.

50,000 FEET Gutters, Pipe, Ridging, &c reduced prices. Brown, op. S. of Arts.

WANTED, 24,000 BRICKS. D. Hill, two doors from Lighthouse Hotel, Sussex-street.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
TEAS, in chests, halves, and boxes
SUGARS, ration to snowdrop
WINES and SPIRITS, in Bond or duty paid
ALE and PORTER, pints and quarts
OILMEN'S STORES, Whybrow's salad oil, C&B's ditto; Whybrow's, C&B's, Batty's, and Edwards's pickles; castor oil, kerosene, vinegar, jar salt; L. and P's., Morton's, Whybrow's, and other sauces, capers, &c., &c.
FISH—Fresh herrings, fresh salmon, lobsters, oysters, ling, salt salmon, herrings in kits, quarter-barrels, kegs, and half-barrels, &c.
SUNDRIES—Whiting, saltpetre, soda crystals, blacking, paper, paper bags, carb. soda, tart. acid, cream of tartar, fine salt, cwt. bags; sulphur, &c.
GROCERIES—Tapioca, Java and Patna rice, pearl sago, curry powder, spices, plantation coffee, &c.
FRUITS—Elémes, figs, sultanas, muscatels, barcelonas, Jordan almonds, s.s. ditto, currants, prunes, dried apples, &c.
J. MACGREGOR, 320, George-street.

A LARGE parcel of first-class CHAMPAGNE, just arrived, and now in bond. Buyers liberally dealt with. Armstrong, Davies, and Co., 147, Pitt-street.

355 PACKAGES ex Cutty Sark.—Hams, Cheese, Red Herrings, Carriage Candles, Baking Powder, Van Houten's Cocoa.
ROBERT MILLER.

ESTABLISHED 1751.

PLATE.
GOLDSMITH'S ALLIANCE, Limited
(late A. B. Savory and Sons),
MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,
11 and 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORTATION PRICE LIST.
SILVER SPOONS and FORKS, Fiddle Pattern, 6s 2d per oz. Ditto ditto, Queen's ditto, 6s 6d per oz.
The following are the weights recommended:—

FIDDLE PATTERN

	oz.	at	£ s. d.
12 Table Spoons	30 oz.	at 6s 2d	£9 5 8
12 Dessert ditto	20 „	at 6s 2d	6 3 0
12 Table Forks	30 „	at 6s 2d	9 5 0
12 Dessert ditto	20 „	at 6s 2d	6 3 4
2 Gravy Spoons	10 „	at 6s 2d	3 1 0
1 Soup Ladle	9 „	at 6s 2d	2 15 4
4 Sauce ditto	10 „	at 6s 8d	3 6 8
4 Salt Spoons	„	at	1 2 6
12 Tea ditto	10 „	at 6s 8d	3 6 8
1 Pair Sugar Tongs	„	at	0 15 0
			£45 4 2

QUEEN'S PATTERN

	oz.	at	£ s. d.
12 Table Spoons	40 oz.	at 6s 6d	£13 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 „	at 6s 6d	8 2 0
12 Table Forks	40 „	at 6s 6d	13 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 „	at 6s 6d	8 2 6
2 Gravy Spoons	12 „	at 6s 6d	3 18 6
1 Soup Ladle	10 „	at 6s 6d	3 5 0
4 Sauce ditto	12 „	at 7s 0d	4 4 0
4 Salt Spoons			2 4 0
12 Tea ditto	14 „	at 7s 0d	4 18 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs			1 5 0
			£61 19 0

Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.
Orders should be accompanied by a remittance.
A pamphlet, illustrated with 300 engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Platedware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery will be forwarded gratis and post free on application.
Orders addressed to the Goldsmiths' Alliance (Limited), 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, can be forwarded through their agents—
Messrs. Scott, Henderson, and Co., Sydney.
„ Francis and M'Pherson, Melbourne.
„ Joseph Stilling and Co., Adelaide.
„ Justin, Browne, and Co., Hobart Town.
From whom pamphlets of prices and other information can be obtained.

BARRON, MOXHAM, and CO., have on SALE.
American brooms, 3-hoop pails
American washing and wringing machines
American buggies, single and double, top and no top
Doctors' phaetons, sociables, concords, slide seats
Express waggons, perambulators
American harness, single and double
American chairs, assorted invoices
American ash and hickory plank
Hickory spokes, morticed elm hubs
American scythe snaths, shovels, scales
American mantels, new and elegant designs
Preserved beans, peas, and tomatoes
American axe, pick, sledge, and adze handles
Cod tongues, and sounds, in kits for family use
American patent lifting jacks
American pork sausage skins
American wood and zinc washboards
Agricultural Implements of every description
Agents for,—Mason's celebrated challenge shoe blacking
The Domestic Sewing Machine Co.
The Laundress Friend washing machine
The National Mutual Life Association
The sale of Malden Island guano
Linforth, Kellogg, and Co.'s agricultural implements and windmills
Dr. Henly's IXL bitters
Hotaling's American Bourbon Whisky
Indents executed, lowest rates. All kinds of produce purchased and shipped to any part of the world.
Office and Stores, 50, Clarence-street.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of the latest American improvements, viz., Napou Gang and Garden Ploughs, Russell Reapers, Horse Rakes, Feed Mills, Horse Hoes, Hay Cutters, Corn Cultivators, and Planters' Seed Drills, Seed-sowers, Windmills, &c.
BARRON, MOXHAM, and CO., 50, Clarence-street.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.—
BRANDY—Sazerac's, bulk
Courvoisier's, case
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart's
LIVERPOOL SALT, coarse and fine
MILLSTONES, SILK, &c.—Corcoran, Witt, and Co.'s
VARNISH—Mayer and Loewenstein's
YELLOW METAL and NAILS—Muntz and Co.'s
GUNPOWDER—Blasting and Sporting—Kennall Gunpowder Co.
TEAS—Ex Albert Victor.
MAURITIUS SUGARS
M'DONALD, SMITH, and CO.

GORDON AND GOTCH,
PRINTERS' BROKERS
WHOLESALE STATIONERS and PAPER IMPORTERS.
Melbourne: 85, Collins-street West.
London: St. Bride-street, Ludgate Circus.
Sydney: 353, George-street.
Brisbane: Queen-street.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
MILLER and RICHARD,
Type Founders, Brass Rule Manufacturers, and Furnishers of Printing Materials, Presses, &c.

A. B. FLEMING and CO.,
Scottish Printing Ink Manufactory and Chemical Works.
Makers for the Principal Newspapers in Great Britain, America, India, and Australia.
The Largest Printing Ink Factory in the World.
A. B. FLEMING and CO. have directed special attention to the manufacture of Inks for the British colonies and foreign countries, and, from their very extensive experience of such consignments, are enabled to provide for the special requirements of varying climates in every quarter of the globe.

WILLIAM MONNERY,
MANUFACTURER of PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHIC BLANKETS and MACHINE TAPES.
Maker of the Treble-Milled Blanket for Steam Litho-Machines.
For SALE, several second-hand Plants and Offices.
Indents executed on favourable terms.

CURCIER and ADET have on SALE—Brandies: Otard's, Hennessy's, Associated Vineyard, in bulk, cases, and flasks; low case and mixing Brandy; Colouring. Whisky: Glenlivet, Thom and Cameron's, and Jameson's.

OTARD, DUPUY, and CO.'s COGNAC.—The undersigned have in stock and receive regular shipments of this Brandy, in hogsheads, quarters, cases, flasks and half-flasks.
CURCIER and ADET, Agents,
23, Macquarie-place.

VERGNIAUD CLARETS.—The undersigned have constantly in stock shipments of the VDO, 1, 2, 3, and 4 Claret, quarts and pints.
CURCIER and ADET, Agents.

KRUG and CO.'S CHAMPAGNES.—The undersigned receive regular shipments of this celebrated wine, in quarts and pints.
CURCIER and ADET, Agents.

ASSOCIATED VINEYARD BRANDY.—The undersigned import regular supplies of this Brandy in cases, flasks, and half-flasks.
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BLUE—Anglo-German Ultramarine Company's finest thumb blue, in 28 lbs. boxes
NON-CONDUCTING COMPOSITION for preventing the radiation of heat from steam pipes and boilers
HORSESHOES—best Birmingham made, for SALE, by T. and W. WILLIS, 48, Pitt-street.

SCOTT, HENDERSON, and CO.,
Agents for
CHAMPION and CO., London
OFFLEY, FORRESTER, and CO., Oporto
GONZALEZ, BYASS, and CO., Jerez
FRANCIS WEBSTER and SON, Arbroath
CURTISS, and HARVEY, London, &c., &c.
NATHAN JOSEPH, London.
WILLIAM WEBSTER and CO., Arbroath
have on SALE, landed, and to arrive,
PORTS—Offley's single to six grape, and other qualities
SHERRIES—Gonzalez's two diamond, Amontillado and most superior Amontillado
Forrester and Co.'s, various qualities
ALE (bottled)—Devenish's, by Byass, quarts and pints
PORTER (bottled)—Byass's
RUM—Lowndes's West Indian, in hogsheads and quarters
Jamaica, in quarters
WHISKY—Mackenzie's "Dalmore," in cases, and Heddle's, in quarter-casks
GINGER WINE, LIMEJUICE CORDIAL, and RASPBERRY BALM—Heddle's
CHAMPAGNE—Adolphe, Collin's L'Universel, Carte Blanche, Sillery, and Carte Noire
CANVAS (assorted), all long flax to superior extra all long flax
CORDAGE, Ratline, Spunyarn, Boltrope, &c.
WOOLBAGGING—29-inch, superior quality
3-bushel Bags and Gunny BAGS
GUNPOWDER—Curtiss and Harvey's sporting, FFF, and diamond grain
PEPPER—white and black
NUTMEGS
VINEGAR—Champion and Co.'s
CORKS—Soda water, ginger beer, &c.
PAINTS—Gale and Friend's colours, and white lead
BOOTS—Nathan Joseph's assorted invoices
TEA—New Season, per Ocean, &c.
RICE, in cwt. and half-cwt. bags.

AMERICAN DEPOT and MANUFACTURING AGENCY.—Always on SALE, Agricultural Implements and Machinery; also, W. A. Wood's world-renowned Reapers and Mowers, F. and A. Fay and Co.'s Wood-working Machinery, Pacific Rubber Paint, G. W. Clarke's Wall Papers, &c. Sole representative for Franck, Brothers, and Co. Ohlandt and Co.'s Sausage Skins. E. A. LITTLE Commission and Indent Agent. Office—W. G. Ainsworth and Co's.

SAFES.—Thos. Perry and Son's Fire-resisting Burglar Proof Safes, assortment on view. Bright, Brothers, and Co., wholesale agents.

TANKS, 400 gallons, best London-make, on SALE. J. B. and J. TOOHEY, Standard Brewery, Eliz'th-st.

PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINE.—Ransome's, Sims, and Head's, 10 horse-power
Steam-hoisting engine and winch
Turning lathes, 7½ to 14-inch centres, 8 to 30 feet beds
Punching, shearing, and drilling machines
Pressure gauges, lawn mowers
Steam-hammers, 1½ cwt., 3 cwt., 5 cwt., and 7½ cwt.
Slotting and planing machines, shaping-machines
Slot drilling machine, centrifugal pumps
Woolpresses, Danny's patent.
CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.

FENCING WIRE, Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 12
Lithographic press and fittings, lithographic stones
Gas tubes, English leather belting and pump butts
V. I. R. belting, Fleming's machinery oil
Flax engine packing, cotton waste
Europe cordage, bolt rope, cork fenders.
CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.

MUNTZ'S YELLOW METAL, 14 and 26 oz. Yellow metal, nails, and rods
Sheathing and roofing felt, China matting and rugs
Red lead, white lead, black paint, Bath bricks
Moir's Findon haddocks, herrings, marmalade, &c.
Salmon, salt and preserved (to arrive)
Taylor's chicory, tobacco pipes
Cape raisins, wine corks
Geneva, Key brand; Hennessy's case brandy
CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.

GALVANIZED IRON, corrugated and plain
Pig iron, bar iron
Boiler and Lowmoor plate, boiler tubes and rivets
Blasting powder, tinplates, coke and charcoal
3-bushel bags, woolbagging, and packs.
White's Portland cement, fire bricks.
CAIRD PATERSON and CO.

THE UNDERSIGNED have on hand, and to arrive—
BULK ALE—Bass's celebrated No. 4, in hogsheads and barrels
BOTTLED ALE—Bass's, by Cameron and Saunders
BOTTLED PORTER—Barclay's by L. and B.B.B. Co.
BRANDY—Martell's dark, Hennessy's pale, and Rizat's dark and pale, in quarters
CASE BRANDY—Hennessy's, Lecoq Frères' very old, Rowlett Frères
RUM—Lowndes', in hogsheads and quarters; Preston's, hogsheads and quarters
GENEVA—"Key" brand, various contents
BITTERS—Swain Boord's and Meyer's
WINES—Champagnes, Clarets, Burgundies, Sauternes, and Sherry, various brands
WHISKY—Preston's Irish, in case and quarter-casks
WINDOW GLASS—No. 1 Belgian, 10 x 8 to 18 x 12
Lea and Perrins' Worcester Sauce
Knight, Bevan, and Sturge's Portland Cement
IRON—Phillips and Hill's Galvanized, 26 G., 5 to 10 feet, and 28 G., 6 to 8 feet; Slab—24 G., 6 x 24, 26 G., 6 x 24
HOLLOWARE—Invoice of J. and W. Findlay
SARDINES—¼-lb. and ½-lb. tins
SPICES—Black and White Pepper
WIRE—Whitecross's fencing wire, 6, 8, and 10
MUNTZ METAL—Co.'s metal, 16 to 24 oz.; nails, 1¼ to 1½ inch
CANDLES—Brandon's S Medal
CHICORY—Barry and Co.'s, in 2-cwt. cases
FISH—White herrings, in half-barrels, quarter-barrels, kits, and kegs; cod, and ling
OILSTORES AND GROCERIES—Colman's ¼-lb., 1-lb., and 7-lb. Durham mustard; ½-pint castor oil, Whybrow's half-pint salads; Colman's white and blue starch; Epsom salts; tartaric acid; cream of tartar; cabonate of soda; whiting.
Colman's Light Blue
GINGER—Bleached Jamaica and washed African
FRUIT—Eleme raisins, currants, and figs
SUGAR—Finest loaf, yellow counters, and ration
ZINC—Sheet, Nos. 8, 9, 10
SALT—Course Liverpool, and Fine London and Rock
OLD TOM—Lowndes'
VINEGAR—Hill, Evans, and Co., in quarter-casks
BLASTING POWDER—Hall's, in 48-lb. kegs
COPLAND'S OILSTORES—Pickles, oils, sauces, and jams, vinegar, jams and tart fruits
PAPER—Assorted bales
TEAS—Rations to finest first crop, in chests, halves, and boxes, and S. O. Pekoe
WOOLPACKS, full 10½ to 11 lbs.
NAILS—Assorted invoice
PERFUMERY—Phillipson and Co.'s manufactures.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.,
4, O'Connell-street.

TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.—Messrs. LANGTON, EDDEN, HICKS, and CLARKE will be happy to execute all indents forwarded to them through the undersigned.
Price lists and forms on application to
MONTEFIORE JOSEPH, and CO.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to enter into contracts for the supply of KNIGHT, BEVAN, and STURGE'S CEMENT.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to execute indents, on the most favourable terms, for all descriptions of English and Foreign Merchandise, and to make advances on Wool, Metals, Tallow, and all Colonial and Island Produce shipped through them.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

ON SALE by the Undersigned, ex late arrivals
ALE, bottle—Tennant's, Jeffrey's, Bass', by Hall and Johnson, Scroggie's, Boar Head, in stone quarts and pints
STOUT, bottle—Boar Head, Tennant's, Red Cross, quarts and pints
BRANDY—Hennessy's * and ***; Martell Frères', Jules Robin's, Dulary's Burgaud's mixing, pale and dark; Meukow's Vinegrower's, in hogsheads, quarters, and cases, flasks, ½-flasks, ¼-flasks.
RUM—Thom and Cameron's vatted Queensland in hogsheads and quarters, 34 per cent.; Jamaica, in case
WHISKY—Dunville's, bulk and bottle; Glenmarkie, in quarters
SHERRIES—Low qualities and medium, in quarter-casks
PORTS—In quarters, low qualities and medium
WINES, &c., in case—clarets, quinine, ginger, champagne, limejuice, limejuice cordial, curaçoa, cordials, raspberry balm, orange bitters
GROCERIES—Teas, sugar, jams, Coward's, Batty's and Morton's pickles and sauces—oilmen's stores, Melbourne moulds and soap; Borwick's baking powder; Lea and Perrins' sauce; De Roubaix Jenar's candles; salmon 1-lb., 100-lb., and 200-lb. barrels; Dunn's ling, oysters, sardines, red herrings, fresh herrings, lobsters, blue, Polson's corn flour, English hams, bacon, Tasmanian and American cheese; Queensland arrowroot, Keillor's confectionery and pastilles, oatmeal, pearl barley, split peas; preserved potatoes, caraway seed, salad oil, castor oil; Slee, Slee, and Co.'s vinegar, in bulk; Batty's, Morton's, and Coward's in case; curry powder; fine, coarse, and rock salt, glass jar salt; malt in tanks; American and Tasmanian hops, brewers' isinglass, caustic soda, soda crystals, corks, muscatels, dried apples, currants, Elémes, Jordan and S. S. almonds, peels, sago, cocoa and chocolate, Day and Martin's blacking, white and black pepper in tins and bags, tart. acid, cream tartar, tapioca, Bell and Black's plaids, preserved peas, saltpetre, Epsom salts, sulphur, clay pipes
DUNDEE GOODS—Canvas, cornsacks 2¾ lbs.; woolpacks, striped, full 10½ lbs.; seaming twine.
OILS AND PAINTS—Raw and boiled oil in drums and barrels, turpentine, white and red lead, green, blue, red, and black paint; putty, rosin, China, castor, and kerosene oil; whiting, white zinc, coir rope, wire rope, Europe rope, tar, pitch, oakum
IRONMONGERY, &c.—Black iron; bar iron (round); gas tubes, tanks, Miller's shovels, S. Collins and Co.'s axes and handles; oars, 12 to 16 feet; sheathing metal, boiler plates, boiler tubes, blasting powder, fuse, tanks, simplex punches, galvanized iron, fencing wire, tinplates, safes, cash boxes; wire nails, cotton wick, cotton waste, Hornsby's ploughs, saddlery, window glass.
BLUESTONE, English and Victorian soft soap, silicate soda, potash.
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT, assorted invoice.
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

JULES ROBIN AND CO.'S BRANDY.—The undersigned, AGENTS for the SALE of this well-known Brandy, have on hand, and will be supplied with shipments of bulk (pale and dark), in hogsheads, quarters, and one dozen cases, and 2-dozen flasks, 4 dozen ½-flasks, 8 dozen ¼-flasks.
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

WOOLGROWERS are respectfully informed that the undersigned are now receiving from Dundee WOOLPACKS made especially for FINE WOOLS. These Packs are EXTRA QUALITY; the weft is as fine as the warp; they have a bold blue and red stripe, are sewn with best flax twine, and WEIGH FULLY 11 lbs.
They are 15d higher in price than the ordinary packs, and flockmasters will find them cheaper in the end, as no pressing or dumping can BURST them. One sample bale of 50 can be had on application.
CHAS. MOORE and CO., 167, Pitt-street.

SCHWEPPE'S MINERAL WATERS
SODAWATER TONIC (Quinine) WATER
CARBONATED LEMONADE—a most delicious summer beverage
POTASS WATER—a valuable specific for gout, rheumatism, &c.
SELTZER WATER—possesses the same properties as the natural waters of Germany.
The above celebrated waters may be obtained of chemists, wine merchants, hotelkeepers, and grocers; and wholesale of J. SCHWEPPE and CO., 62, Margaret-street, Sydney.
Consumers are requested to ask for SCHWEPPE'S, to see that the name is on the label over the cork.

STAFFORDSHIRE WAREHOUSE, 511, George-street South.—White Parisian Dinner Sets complete for £2 10s; also very cheap, Chamber, Breakfast, and Dessert Service; good half-pint Tumblers, from 4s per dozen; Cut Wine Glasses, 5s per dozen; publicans' Glass, very cheap.
Mrs. LANE.

TANKS, Tanks.—400-gallon Tanks on SALE. G. F. MASON, Patent Slip Wharf.

FUNERALS.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. G. F. RICHARDSON, Plasterer, Waverley, are invited to attend the Funeral of his beloved SON, George Henry; to move from his residence, Cowper-street, Waverley, THIS DAY, at half-past 1 o'clock.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. GEORGE RICHARDSON are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved SON, George Henry: to move from his residence Cowper-street, Waverley, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 1 sharp, to the Necropolis. C. KINSELA and SONS, Oxford-street and George-st. S.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. HOWARD HOLLAND are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved SON, Howard H. J.; to move from his residence, Paddington, opposite Barracks, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, to Necropolis. C. KINSELA and SONS, Oxford-street, and George-street, op. Christ Church.

THE FRIENDS of the deceased GEORGE BEALE are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral; to move from the Infirmary, THIS DAY, at half-past 2 o'clock, 12th instant.

THE FRIENDS of BENJAMIN and MARGARET GRILK are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of their late infant DAUGHTER, Mary Ann; to move from their residence, Prince-street, THIS MORNING, at half-past 8 o'clock, to Balmain Cemetery. THOMAS, Undertaker, 141, York-street.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. PETER MILLER are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved SON, John David; to move from his residence, 21, Pelican-street, off Oxford-street, THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, to the Necropolis. C. KINSELA and SONS, George-street South; and Oxford-street.

BOOKS.

NEW BOOKS EX MAIL STEAMER.

Our Trip to Burmah, with notes on that country, by C. A. Gordon, M.D., chromo-lithographs, photographs, and pen and ink sketches, 28s, post 29s 6d
Dutch Guiana, by W. G. Palgrave, with plan and map, 13s, post 14s
Between the Danube and Black Sea, or Five Years in Bulgaria, by H. C. Barkley, C.E., 14s, post 15s
The Californians, by W. M. Fisher, 8s 6d, post 9s 6d
Modern Physical Fatalism and the Doctrine of Evolution, &c., by Professor T. R. Birks, 8s 6d, post 9s 6d
The Language and Literature of the Scottish Highlands, by Professor J. S. Blackie, 8s 6d, post 9s 6d
Selections from the Writings of Lord Macaulay, by G. O. Trevelyan, M.P., 8s 6d, post 9s 6d
Foster's and Langley's Course of Elementary Practical Physiology, 8s 6d, post 9s 6d
How to Build a House, by E. Viollet le Duc, 15s, post 16s 6d
Capes's Age of the Antonines, 2 maps, 4s, post 4s 6d
THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER of London Society, Belgravia Annual, Tinsley's Magazine, Hood's Comic Annual, each 1s 9d, post 2s.
SUBSCRIPTIONS OPEN for the Illustrated London News, Young Ladies' Journal, Family Herald, London Journal, &c., &c.

W. R. PIDDINGTON, Importer of Books and Stationery, 332, George-street.

TENDERS.

TENDERS are invited to the 20th instant, for the erection of a large Brick Cottage at Mossvale, Sutton Forest Railway Station. Plans, specification, and all information as to materials, delivery, &c., &c., can be obtained at my office, 183, Pitt-street, opposite the City Bank.
FERDINAND H. REUSS, Jun., Architect.

TENDERS required for the Masonry Work of a stone cottage, Newtown. W. Hawkshaw, 218, Liverpool-st.

BOROUGH OF BURWOOD.—TENDERS are invited until THURSDAY, the 18th instant, for forming and stumping the undermentioned streets, between River View-terrace and Driver's Road, viz.: Mary-street, Burwood-street, John-street, Railway Crescent, Mount Pleasant Avenue, and Rowley-place.
Specifications can be seen on application to the overseer, Mr. LUCAS.
EDWARD FARR, Council-Clerk.
Council Chambers, Burwood, January 9, 1877.

BOROUGH OF WAVERLEY.—TENDERS will be received till TUESDAY next, at 6 p.m., at the Council Chambers, Waverley, from persons willing to break White Metal at per yard.
Tenders to be endorsed, "Tenders for Breaking White Metal."
W. WILEY, Council Clerk.
11th January, 1877.

IN VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF THE ACTING CONSUL FOR FRANCE IN SYDNEY, Sealed TENDERS will be received by Captain de GOUYON Master and Owner of the French barque Fanny, at the French Consulate, up to TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at noon, for a Loan, by way of bottomry bond, of the sum of two thousand eight hundred pounds (£2800), to be secured on the hull, masts, riggings, tackles, appurtenances, and dependencies of the said barque Fanny.
The Fanny will, after completion of her repairs in this port, proceed to Colombo, and from this latter port will load and sail back to Melbourne, where the said loan, together with the marine risks, will be made payable twenty days after the ship's safe arrival.
J. MEILHAN, Acting-Consul for France.

TENDERS wanted for Plastering 7-room House at Watson's Bay. Materials all ready. Apply to the Contractor, 24, Buckingham-street, Sydney.

SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF DESTITUTE CHILDREN, RANDWICK.
TENDERS will be received, at the Asylum for Destitute Children, Randwick, on or before TUESDAY, 16th January, 1877, for furnishing the Supplies undermentioned, in such quantities as may be required for the use of the above institution:—
Section 1.—Fuel.
Section 2.—Butter
Potatoes
Fodder.
Section 3.—Flour (household)
Flour (superfine)
Bran.
Section 4.—Kerosene Oil, best American (diamond brand).
Section 5.—Ironmongery.
Section 6.—Medicines.
Section 7.—Drapery.
Printed forms of Tender, together with the estimated quantities required, and every information connected therewith, may be obtained and samples seen on application to the Superintendent, at the Asylum.
D. A. THOMAS, Superintendent.
January 12th, 1877.

TEMPLE COURT, King and Elizabeth streets.—TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, for Lease of above Premises, for 5, 10, or 15 years, either for the whole in one sum, subject to existing tenancies, or a specific rental for either the basement story, ground, first, or second floors separately. Possession can be given on or about 23rd instant.
WALTER COOK, 174, Pitt-street.

BOROUGH OF NEWTOWN.—TENDERS will be received, until TUESDAY, 16th instant, at 4 p.m., for Slabbing portion of a Drain in Enmore Ward, in accordance with specification, to be seen at the Town-hall.
E. V. LLEWELYN, Council Clerk.
Town Hall, Newtown, January 11, 1877.

TENDERS required for Plastering large House. Plan at Unicorn Hotel, Paddington Toll-bar.

TO PAINTERS.—TENDERS for Painting Bennett's Villa, Elizabeth Bay.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited for the various Works to Grammar School and Residence to be erected at Singleton. The different trades may be separately tendered for. Apply for drawings and specifications to Mr. J. J. DAVEY, Architect and Surveyor, 173, Pitt-street, Sydney; or, Mr. G. H. E. BELFRAGE, Grammar School, Singleton; to either of whom tenders are to be sent on or before TUESDAY, 23rd instant.

TENDERS will be received until THURSDAY, 18th, for putting in a Shop Front to premises William-street. For plans, &c., apply to Mr. J. S. BRADRIDGE, Architect, 255, Crown-street, Oxford-street.

STOCK, SHARES, AND MONEY.

M O N E Y
NATIONAL LOAN and DISCOUNT COMPANY.
Office, 51, Hunter-street.
SUMS of £10 to £10,000 can be obtained on PERSONAL or OTHER SECURITY, repayable by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments.
ADVANCES made upon personal security, mortgage, deposits of deeds (freehold or leasehold), bills of sale, merchandise, bonded certificates, stocks and shares, &c.
GOOD TRADE BILLS discounted at slight advance upon BANK RATES.
Forms and all information can be obtained gratuitously to the Company's Office. Hours, 9 to 5. CLOSED on SATURDAYS.

THE ADVERTISER, having CAPITAL at his command, is prepared to make advances to gentlemen, Government officials, tradesmen, and others—avoiding, if so desired, bill of sale. Advance made within 24 hours of application. Alpha, Box 382, G. P. O.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
N.B.—Borrowers negotiating are assured by the above that this emanates from a principal and NOT from any agency; they, therefore can address any communication in confidence, resting assured from the above of the strictest privacy in the conducting of any advance.

A CAPITALIST is prepared to make Advances upon Mortgages, Annuities, Dividends, &c.; likewise upon the security of tradespeople, householders, and others, avoiding bills of sale. Address, in confidence, to DELTA, Box 388, G. P. O. N.B.—This advertisement is bona-fide, and does not emanate from any loan office whatever.
CAUTION.
In consequence of my advertisement being imitated by a LOAN OFFICE, parties desirous to negotiate are requested to be careful when penning the addresses to their applications intended for DELTA, Box 388.

LONDON LOAN AND DISCOUNT SOCIETY'S BANK, 125, Elizabeth-street South, next St. James's School. FIRST ESTABLISHED IN SYDNEY.
MONEY advanced in sums varying from £5 to £1000, on two responsible securities. Arrangements can be made for WEEKLY, MONTHLY, or QUARTERLY payments. BILLS OF SALE on Furniture, without possession. Advances made upon Mortgage, Deposit of Deeds, Merchandise, Bonded Certificates, Trade Bills, &c., &c.
N.B.—No agents employed. Forms may be had gratis.

SEVERAL good city INVESTMENTS to be disposed of. W. DOUGLASS, 434, George-street.

£6000 TO INVEST or to LEND, in sums. W. DOUGLASS, 434, George-st.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

SLATES, Cement, Plaster, Sheet Lead and Pipe, Zinc, Galvanized Iron (all lengths), Register Grates and Marble Chimneypieces, Ridging and Guttering, Pottery, &c. G. E. CRANE and SON, 21 and 23, Circular Quay.

BRITISH PLATE and Sheet Glass Warehouse.—The largest and best assorted stock in the colony. Oils, Leads, Colours, Brushware, Paperhangings, &c. JAMES SANDY and CO. (late Thomas Edens), 255, George-st.

BRITISH PLATE AND SHEET GLASS WAREHOUSE,
OILS, PAINTS, and COLOUR STORES,
PAPERHANGING DEPOT, &c.
21 and 23, PARRAMATTA-STREET, SYDNEY.
All orders for goods sent addressed to the above establishment executed promptly, and delivered daily free of charge to the undermentioned places, viz.:—

Newtown	Redfern	Pyrmont
Stanmore	Waterloo	Balmain
Enmore	Botany	St. Leonards
Marrickville	Paddington	Glebe
Cook's River	Waverley	Camperdown
St. Peters	Woollahra	Petersham,

Randwick and Coogee,
and by the G. S. and W. and Northern Railways to all parts, also by the following steam companies' vessels, namely—the A. S. N. Co., N. H. R. S. N. Co., Newcastle S. N. Co., C. and R. R. S. N. Co., and N. E. S. N. Co., I. S. N. Co., Manning River S. N. Co., and forwarded to their destination by carriers and express coaches, viz., Cobb and Co.'s, Wright, Heaton, Barber, and Co., Potts and Co., Jaques and Co., and others.
Letters and telegrams attended to, and replied to with dispatch.
J. MURPHY and SON, Importers.

BRITISH PLATE and SHEET GLASS WAREHOUSE, 21 and 23, Parramatta-street. — The undersigned are prepared to LET on HIRE to exhibitors at the forthcoming Intercolonial Exhibition British Plate GLASS for Show-cases, all sizes, and on the most reasonable terms.
J. MURPHY and SON.

200,000 FEET Kauri PINE, the best ever imported into Sydney, for SALE, in lots to suit purchasers, consisting of 6 x 1 T. and G. 6 x ¾ T. and G. and B., 6 to 18 x 1, 9 x 2 to 18 x 2, 9 x 3, to 18 x 3, &c. Long deck and ship planking. G. F. MASON, Patent Slip Wharf.

G. O. AND ORB IRON, 5 to 10 feet; Sheet Lead, 2 to 6 lbs. W. CARY, 820, George-street.

SLATES and Slate Slabs; Fire Lumps; Zinc, Gas, and water pipes. W. CARY, Railway Bridge.

MARBLE and Slate CHIMNEYPIECES, new designs, just landed. W. CARY, Railway Bridge.

50,000 FEET of picked 9 x 2½ Kauri Pine on Sale. Mason, Patent Slip Whf.

100,000 FEET, 6 x 1. T. and G. Kauri Flooring on Sale. G. F. Mason.

40,000 FEET, 9 x ⅞, 6 x ⅞, 9 x ½, T. G. and B. Kauri Pine on SALE. MASON.

OREGON DEALS, SPARS, FLOORING, &c.—The entire cargo of the Forward, from Puget Sound, for SALE, at very low prices. STREET, BROTHERS, Sussex-street.

30,000 FEET 6 x ½ and 7 x ½ P. and S. Brat Boards, picked H. Kauri, on SALE. G. F. MASON.

30,000 FEET of 9 x ½ and 12 x ½ P. and S. Kauri Pine on SALE. MASON.

KAURI Deck and Ship PLANKING, all sizes and long lengths, on SALE. G. F. MASON.

60,000 VOLUMES of all kinds of BOOKS to select from, cheaper than any house in Sydney. School books, new and second-hand, cheap, at SKINNER'S Book Depot, 244, Pitt-street.

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

THE STABLES, BLIGH-STREET. For SALE or HIRE, all kinds of VEHICLES, HORSES, HARNESS, &c. Wedding and pleasure parties supplied with fashionable equipages day and night.
Reasonable terms on application.

AMERICAN BUGGIES, Phaetons, Express Waggons, and Perambulators; also Carriage Material and American Ash and Hickory Plank.
BARRON, MOXHAM, and CO., 50, Clarence-street.

AMERICAN HARNESS—Best quality, single and double Buggy, Carriage, and Express Waggon Harness. BARRON, MOXHAM, and CO., Importers, 50, Clarence-street.

FOR SALE, second-hand extra strong SPRING-CART, suitable for gingerbeer, &c. HENRY and CO., Queen's-place, Pitt-street North.

HANDSOME Bay Buggy and Saddle Horse, £25; bay Buggy Horse, £12. Knight, 257, Castlereagh-street.

EXPRESS Waggon and Harness, £25; new Spring Cart and Harness, £16; new Saddles, £3. Knight.

NEW double-seat Buggies, £40; hooded Buggy, £30; hooded Sociable, £30; Phaeton, £20. KNIGHT.

HORSE, CAB, and HARNESS for SALE. Apply R. JENNER, Castlereagh-street.

BUGGY.—Wanted, second-hand light Buggy, single seated. Apply 62, Margaret-street.

FOR SALE, Single-seated BUGGY, hooded; Piebald Horse, young and sound. Walter Cook, 174, Pitt-st.

FOR SALE, HORSE, SPRING-CART, and HARNESS. J. Walker, Grose-street, Camperdown.

FOR SALE, solid side Hansom CAB. E. STEVENSON, Thomas-street, Eveleigh Estate.

SHETLAND PONIES for SALE. Apply Mr. M. HARRIS, Crown Road, Ultimo.

FOR SALE, CAB, equal to new, with or without horse; cab passed. Bottomley's Hotel, Forbes-st., W'm'loo.

A CAB, for SALE, cheap. LEES S. M'GLAWCHLIN, Liverpool-street.

PONY PHAETON wanted. Royal Hyde Park Hotel.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A GENTLEMAN, of good family, whose professional duties prevent him from enjoying but a very limited society, wishes to correspond with a young lady by birth and education, with a view to marriage. She must be accomplished, especially in music and good nature, and willing to share a small income at commencement. Address Prometheus, Post Office, Sydney.

PERAMBULATORS and Invalids' Chairs, all kinds. R. Anderson, Manufacturer, Parramatta-st., Glebe.

BAMBOO SUN-BLINDS for verandahs; large variety at wholesale prices. Ellis, 220, Pitt-st., op. Farmer's.

CAMPHORWOOD Boxes, Portmanteaus, Carpet and Leather Bags, wholesale prices. Ellis, 220, Pitt-st.

SPECTACLES, finest steel frames, crystal lenses, 3s 6d, 5s 6d per pair. ELLIS, 220, Pitt-street, op. Farmer's.

FOR SALE, Glazier's Lead VICE. Apply Flying Eagle Hotel, Paddington-street, Paddington.

NUMEROUS TESTIMONIALS prove the fact that nothing excels HILL'S MAGIC VERMIN-KILLER.
It destroys Rats, Mice, Ants, Cockroaches, Flying Foxes, Opossums, Bandicoots, and all kinds of vermin.
Sold in 1s, 2s, and 3s packets, and posted anywhere for 7, 14, and 21 twopenny stamps.
ARTHUR CUBITT, Bridge-street, Sydney.

HOTEL wanted, in the suburbs; state price. Hotel, Post-office, Newtown.

WANTED, 1000 Ground Parrots, 1000 Diamond Sparrows. Neaves, George-street Markets.

WANTED, one or two thousand used Colonial STAMPS. Apply, stating terms, F. W., HERALD.

WANTED, to purchase small COTTAGE or House, Glebe or Darlington. J. G. Read, 494, George-st.

WANTED, 300 gallons red and 100 gallons white good Australian Wine; state price. S. S., Post O.

WANTED, good size CELLARS, in or near Pitt-street. Apply Messrs. Armstrong, Davies, and Co., 147, Pitt-street.

PROFESSIONS, TRADES, ETC.

APPRENTICE wanted. Flower, practical jeweller, 91, King-street, Sydney. Boy about 14 years.

A COMPETENT UPHOLSTERER wanted. Fairfax, 210, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. FIREMEN and TRIMMERS wanted. Apply Marine Superintendent.

BOOT TRADE.—Wanted, a good general FINISHER, also MAKERS. 90, Parramatta-street.

BOOTMAKERS wanted, for youths', women's, and children's. Hunter's Boot Factory, Castlereagh-st.

DRESSMAKING.—Wanted, IMPROVERS and Apprentices. Mrs. Meads, Mount-street, North Shore.

DRESSMAKING.—Wanted, a good Body HAND. Apply to Mrs. Morgan, T. Baker's, op. Cathedral.

DRESSMAKING.—Wanted, APPRENTICES. Apply Thompson and Giles, George-street.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—Wanted, FENCERS and SPLITTERS. Apply on the works, Murrurundi. W. Wakeford, contractor.

LEARNERS to TAILORING.—Wanted, 2 respectable Girls to learn the trade. 217, Lower George-street.

LAW.—Wanted, a COPYING CLERK. By letter, stating refs., to A. B., care of Yeo, stationer, Pitt-st.

MEDICAL.—Wanted, a duly qualified Medical Gentleman, to act as LOCUM TENENS in a country town. Remuneration given:—Board and lodging expenses paid, and half the cash receipts of the practice, which average about £20 per week. Apply to Mr. J. B. North, 139, Pitt-street.

M E D I C A L.—WANTED, a legally-qualified MEDICAL GENERAL PRACTITIONER, a member of the Medical Board of New South Wales, for the Benefit Society at the Australian Agricultural Company's Colliery; salary, about £1100 per annum. All applications to be sent in not later than the 1st day of February proximo.
All applications to be addressed to James Reid, Glebe, Burwood, Newcastle, Secretary for the Mutual Benefit Society.
January 10, 1877.

NEWCASTLE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—ASSISTANT MASTER required, resident; a young man preferred. Apply to Rev. H. S. Millard, head master.

PHYSICIAN.—Wanted, an experienced SURGEON, for a passenger ship, Sydney to London. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., Spring-street.

SHIRTMAKERS wanted; sample required. Goldstein's Clothing Factory, 217, Lower George-street.

SHINGLERS.—Wanted, for a large job in the country, labour only, SHINGLES, to be bored and put on at 5 in. weather. State price per square. Address R. W., Enfield Post-office.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, first-class Trousers Makers. Peapes and Shaw, George-street.

TO TAILORESSES.—Good Trousers Hands wanted; constant and good prices. W. Howes, 428, George-st.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, good Coat HANDS. E. Millott, 309, George-street.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, a YOUTH with a slight knowledge of the drapery. M. Spence, 319, George-st.

TO TAILORESSES.—First-class Paget and Sac Coat HANDS wanted. S. Friedman, Macquarie-street.

TO TAILORESSES.—First-class MACHINISTS wanted for Singer's No. 2. Friedman, Macquarie-st.

TO TAILORESSES.—Competent Vest HANDS, in or out door. Thomas G. Pascoe, Wynyard-lane.

TO CAPITALISTS and SPECULATORS.—A popular Actress and Manageress has arrived from London, with novelties, and wishes to meet with a PARTNER. A. B. C., Post Office, Sydney.

WANTED, a PLASTERER, wages 14s a day. Apply W. Smith, 522, Macquarie-street South.

WANTED, four COOPERS. J. Gagen and Sons, 46, Sussex-street, near A. S. N Co.'s Wharf.

WANTED, a first-class MILLER; references required. M. Boylson and Sons, Ashfield.

WANTED, PLASTERERS, first-class men. New buildings, top William-street. J. Brierley.

WANTED, a Grocer's ASSISTANT. Apply, after 2 p.m., J. G. Hanks and Co., 520, George-street.

WANTED, first-class MACHINIST, good wages; also a Blocker. 316, Pitt-street.

WANTED, TACKERS and FINISHERS, for white work. 53, Cooper-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a young MAN, accustomed to flooring. Next to Cooper's, Glebe Road.

WANTED, 2 IMPROVERS, to the joinery. Cousins, Miller and Harrison's Joinery Works, Albion Whf.

WANTED, a TINPLATE WORKER. J. Horn 51, Market-street.

WANTED, Resident Governess, school out of town; music and French. H, 3, Cumberland-street.

WANTED, an active young Man, as TRAVELLER. Apply 639, George-street.

WANTED, a first-class HAIRDRESSER. 651, Geo.-st. S. None apply unless commence 7.30 a.m.

WANTED, Mill FURNACEMEN; also, BOILER BREAKERS. City Iron Works Co., Pyrmont.

WANTED, an active young Fellow, as Smith's HELPER. Mackenzie, Grafton Wharf.

WANTED, good DRESSMAKER, who can work W. and W. machine. Immediately at 133, William-st.

WANTED, a good GASFITTER and an IMPROVER to plumbing and galvanized iron working. G. A. PIKE, Botany Road and Redfern-street.

WANTED, Shoeing and Jobbing SMITH, for the country—constant. Apply, with written reference, F. Lassetter and Co.

WANTED, a TEACHER, in St. Stanislaus' College. All particulars as to attainments and salary can be had on application to the President.

WANTED, a GOVERNESS, for the country, for young children, capable of teaching English thoroughly, with music. Apply by letter, with references, to Mrs. Alick Osborne, Maybrook, Kiama.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A GOOD Cook, H. and P. Maid, friends; for a House of Business, waiting. Registry, 283, Castlereagh-st.

A GENTLEMAN, just arrived in Sydney, desires a SITUATION as Storeman, or in any capacity (not menial); scholar, and well recommended. F. C., care of S. C. Whiddon, Esq., 107, Elizabeth-street North.

A COMPETENT ACCOUNTANT is open to an ENGAGEMENT as Bookkeeper or assistant. Bookkeeper; expectations moderate; first-class refs. as to capability and character. L. S. Accountant, HERALD.

DRAPERY.—A young gentleman, 4 years' experience seeks Employment in country store. H.O.L., Post O.

LADIES requiring Servants apply between the hours of 10 to 1, 23½, Park-street. Fee, 1s.

SITUATION for Girl from country, mind baby. Engel, 256, George-street, between 12 and 3.

SQUATTERS.—Wanted SITUATION as Storekeeper and Bookkeeper, by married man, whose wife if required would instruct in music, French, and drawing; references. A. Z., Post Office.

TO MASTER BAKERS.—Good Workman requires SITUATION; references. W. March, Pyrmont.

WANTED, by a respectable Person, SITUATION, as housemaid; or H. and P. maid. B. C., HERALD.

WANTED, by a respectable Widow, SITUATION, as housekeeper. A. P., G. P. Office.

WANTED, light SITUATION, nursery or otherwise, for respectable young woman. 535, Kent-street.

WANTED, by a respectable person, WASHING by the day. Apply Hill's, Oxford-street.

WANTED, by a young person, a SITUATION as Nurse and Needlewoman. E.C., Post-office, Newtown.

WANTED, by new arrival, a SITUATION in store or warehouse; grocery pref. J. E. Bowen, Post O.

WILLIAM HANKINS (late with the Hon. E. K. Cox), is open to an Engagement as Stud Groom, Foreman in a business yard, or charge of race or steeple-chase horses. Address Post-office, Penrith.

YOUNG Lady desires Engagement as nursery governess, companion, or housekeeper. D.D., Pierce, William-st.

SERVANTS WANTED.

A STRONG active BOY wanted. Apply 147, Castlereagh-street.

A GOOD General SERVANT wanted (Protestant), who can cook and iron; housemaid kept. Apply Newtown Post-office, or 130, Pitt-street.

BOYS wanted. Apply E. D. Price, clothing manufacturer, Bond-street.

BOYS wanted. Hawkins' Gingerbeer Factory, Newtown Road.

COOKS and Laundresses wanted; also, General Servants, all for town. Mrs. Stephenson, 6, Bridge-st.

GENERAL SERVANT wanted, in a small family. 6, Lewinton-ter., Milson's Point, N. Shore. Ferry paid.

GIRL, assist in house, two in family. Mrs. Monday, North Shore. Reference.

GOOD Servants may obtain the best Situations, and highest wages, at the Registry, 98, Market-street.

LAUNDRESS.—Competent one wanted by the day. Mrs. S. De Lissa, Glen Rhoda, Edgecliff Road.

WANTED, strong BOY, age 14, accustomed to a shop. Wakeham's, 482, George-street.

WANTED, a BOY. 80, Hunter-street.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT, as Gasfitter and Brassfounder. W. Merton, Johnson's Hotel, York-st.

WANTED, BOYS. Tobacco Factory, Pitt and Liverpool streets.

WANTED, a BOY, to collect orders and deliver meat. J. Gould, Petersham.

WANTED, a BOY, 16 to 18, drive cart. J. Nelson, builder, Raglan-street, Waterloo.

WANTED, respectable Boy, as Light PORTER. Gilbert and Clack, 622, George-street.

WANTED, a smart BOY, to make himself useful. C. Curtis, bootmaker, 777, George-street, op. Railway.

WANTED, a strong BOY, to drive milk-cart. Apply Mrs. Easton, Botany Road; or F. Coward, Botany.

WANTED, a BOY. H. Bartlett, butcher, Elizabeth-street South

WANTED, a smart Lad, as BOOTS. Apply, between 10 and 11, Horner's Hotel.

WANTED, respectable YOUTH, for office; no salary first three months. G. W., HERALD Office.

WANTED, 3 or 4 YOUTHS, residents of Surry Hills, saddle and harness making. Alderson & Sons.

WANTED, a smart YOUTH to keep plain set of books. Z., care of Barker, 85, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a respectable young GIRL. Apply 316, Palmer-street, next to Phœnix Hotel.

WANTED, an active GIRL, for housework; wages 8s. 19, Albert-street, off Victoria-street.

WANTED, an active GIRL, about 16, to assist in housework. 55, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a GIRL, to assist in housework. Criterion Hotel, corner Foveaux and Riley streets.

WANTED, a tidy GIRL about 14; wages and lessons evenings. W. J., Post-office, Waverley.

WANTED, pantry GIRL, for Dining-rooms, 524, George-street, opposite Police Office.

WANTED, a young Woman, as NURSEMAID, to assist in housework. Apply 25, College-street.

WANTED, GIRL, to mind a baby; sleep at home. 143, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, General SERVANT. Apply 81, Botany-street, Surry Hills; 2 o'clock.

WANTED, good General SERVANT. Mrs. Bowler, Liverpool Road, Ashfield.

WANTED, General SERVANT. Apply Friendship Hotel, Bathurst-street West.

WANTED, female domestic Servants, all classes, for families in town and country. Glue's Agency.

WANTED, thorough General SERVANT; good wages. Apply 169, Woolloomooloo-street.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT; also tidy Nurse. Mrs. M'Rae, Elizabeth-street, Paddington.

WANTED, a respectable Woman, as General SERVANT, for Cook's River. 639, George-street.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT, competent to do plain cooking and washing. 122, Kent-st. N.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT, three in family. No. 143, Castlereagh-street North.

WANTED, General SERVANT. Apply 78, William-street.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Mrs. Steenson, 603, George-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply No. 3, St. George's-terrace, Pitt-street South.

WANTED, a General SERVANT; good wages; references. 482, George-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. 315, George-street, near Wynyard-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply 24, Erskine-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Java House, Jamison-street.

WANTED, young person, as General SERVANT. P.R. required. Open till Monday. 42, Regent-st.

WANTED, a General SERVANT; no washing. Apply 44, College-street, Hyde Park.

WANTED, a competent General SERVANT. 151, Phillip-street.

WANTED, a female SERVANT. Apply Royal Arms Hotel, King and Sussex streets.

WANTED, a respectable young Girl, as General SERVANT. 80, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a respectable Girl, as General SERVANT. 38, King-street.

WANTED, a competent General SERVANT, two in family, wages 12s. 5, Bridge-street.

WANTED, good General SERVANT, 3 in family; wages good. 153, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Apply Golden Fleece Hotel, Campbell and Castlereagh sts.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Melrose Cottage, Cleveland-street.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. 104, Oxford-street, near Crown-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT; high wages to a good hand. 577, George-st. nr. Goulburn-street.

WANTED, a thorough General SERVANT, no washing; also Nursemaid. 467, Bourke-st., S. H.

WANTED, good General SERVANT, good wages. 145, Castlereagh-street North.

WANTED, BARMAN, also BARMAID; references. After 10. Oxford Hotel.

WANTED, 2 BARMAIDS and assist in housework, Cook, 40 General Servants. Crag, 284, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, a first-class IRONER. 75, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, a good LAUNDRESS, for the country. Apply Tattersall's.

WANTED, second COOK, by Monday next; must be sober. G. H. Lovett, Temperance Hall.

WANTED, a female COOK. Apply Kellet House, Upper William-street, before 11 o'clock.

WANTED, first-class Man COOK, for country hotel. Robert D. Conway, agent, 221, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a WAITER. Punch's Hotel.

WANTED, a midday WAITRESS. 8, King-street.

WANTED, a respectable CHARWOMAN. 307 George-street.

WANTED, NEEDLEWOMAN, with machine. Edinburgh Castle Hotel, Pitt and Bathurst sts.

WANTED, a smart young MAN, to deliver meat and collect orders. L. Uhde and Co., Haymarket.

WANTED, MAN, for dairy work; refs. required. Weeden and Mulholland, agents, 207, Pitt-st.

WANTED, young MAN, who understands his business. Butcher's, Goulburn and Macquarie streets.

WANTED, a steady HAND, for the grocery. W. G. James, Botany Road, Waterloo.

WANTED, a MAN, to work in a garden and be generally useful. 314, Palmer-street.

WANTED, experienced GROOM, for country hotel. Robert D. Conway, agent, 221, Pitt-street.

WANTED, 6 good LABOURERS, for Randwick stables. Builders' Exchange, King-street.

WANTED, a respectable young MAN able to groom, milk, and garden. Registry, 98, Market-street.

WANTED, a young MAN, to make himself generally useful. J. Hamilton, 133, Regent-street.

WANTED, an active young Man, as Assistant SALESMAN. Saturday, Jas. Vickery, Barrack-st.

WANTED, a strong, steady, MAN, with good references, to garden, groom, and milk, &c., up country. Address Hollymount, Stroud.

WANTED, good SERVANT: one that can wash and iron well. Apply Mrs. Williams, No. 1, Triangle-terrace, Cleveland-street, Redfern.

WANTED, a thorough General SERVANT; two in family, a nurse kept, good wages; none but competent need apply. Mrs. Giraud, Newtown Road.

WANTED, a HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID; also, a good COOK and LAUNDRESS. Apply to Mrs. Newman, at 392, George-street, next new Post Office.

WANTED, a competent HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID. Apply on Monday morning, between 10 and 1, to Mrs. W. R. Hall, "Wildfell," Potts Point.

WANTED, by the 18th, respectable young Woman as House and Parlour MAID, with good references. Mrs. Perkins, Snail's Bay, Balmain.

WANTED, a strong young WOMAN, for cooking vegetables only; one who has been general servant preferred. Wages 15s. Pfahlert's Hotel.

WANTED, a FAMILY, for farm and laundry work; good references required. R. L. Jenkins, Douglass Park.

WANTED, a respectable MAN, to drive buggy, milk, and make himself useful; good references. Apply Mrs. Bown, Barwon Park, St. Peters.

WANTED, a MAN, to drive engine on steam punt, on northern river. Apply S. Dickson and Son, Balmain.

WANTED, Married Couples for hotel; Man and Lad for Dairies; and Lad for gentleman's house. Registry, 98, Market-street.

WANTED, a respectable WOMAN to wash and iron, Monday and Tuesday in each week, at Enmore. Apply between 11 and 12, Mr. J. Bullard, 360, George-street.

WANTED, General SERVANT, for small family, in Maitland, must be good cook and laundress. Apply at No. 239, Macquarie-street, before 11 on Saturday morning.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, for about three weeks, to accompany a family to the Blue Mountains. Apply Miss. Fowler's registry office, 309, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a thorough competent GROOM, to accompany commercial traveller; one accustomed to the roads preferred. Apply, before 9 o'clock, Mr. Richards, Bank-court, King-street.

WANTED, Married COUPLE, accustomed to farm work, 30s per week, house, wood, and water. Reference as to ability and sobriety required. Apply at Cooper's news office, Parramatta-street, or Glebe Road.

WANTED, Married Couple for a station, Married Couple for hotel, young Man for a grocery, Bullock Driver for a farm, young man to milk and drive milk-cart, 2 useful Youths, Butler for private family, Head Waiter with references. Glue's Labour Agency.

23½, PARK-STREET.—Servants of all kinds required. Fee, 1s. Hours from 10 to 1.

APARTMENTS, BOARD & RESIDENCE.

A BALCONY ROOM, for 3 gents., £2 15s., with board; elevated, near 'bus. 22, Dowling-st., Surry H.

A COMFORTABLE Bedroom for 2 men; bath; board if required. 1, Winne-terrace, Macquarie-street S.

A COMFORTABLE furnished BEDROOM, for a respectable man, 6s. 20, Brisbane-st., late Junction-st.

APARTMENTS VACANT, for gentlemen. Eversleigh House, 11, Bligh-st. Piano, bath. Op. Union C.

APARTMENTS vacant, at Mrs. Mitchell's, 3, Grosvenor-terrace, Church-hill.

APARTMENTS vacant, at Mrs. Therry's, Mona House, 236, Darlinghurst Road.

APARTMENTS vacant. Mrs. J. M. May, 14, College-street, overlooking Hyde Park.

AT PEMBROKE HOUSE, 215, Macquarie-street North, APARTMENTS and SUITE vacant.

APARTMENTS to LET, furnished or unfurnished; every convenience. Fresh and salt water baths, &c. Edith Villa, Blue's Point, North Shore.

BEDROOM, suitable for two, near Lyons-terrace, Hyde Park; plunge bath; 5s. 33, Little Macquarie-st.

BOARD and RESIDENCE; separate or balcony rooms. 241, Castlereagh-street, near Market-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE. Mrs. King 97, Prince-street.

BOARD and Residence for two or three gentlemen; bath, piano. 1, Devonshire-street, Brighton-terrace.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, 453, Pitt-street, 3 doors from Liverpool-street. Good table kept.

BOWENFELS.—Parties wishing to visit the above place will find comfortable ACCOMMODATION at J. Esther's Hotel. Best brands of wines and spirits, ales and porters, always kept.

CAMPBELLTOWN Lady can have HOME, with experienced Midwife and Nurse. Mrs. Parkinson.

CHANGE OF AIR.—ALPHA HOUSE, Upper Moore Park Road. Large, cool, airy apartments.

COMFORTABLE ROOM, with or without board. 164, Bourke-st., Woolloomooloo, next to William-lane.

COMFORTABLE separate ROOMS for two quiet gentlemen; partial board. 2, City View Cottage, Glebe Rd.

DRAWING-ROOM SUITE and APARTMENTS vacant. 1, Grosvenor-terrace, Church-hill.

FURNISHED ROOM to LET. Apply W. Kemble, Piper-street, Woollahra.

FURNISHED APARTMENT, with or without board; also, coachhouse and stables. 412, George-street.

LARGE Front Balcony ROOM to LET, furnished; use of kitchen. 332, Crown-street, op. Reservoir.

MANLY. — LAMBOURN'S HOTEL, facing ocean. Rooms now vacant.

PRIVATE BOARD and RESIDENCE for 2 or 3 Gentlemen, at 1, Belgrave-ter., Forbes-st., Darl'hurst.

RESIDENCE for 2 ladies, in private family, near St. David's, Surry Hills. Wallace, news agent, King-st.

FURNISHED Apartments wanted, about the 6th Feb., for a family of eight. Apply Box 204, G. P. O.

FURNISHED HOUSE.—Wanted, in about three weeks or a month's time, for a period of three or four months, a Furnished HOUSE, situated near city or vicinity of Darlinghurst. Delta, Box 136, General Post Office.

A BALCONY ROOM, with board, for two gentlemen, 21s. 77, Bathurst-street, opposite the Cathedral.

A BALCONY and other ROOMS to LET. No. 1, Williamwood-terrace, op. Paddington Brewery.

TO LET, two furnished ROOMS. Apply 20, Little Norton-street, Surry Hills.

LADIES and gentlemen seeking a comfortable HOME will find it at Brunswick House, 121, Castlereagh-st.

RESPECTABLE furnished APARTMENTS to LET. Terms moderate. 9, Harris-terrace, Harris-street.

TWO unfurnished ROOMS to LET. 157, Phillip-street.

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116, STANLEY-STREET, between Palmer and Bourke sts.—Furnished Room or 2 to LET.

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WANTED, HOUSE in suburbs, suitable for hotel. J. S. S., care W. Halloway, Gloucester-st., Sydney.

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WANTED, by a Lady and little Girl, BOARD and RESIDENCE; no other lodgers. A. B., HERALD.

WANTED, to rent small SHOP and Dwelling; no objection to stock. Address Grocer, HERALD.

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IN the most healthy suburb, detached HOUSE, 9 rooms, kitchen, &c. Apply 3, Harnett-st., Woolloomooloo.

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MOORE PARK.—To LET, a Family RESIDENCE of eight rooms, hall, bathroom, washhouse, balconies, gas and fittings, and every convenience. Apply H. Kinsela, 737, George-street South, opposite Christ Church.

MOSS VALE.—To LET, furnished, a superior Cottage RESIDENCE, 4 rooms, servant's room, kitchen and pantry, &c., and to have use of linen, plate, and cutlery, also cow, horse, and buggy; beautifully situated. E. Ramsay, house agent, Sydney.

SHOP TO LET, remnant of Stock for SALE, present business Dressmaking, Underclothing, &c., good connection, 7 rooms, private, hall, large gateway; rent moderate. 113, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo.

TO LET, 8-roomed HOUSES; baths, wash-houses, good yards, &c. Shine, Albion-terrace, Mary-street.

TO LET, a good HOUSE in Lower Fort-street; rent moderate. Inquire 410, George-street.

TO LET, part of HOUSE, 5 rooms. 203, York-street. Apply Mr. R. Forster, on premises.

TO LET, in Hordern-street, Newtown, a 5-roomed COTTAGE, out-offices, gas and water. W. Newell.

TO LET, 2 small HOUSES, in Robin Hood-lane, off Wentworth-place.

TO LET, a HOUSE, No. 1, Macquarie-street South, Albion Estate, 7 rooms, gas, bath, and copper.

TO LET, 189, Macquarie-street North. Apply at the HERALD Office.

TO LET, a STORE, at the rear of 208, Pitt-street. Apply to Mr. Merritt, up the Gateway.

TO LET, OAKVILLE and ILLERTON HALL. Apply to S. H. Pearce, Randwick.

TO LET, a SHOP, Botany Road, Redfern. Apply P. Mulcahy, Botany Road, Redfern.

TO LET, 5-roomed HOUSE, Moore Park; 8-roomed Cottage, Rushcutter Bay. Apply S. Whelan.

TO LET, large WORKSHOP and yard; low rent. Apply Manchester Arms, 444, George-street.

TO LET, 2 SHOPS, in Parramatta-street; 15s and £1. A. G. Morley, surgeon, Botany-street, Redfern.

TO LET, SHOP, fixtures, 8 rooms, gas, bath, good yard, back entrance; 'bus passing door. Rent, 23s. Apply O'Durrell's Hotel, Forest Lodge.

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TO LET, a detached COTTAGE, Woollahra, 6 rooms, kitchen, hall, bathroom, £70; detached Cottage, St. John's Road, Glebe, 6 rooms, hall, bathroom, kitchen, verandah front and back, front garden, large yard; House, 6 rooms, 13s week. Walter Cook, 174, Pitt-street.

TO LET, double-fronted SHOP, with House, gas fittings, glass slides. Lease for six years. Low rent. Advertiser going to England. Apply, by letter only, to L. N., Messrs. Spragg and Adams, news agents, Oxford-st.

TO LET, 2 semi-detached Gothic VILLAS, on the heights of Petersham, near the station, each 9 rooms, kitchen, bathroom, and other good conveniences. J. J. Curran, 600, George-street.

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SYDNEY MORNING HERALD MONTHLY SUMMARY OF NEWS, published expressly for transmission abroad. Subscription, 5s per annum, payable in advance. Single copies, stamped, 4d, to be had of all News Agents.

SYDNEY:—Printed and published by JOHN FAIRFAX AND SONS, at the office of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, Pitt and Hunter streets, Friday, January 12, 1877.

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